"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow or rain to-day; Thursday, fair, somewhat colder; moderate to brisk south to west winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,653. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TAFT AGAINST NEW TRUST LEGISLATION

For Enforcing the Sherman Law as It Stands, He Will Tell Congress in Annual Message.

GUIDE TO HONEST BUSINESS

Certain That Corporations Who Violate It Do So Knowingly—But Favors Federal Incorporation Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—There will be discussion of a good many different topics in the forthcoming annual message of President Taft to Congress in the message due to be read three weeks from to-day. A number of these topics will be projects and recommendations for legislation. Some will call for what is described as constructive legislation. It may be said now, however, with the emphasis of the highest authority, that the President is not so much interested just at present in constructive legislation as he is in the enforcement of the law. And in that programme the Sherman anti-trust law occupies a very prominent place.

Most of the Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted to talking over some of the subjects to be discussed in the message, the President getting the benefit of the ideas of the different Cabinet members. The trust question was the chief of the subjects considered to-day. Since his return to the White House the President has put in several hours discussing this subject with Attorney General Wickersham, and there is no disposition on the part of either to alter the course which the Department of Justice has been following throughout this Administration, and which has been emphasized by special activity since the decisions of the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases by the Supreme Court last May.

That course was clearly outlined by the President in a special message which he sent to Congress on Jan. 7 of last year. Attention has been called not infrequently in these dispatches to that message, and to the fact that the decisions of the Supreme Court in the oil and tobacco cases followed with remarkable fidelity the line of argument therein laid down by the President. In his public utterances on the subject since that message was sent in the President has over and again taken the same line, and especially in his speeches on his recent big swing around the country, notably in his reply to Representative Martin W. Littleton at Pittsburgh.

The Littleton Incident.

The President has not forgotten the Pittsburgh incident or the line of Mr. Littleton's argument. The New York Congressman on that occasion took up and emphasized in his own way the plea of which so much has been made by the representatives of big business, that even under the conditions in the oil and tobacco cases the law is so vague that men of the best intentions and the surest honesty are unable most of the time to determine whether or not their business is subject to attack by the Government on the charge of violation of the Sherman law.

The President has no sympathy with that plea. In his talk with different callers since his return to Washington he has reiterated vigorously what he said about it at Pittsburgh. Violation of the anti-trust law, he holds, does not come by accident. It proceeds always from deliberate intention, and no man violates that law without meaning to do so and without knowing just what he is doing.

Many times the President has pointed out, in public addresses, that violations of the Sherman law fall almost invariably into one of three classes. These are:

1. Fixing prices.
2. Control of output.
3. Unfair competition, such as competition by duress, or the suppression of competition.

It is obvious that none of these things can be done except by deliberate purpose, and the President holds that it is absurd for any concern engaged in any of these practices to plead that it cannot find out whether or not it is violating the law.

Cases Cited by Taft.

In recent talks on the question the President has illustrated his meaning by supposing the case of two corporations that find they can reduce operating expenses and the cost of production by combining. That is a perfectly legitimate proceeding, and as long as they content themselves with such increased profit as may be derived from the reduction of operating expenses or the cost of production they are actually benefiting commerce. But when they seek to increase their profits by limiting their output or by making exclusive contracts with their customers, or when they try to put a troublesome competitor out of business by underselling, then they come straightway into conflict with the anti-trust law.

Moreover, when in following that course they run up against a prosecution under the Sherman law, they will find that the courts will construe their subsequent actions as evidence of their deliberate intention to violate the law in the original formation of their combination.

There is difference of opinion in the Cabinet as to the necessity for and value of further legislation on the trust question. Thus the President is against any amendment of the Sherman law that will in any degree detract from its present efficiency or that will take anything from the body of precedents obtained through the twenty years of litigation under it. The President is always opposed to amendments that will make possible the reopening of ground once covered by the courts in adjudicated cases.

May Help Clear the Law.

But there is constant suggestion that something may be done in the way of making more clear the exact application of the law. This might be by what would be technically an amendment of the Sherman law, through the addition of new sections that did not disturb the statute as it stands, or by distinct and supplemental legislation. The forthcoming message will probably discuss this proposition to some extent, and the President will make clear his position. If the proposed legislation confines itself merely to attempting to define the phases of action denounced by the Sherman law the President will not oppose it.

In discussing the matter he has likened the proposition, in some regards, to the manner in which what lawyers call the "badges of fraud" are defined, and again he has compared the proposition to what the law does in distinguishing the various methods of embezzlement. Legislation of that sort, which, while it does not limit the scope of the Sherman law, yet serves to make more clear its precise application to different acts, will not be opposed by the President, but, as said, he is more concerned with the enforcement of the law as it stands than with the attempt to improve it by constructive legislation.

He takes the same view of the proposed Federal incorporation law. He has recommended such a law in several messages to Congress, and will repeat that recommendation in the forthcoming message. But there is such a vast field for controversy in the subject that he is not sanguine of accomplishing much at the coming session. The proposition involves a constitutional question as to the power of the Federal Government that is cer-

Continued on Page 2.

NEW ELEVATED RUSH PLAN.

Service Board Suggests Side Doors and Broader Platforms and Gates.

The Public Service Commission decided yesterday to postpone for a time the consideration of an order compelling the Interborough to run eight-car trains in the rush hours on the elevated roads and to take up instead the provision of sidedoors, broader car platforms and gates, the installation of improved brakes, and the general enlargement of the stations of these roads. These changes are likely to pave the way for the increase in the length of the trains at some future date.

The first hearing on the order will be held by Commissioner Eustis on Nov. 21. The matter was brought up by Mr. Eustis at the regular meeting of the commission yesterday. He has been presiding for some time at hearings on the eight-car matter, and he confessed frankly that the evidence has been so contradictory that he did not know what to recommend.

Commissioner Cram said he would be perfectly willing to vote for the eight-car order, and Chairman Willcox seemed inclined to agree with him.

"We should do something to obviate the intolerable and really indecent conditions on the elevated trains at certain hours," said Commissioner Cram.

This led Mr. Eustis to explain. He said that the experts of the commission contended that by the addition of the extra cars the accommodation might be increased by 8 per cent., and the company's experts replied that by reason of the great difficulty in bringing long trains in and out of stations, from the operative point of view there would be an actual decrease in the number of cars moved over the line in a certain time.

"The present gates," said Mr. Eustis, "are so narrow that they only admit one passenger at a time. With wider gates, longer car platforms, sidedoors, and such brakes as they use in the Subway passengers would be handled more expeditiously, and that would certainly help."

Commissioner Cram agreed to a new proceeding being instituted on this question as soon as he was assured that this had nothing to do with the eight-car hearing. On that Commissioner Eustis said that he could not as yet render a report.

REDUCES KAISER'S POWER.

Government to Give Reichstag a Voice in Important Treaties.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The general criticism in connection with the Moroccan agreement with France, to the effect that the Reichstag should have a voice in the conclusion of such momentous treaties, has made a breach in the constitutional position of the Emperor as a treaty-making power.

Vice Chancellor Delbrück to-day announced to the committee of the Reichstag, to which the Franco-German treaty was referred, that the Government had found it to be just that Parliament should be consulted in regard to a treaty involving the acquisition of cession of colonial territory. Therefore, he added, the Government accepted the proposed statute requiring the assent of the Reichstag and the Bundesrath to any change in the boundary of a colony, but the Morocco-Congo treaty was excluded under the existing law.

The first tangible result of the Franco-German agreement appeared to-day, when a contract was signed by which the French and German mining syndicates in Morocco were fused on a basis of equality. The mining rights in Morocco have been one of the chief causes of friction between the two countries.

The German Ambassador to Spain, Prince von Ratibor, and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Garcia Prieto, held a conference at Madrid yesterday, according to The Frankfurter Zeitung, the subject under discussion being the cession of Spanish Guinea to Germany.

$1,000,000 DEAL, NO CASH.

Realty Man Can't Explain How He Got the Money from Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—E. G. Lewis told to-day how he borrowed $1,000,000 on paper from the National Bank of Commerce and capitalized his University Heights Realty and Development Company without the actual transfer of a dollar.

Testifying before the Congressional Committee, which is investigating his $3,000,000 damage suit against the Government, he said it was all a paper transaction, but when asked for details said, "It's too deep for me. You'll have to ask a banker."

The committee called the cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, who had testified that the bank never loaned Lewis $1,000,000, and he produced three drafts, two for $340,000 each and the third for $320,000, which, he said, would substantiate his statement.

"I told the officers of the bank that the property had cost $200,000, but that I believed it was worth $1,000,000, and wished to capitalize the company for that amount. I asked their advice," said Lewis, "and one of them suggested this method, which I followed:

"The three drafts were made out, marked paid, and deposited in the bank, and a check against this deposit was then made out and paid to the University Heights Realty Company, which gave back a check for $1,000,000 to the bank. This check was marked paid, and the transaction was completed."

"But," said Congressman Redfield, "this draft is made against an individual for $1,000,000, and there must have been some such funds."

"You'll have to get a banker to explain that," said Lewis, "it paid up the capital stock, according to law."

MINER SAVES FAST EXPRESS.

Flier Stops Close to Chain Wound on Rail—300 Persons in Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 14.—An attempt to wreck the New York & Buffalo express on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Warrior Run, near here, late last night, was frustrated by the quick action of Evan M. Evans, a miner, who waved his lamp and brought the train to a stop a short distance from the obstruction. There were 300 passengers on the train.

A logging chain thirty feet long was wrapped so tightly about the off side rail that it took some time to dislodge it, and railroaders say it would have thrown the train over the steep embankment.

The train, due in this city at 11:30 o'clock, was behind time. Evans stumbled on the chain and, knowing the express had not passed, ran up the track. He had gone 300 yards when the train appeared around a curve.

Railroad detectives and troopers of the State Constabulary working on the case believe the wreck was planned by robbers.

"No Thanksgiving dinner without Angostura Bitters, world-renowned appetizer; exquisite flavor."—Adv.

PACKERS SURRENDER; AIM TO AVOID TRIAL

Nine Submit to Arrest to Lodge Appeal Charging That Sherman Law Violates Constitution.

TRUST WAS REORGANIZED

End Secret Meetings—Trial Is Set for Next Monday—Subpoenas Issued for Dead Men.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—A further effort of the indicted meat packers to avoid trial and to have the Sherman anti-trust law declared unconstitutional and void was made to-day by their surrendering to the United States Marshal and seeking an immediate appeal to United States Circuit Judge C. C. Kohlsaat for a writ of habeas corpus. The arguments will be heard on Thursday. This step came as a surprise to the Government.

The request for a decision on the constitutionality of the Sherman anti-trust law before undergoing trial was said to have been taken as a necessary step to carry the case before the United States Supreme Court without the cost or delay of a trial.

Violations of the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments to the United States Constitution, ambiguity and alleged failure of the act either to create an offense against the Government, or so to define what it set up as an offense in a manner that would enable the citizen to know when he erred and when not, were charged against the Sherman law as recently interpreted by the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and the Tobacco cases.

Attorney John S. Miller, who, as chief counsel for the packers, conducted to-day's court action, characterized the Sherman law as a "net large enough to catch all possible offenders, and leaves to the courts to step in and say who rightfully can be detained and who set at large."

Of the ten packers indicted, all but J. Ogden Armour were temporarily in custody while the petition was heard. The nine who surrendered are:

Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co.
Edward F. Swift, Vice President, Swift & Co.
Charles H. Swift, Director, Swift & Co.
Edward Tilden, President, National Packing Company.
Arthur Meeker, General Manager, Armour & Co.
Edward Morris, President, Morris & Co.
Francis Fowler, Director, Swift & Co.
Thomas J. Connors, Director, Armour & Co.
Louis H. Heyman, Manager, Morris & Co.

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus contained few points beyond those advanced in the argument used by the packers before United States District Judge Carpenter when they sought to have the indictments quashed, and later in the arguments demurring to the court's decision in the indictment controversy.

On the contention that a citizen is unable to know whether he is a lawbreaker or not before a jury trial, the petition says:

"The alleged criminality of the alleged transactions complained of in the indictments will depend entirely upon a particular jury's view of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the particular case; it will depend not on any standard erected by the law which may be known in advance, but on one that may be created by the whim, prejudice, or arbitrary views of a jury.

"There is no set standard fixed or attempted to be fixed, to guide the citizen to a knowledge of his guilt or innocence of an offense charged, before it has been adjudicated.

"The act violates the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which requires that the petitioners severally shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation."

It is further charged that the act attempts to establish as a crime acts not criminal, but civil in their nature. The large number of witnesses necessary to trace the multitudinous transactions of a National business is pointed out as an indication of the great cost a trial will impose, both to the defense and to the prosecution. Hence the request that the constitutionality of the act be determined.

The packers were released on bonds of $30,000 each.

With the trial of the so-called "beef trust" set for next Monday in the United States District Court it became known today that since the return of the indictments there has been a complete reorganization of the National Packing Company. In the opinion of Government officials this company is the central point of the so-called trust.

Private weekly meetings, at which, the Government charges, prices were fixed, territories alloted, and amounts of inter-State shipments by each of the firms were decided, have been discontinued, and in their place monthly meetings are now held by the Directors.

Edward Tilden, President of the company, and one of the men under indictment, remains as President and Director. J. Ogden Armour, Edward Morris, the Swifts, and the other defendants have resigned. Nine men instead of nineteen now make up the board.

The Grand Jury, acting on the testimony of Jerome H. Pratt, head of the beef sales department of Armour & Co., regarding the business transacted at these weekly secret meetings, found that they had been in vogue long before 1902, when the Government filed its first bill of injunction, and had continued regularly up to the time of the indictment.

Mr. Pratt testified that the memorandum showing the amounts to be shipped by Armour & Co. were taken by him to Thomas G. Lee, dressed beef manager of Armour & Co., each Tuesday up to the time of his withdrawal; that this information served as Lee's guidance during the week; that he also was informed of the amounts allotted to Swift & Co., Morris & Co., and the G. H. Hammond Co.; that written summaries were prepared each week showing the amount of the week's sales to be used as data for the next private meeting; that he had been furnished weekly printed tables showing the margins of difference between cost and selling price at the other three plants, and that Mr. Lee and other officials had habitually referred to the big packing companies by arbitrary code letters, not by their corporate names, in speaking and writing of them.

Marshal Henkel received instructions yesterday from the Federal authorities in Chicago to serve subpoenas in the suit against the beef packers on Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman of the National City Bank, Abraham Kuhn and Soloman Loeb of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and on Anderson Fowler of 60 East Sixty-eighth Street.

The Marshal succeeded in serving Mr. Schiff, but was informed that Mr. Stillman was in France. The other three, he discovered, had been dead for many years, and he so reported to Chicago.

Latest Shipping News.

Oscar II., Copenhagen for New York, was reported by Marconi wireless 261 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10:30 P. M. yesterday. Dock about 5:30 P. M. to-day.

DEWEY'S GRAPE JUICE of 1911 VINTAGE
Finest Ever, Now in Bottles.
H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.
—Adv.

RUIN BY THE YOUNG TURKS

Dr. E. J. Dillon, the famous writer on international politics, explains from Constantinople the reasons why Turkey is in her present plight. It is an astonishing revelation, and will appear in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

MOUNTED POLICEMEN DROP INTO A CELLAR

With Horses, Break Through Porch Onto Which They Had Ridden to Catch Assailants.

A FALL OF FIFTEEN FEET

Could Not Find Their Way Out and Were Prisoners Until Reserves Were Summoned.

With their heads bent against the driving snowstorm, Mounted Policemen Benjamin McGowan and John McManus of the Bronx Park Station rode up Third Avenue last night on their way back to the station, after having acted as escorts all day for street-cleaning wagons. At 189th Street a shower of stones fell about the policemen.

Reining up and looking back, McGowan and McManus saw some thirty men silhouetted against the dimly lit window of an old tavern on the corner. As the policemen looked a second shower of stones fell about them. Both turned about and rode at full speed toward the corner. The gang ran in all directions, most of them, however, heading for the tavern door.

There is an old wooden porch in front of the tavern which is level with the sidewalk. In their efforts to catch their assailants before they could gain the shelter of the tavern the policemen rode at full speed on to this porch.

There was a sound of splintered wood, and the porch gave way beneath their horses. Steeds and policemen plunged down fifteen feet into the cellar just as the last of their assailants slipped through the door into the tavern.

Horses and men were badly cut and bruised by their fall. The policemen were half stunned, but they jumped free of their plunging horses and finally quieted them. Above their heads sounded the echo of running feet, and presently everything was still. Their assailants had run out of the tavern and escaped.

Neither the proprietor nor any of his customers, who had taken no part in the attack, wished to enter the cellar with the thoroughly angered policemen, however, and, as McManus and McGowan could find no way to get out, they were forced to stay in the cellar until the reserves from the Tremont Station, summoned by the tavern keeper, arrived.

Their comrades got McManus and McGowan out of the cellar by a rear door leading into the yard, and their horses finally were led up the few steps to the street level. Neither would be treated by an ambulance surgeon, though both were badly hurt. They rode their horses to the Bronx Park Station, where they reported sick, and their mounts were given into the care of a veterinary surgeon.

Detectives went to the neighborhood of the tavern, but late last night had got no trace of the policemen's assailants. The place is within two blocks of Stable L of the Street Cleaning Department.

VOTE DOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

New Haven Kills Proposed Issue of $850,000 City Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 14.—By the defeat of five proposed bond issues submitted in the referendum vote to-day this city is left without money to continue any of the improvements it had planned. The budget for 1912 had been made to cover running expenses, but not improvements. Only a fifth of the voters went to the polls, although the bond issues totaled $850,000. They were rejected by majorities of 300 to 1,000.

The purchase of park land and drainage of park swamp land was lost by 380 votes; $300,000 bonds for permanent pavements was rejected by 305; the spending of $75,000 for sea walls and playgrounds was defeated by 438; the improvement of the central green was lost by 381, and the $125,000 addition to the City Hall was defeated by 931. About 4,000 votes were cast.

Every civic organization worked for the bills, and many clergymen preached sermons favoring them.

CLEVELAND FAVORS HARMON.

Corporations Reported to be Lining Up Against Taft There.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14.—A corporation census of Cleveland has been taken to learn the attitude of big financial interests in the Presidential campaign of 1912. The census was taken by a man who said he came from New York, but refused all information as to whom he represented. Cleveland men who were interviewed believe he was working in behalf of Judson Harmon's Presidential campaign.

Practically every big corporation, bank, and trust company in Cleveland declared its preference for Gov. Harmon as against Taft, the census gatherer says.

Rodgers Expects Recovery in a Week.

PASADENA, Cal., Nov. 14.—"I'm feeling mighty good," said Aviator Calbraith P. Rodgers to-day as he puffed at a long, black cigar. The aviator added that by the end of the week he expected to be quite recovered from the effects of his fall Sunday. Rodgers reiterated his intention to complete his flight as soon as his aeroplane has been rebuilt.

SPEND THANKSGIVING AT VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
Special train leaves Pennsylvania Station Nov. 29th. Returning on Bankers' Special Sunday night, Dec. 3.—Adv.

KILLED BOY LEFT LYING IN THE SNOW

Body Found on Pile of Steel Girders in Bronx Street Where He Had Been Run Down.

NO ONE SAW THE ACCIDENT

Police Suspect Autoists and Engage in Almost Hopeless Search for the Guilty Ones.

Detectives of the Alexander Avenue Station in the Bronx are searching for an autoist who they believe struck and killed six-year-old Howard Mangold of 254 East 137th Street, last night, and then, putting the boy, either dead or dying, on a pile of steel girders in front of a building in course of construction at 137th Street and Third Avenue, made off. The boy was found on this pile of girders, which are raised four feet from the ground on a pair of wooden horses. His back was broken and he was dead when Dr. Freston of Lincoln Hospital saw him. It was evident that the child could not have reached his seat on the girders unaided.

The boy was noticed first by Nicholas Cinelli, a conductor on the Union Railroad, who had stopped in the neighborhood to buy a new uniform and had just left a near-by store with his purchase. It was snowing hard and Cinelli wondered that a small boy should sit out in such a storm at 7:30 o'clock at night. He crossed the street and shook the boy by the shoulder, intending to arouse him if he had fallen asleep or to give him into the charge of a policeman if he proved to be homeless. The boy's body was limp in Cinelli's grasp, and then the conductor noticed that the youngster's clothes were torn and covered with slush and mud. Cinelli called Policeman Gannon of the Alexander Avenue Station, who went off to summon an ambulance from Lincoln Hospital.

Nine-year-old Thomas Holliday of 2,511 Third Avenue identified the body and ran to his playmate's home. Mr. Mangold hurried back with him and carried his son into the house, where Dr. Freston found him a moment later. The surgeon said that in addition to a broken back the boy had been hurt internally. It seems certain that he must have been killed instantly.

Yet the police could find no one who had seen the boy hit by automobile, wagon, or trolley car. There is a trolley track within fifteen feet of where the boy was found, but the police dismissed the theory that a car had hit the lad. It could not have tossed him to the girders and no motorman could have carried him there with a carful of passengers looking on.

From the extent of his injuries and the condition of his clothes the police decided that the boy must have been struck by an automobile. It was snowing hard at 7:30 o'clock when he was found, and there were few persons in the streets. An auto might have struck the child, and its occupants could have placed him on the girders and got away unnoticed.

Mr. Mangold told the police that the boy had had supper and then had asked to go out and play for a while in the snow. He left the house at 7:10 o'clock, so the accident must have happened between that hour and 7:30 o'clock.

MANY AFTER HARLAN'S PLACE

But President Taft Won't Name New Justice Till After Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—President Taft will wait until Jan. 1 before naming a successor to Associate Justice Harlan on the Supreme Court bench. Three or four other judicial nominations will be made at the same time, including a successor to Circuit Judge Grosscup of Chicago, who resigned recently.

The President has received from Morton Jourdan of St. Louis, President of the Missouri Bar Association, a letter asking him to select his next appointee to the Supreme Court from that State, in recognition of the fact that Missouri, in ninety-one years of Statehood, has never had a representative on the Supreme Court bench. Requests from Indiana asking recognition for the same reasons are being received at the White House.

TO BUY IN POSTAL BONDS.

Banks Decide to Help Keep Up Their Price.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—As the result of the first sale of postal savings bonds in New York recently at the low rate of 92.5, the Trustees of the postal savings banks are considering the adoption of prompt methods to maintain the securities at their face value. They will announce their willingness shortly, it is expected, to invest in these bonds at par the 30 per cent. of postal savings deposits which the law places at their disposal for investment "in bonds or other securities of the United States."

This, it is pointed out, would virtually insure one hundred cents on the dollar to the holders of these bonds at any time during the twenty years' life of the securities.

YALE HAS 3,224 STUDENTS.

Schools of Law and Medicine Show Slight Decrease in Attendance.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—Preliminary registration figures issued at Yale to-day show a total student registration of 3,224. There is an increase in every department of the university except the schools of Forestry, Medicine, and Law, the decrease in the two latter being attributed to the fact that the Law School has changed this year to a college degree basis for admission, and the Medical School changed last year to the two-year college requirement.

The figures also showed 27 professors, 89 assistant professors, 134 instructors and officers of the university, 68 assistants in instruction, and 98 assistants in administration.

SUIT A WARNING TO HIS MEN.

Senator Owen Permits It to Let Them Know Not to Run Up Bills.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Nov. 14.—Half the population of Caney was present today at the trial of a suit brought against Senator Robert Owen of Oklahoma by four merchants for bills for supplies and lumber bought by his agents in charge of Monticello ranch south of here. Senator Owen created a surprise by taking the stand and making a speech.

"In allowing this suit to be brought," he said, "I had but one object—to let my employes know that they must stop buying things and charging them to me. I do not intend to try to evade payment of the claims brought against me. Some of them are just and some of them are unjust, but I will willingly pay them all."

Aplanatic invisible Bisight eyeglasses for near and distant vision. SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

PLAN MADERO'S OVERTHROW?

Reyes and His Party Said to be Preparing Campaign—Reyes Denies It.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 14.—That active preparations for a revolt in Mexico, to be headed by Gen. Bernardo Reyes, are being made here was asserted to-day by leading Maderists.

Gen. Reyes has made a sweeping denial of the assertion.

The Maderists have given out a statement to the effect that a hospital corps for the Reyistas left here for Laredo, supplied with bandages and other hospital appliances, to prepare for fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14.—An unconfirmed report from the State of Morelos is that Eufemi Zapata, a brother of the more famous Emiliano, leader of the marauding bands in the State, has been killed in battle with the Federals.

Zapatistas have looted a flouring mill and offices at Ayapango, in the State of Mexico, thirty miles from the capital. They carried off cash and banknotes amounting to 30,000 pesos.

Many bands calling themselves Zapatistas really have little to do with that bandit chief. The fact is that the Madero Administration is facing a revival of the brigandage which Diaz so long held in check.

SOUR MILK IN DENTISTRY.

Paris Doctors Find That It Destroys Infections of the Mouth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Prof. Metchnikoff's sour milk treatment has been extended with extraordinary success in the sterilization of the gums by Dr. Berthelot of the Pasteur Institute and Dr. Rosenthal, a Paris dentist.

A preparation of lactic acid is applied nightly to the gums, under this treatment, to form a thick cream, after the mouth has been rinsed with sugar water. This arrests, after a few applications, all infection, and when this is of local origin completely cures it.

Hitherto, Dr. Rosenthal told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, infections of the mouth had been extremely difficult to cure, but now they were subjugated by the voracity of the Metchnikoff sour milk germ-destroying bacteria.

TO DROP SOME FIXED POSTS.

Waldo Will Relieve Policemen in Exposed Districts in Winter.

Police Commissioner Waldo announced yesterday that fixed posts would be eliminated in the exposed parts of the city during the Winter. The exposed sections, he explained, were those either highly elevated or near the river front. Patrolmen will not be drawn from these sections at night, but will perform regular patrol.

The Commissioner also says that in exceptionally cold weather the precinct commanders will be authorized to relieve men on fixed posts every half-hour, instead of every hour, as is now the practice. He said the idea was his own and had not been suggested by the patrolmen.

UNDER KNIFE FOR OBESITY.

Surgeon Removes Twelve Pounds of Fat from Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 14.—Dr. W. Wayne Babcock, at the Samaritan Hospital, to-day demonstrated the latest method of reducing stoutness. The patient was a woman.

The operation itself seemed to be simple, and Dr. Babcock declared that in the hands of a skilled surgeon it was not dangerous. It consisted in making a long incision in the abdomen, turning back the flesh and removing the superfluous fat. Great care had to be exercised to avoid severing any muscles. When enough fat had been removed, the flesh was turned back to its natural position and the incision sewed up.

After the operation the woman was lighter by twelve pounds.

HURTS ALBANY'S CREDIT.

Senate Inquiry Prevents Outside Bids for Bonds, Says Controller.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—There were advertised for sale to-day by Controller Fuller $27,400 4 per cent. twenty-year non-taxable Albany city improvement bonds. He was able to dispose of only $17,400, all of which were taken by banks within the city at par and interest.

Controller Fuller says this is the first time in years that no bid from outside the city has been received for city bonds, and puts the blame on the Senate committee inquiry into the affairs of Albany for casting distrust on the city's securities.

CENTRAL ROAD RAISES WAGES

Telegraphers, Towermen, and Agents Get 10 to 15 Per Cent. More.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 14.—Members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers were notified to-day that all operators, towermen, and agents on the New York Central Lines had been given an increase in wages, beginning to-morrow morning, of 10 to 15 per cent. All towers have been "graded" and more than 6,000 men, it was said, will be benefited.

The news was sent out to-day by G. M. Currie, Chairman of the Hudson River Division Chapel of the order, following a conference yesterday with the railroad officials. Telegraphers formulated demands two months ago.

SOUTHERN RAISES WAGES.

Several Hundred Clerks Receive Increases, as Well as Telegraphers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—President W. W. Finley of the Southern Railway has announced that several hundred clerical employes of that company have received an advance in wages. The increases range from 5 per cent. for employes who have been in the service but a short time, to 15 per cent. to those who have seen five years or more service.

Arrangements were completed yesterday whereby the telegraph operators will receive the increases recently promised them. The average increase to them will amount to about 15 per cent., which means an additional outlay of about $125,000 a year.

You often get Antediluvian Whiskey without asking for it—but better make sure next time. Luyties Bros., New York.—Adv.

INTERBORO PRESSED FOR 7TH AVE. LINE

Pennsylvania Railroad Is Urging the Company to Reopen Subway Matter.

PRELIMINARY MEETING HELD

Little Progress Is Made Because Mr. Shonts's Attitude Seems to Have Undergone No Change.

It is believed that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will make an attempt to re-enter the Subway situation before long. Pressure is being brought to bear upon it by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and an extension of the present plans so as to provide for a subway line down Seventh Avenue is likely to be proposed.

Samuel Rea, Vice President of the Pennsylvania; Mayor Gaynor, Borough President McAneny, Controller Prendergast, Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission, and ex-Mayor Seth Low got together a few days ago and talked over the whole situation. As it did not appear that the Interborough was likely to recede to any considerable extent from the stand it took up in last Summer's negotiations, insisting on a guaranteed dividend, little progress was made.

Mayor Gaynor was in favor of giving the Interborough another opportunity of making an offer to the city, but Chairman Willcox and President McAneny were not inclined to reopen the entire Subway situation unless there was some chance of an arrangement more favorable to the city. As they have, it is understood, the support of President Mitchel of the Aldermen, the entire situation seems once more to be indeterminate.

As things are, the assent of Mayor Gaynor is needed to the execution of an important part of the agreement reached by the Board of Estimate last July. He has now before him the resolution of the board approving the Queensboro Bridge route to Corona and Woodside which had been adopted by the Public Service Commission. This route, as it extends to Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, would only be of use if the Broadway line, which was assigned by the agreement to the B. R. T., were constructed. The Interborough has never favored the building of this and, consequently, the assent of the Mayor to it would range him on the side of those who approve of last Summer's settlement. This he has always declared in his public utterances to be wasteful of the city's money.

The interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the matter lies in the fact that its expensive station at Thirty-third Street is not on any subway line and is, consequently, at serious disadvantage in competing with the Grand Central. Consequently it has favored the construction of a subway down Seventh Avenue, which will bring passengers to its doors. With regard to this route the Public Service Commission has taken the stand that it cannot proceed economically with the construction till the city has condemned the property necessary for the extension of the avenue and the widening of Varick Street, which is not likely to be accomplished till Jan. 1, 1913. If the subway was begun before, all the cost of changes in the thoroughfare might be charged up against the amount available for subways.

When the matter of a new arrangement between the city and the Interborough was brought before Col. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, last night, he said:

"We expect to carry out in good faith our part of the arrangement with the city, and we have every reason to believe that the city officials and the Public Service Commission will carry out their part with equal sincerity."

The matter has come to a head now, because the operating contract for the new subway system, which has been drawn up by the Public Service Commission in consultation with the B. R. T., will come up shortly for consideration. Chairman Willcox, however, has always expressed the opinion that this contract should be so drawn that it should be possible for any company to bid under it.

NEW LEXINGTON AVE. BIDS.

Plans for Section South of 14th St. Have Been Redrawn to Save Money.

The Public Service Commission will hold on Friday a public hearing to consider the proposed terms and conditions for the construction of Sections 1 to 4 of the Lexington Avenue Subway; that is, for the section of the route which runs from the Battery and under Church and Greenwich Streets to Vesey Street, and thence under Broadway to Fourteenth Street. In doing so the commission is throwing aside the bids which were opened on Oct. 27, 1910.

As originally advertised, the plan for this portion of the route called for a Subway with two tracks between the Battery and Chambers Street and four tracks above Chambers Street. It did not, however, consider any connection with a tunnel to Brooklyn, as the bids were only invited on the original Lexington Avenue route without reference to any through line to Brooklyn.

The amount of the lowest bids for the Subway from the Battery to Fourteenth Street was $23,119,820.45, the lowest bidders being:

Section.	Contractor.	Amount.
1.	O'Rourke Engineering Co.......	$5,863,194.00
2.	McArthur Brothers	7,677,464.20
2A.	Bradley Contracting Co......	2,323,542.75
3.	Bradley Contracting Co.......	3,619,315.00
4.	Bradley Contracting Co.......	3,716,304.50
	Total	$23,119,820.45

When Chairman Willcox was asked last night as to the reason for readvertising this particular stretch he, explained that it had been decided upon because certain economies could be effected by redrawing the plans and inviting new bids.

"As soon as the bids had been received for the Lexington Avenue subway," he said, "we went over them and saw what we could leave out and what must be proceeded with immediately. Then the Interborough proposal came in and the entire situation with regard to subways was changed. As soon as the Board of Estimate had adopted its resolution last July we sent over to the board for its consideration as many of the contracts as we felt that we could go ahead with at once.

"Then it was found that certain modifications in several sections might be made in the interests of economy. Thus, on some of the sections uptown it was thought that it would be better to redraw them, and this involved readvertising and a public hearing on the modified contracts. Meanwhile our Chief Engineer had been going over the plans for the lower part of Manhattan, and decided that it would be better to redraw them. He does this now, and, consequently, before we advertise for bids on the new specifications, we are obliged by law to hold a public hearing. That is all there is to it."

It was pointed out to the Chairman that the McAneny report of last Summer suggested that the new rapid transit line under Broadway "should be either a four or six track line, as the city and thes sucessful bidder for the new system should determine."

Mr. Willcox said, however, that there had been no decision as to whether the original plans for a two and four track line should be abandoned in favor of a six-track line. That is, he declared, a matter to be taken up later.

Meanwhile the Public Service Commission is also advertising for bids on Section 9 of the Lexington Avenue line, which extends from Sixty-seventh to Seventy-ninth Streets. This section was put up for bidding in September, 1910, but the only offer received was from the Bradley Contracting Company. The plans now advertised are in accordance with the revision of the original plans drawn so as to allow for a smaller bore to the tunnels.

The appeal of the Admiral Realty Company, which applied last Summer before Justice Ford for a preliminary injunction against the building of the Lexington Avenue subway, was set for hearing yesterday afternoon before the Appellate Division. The case was not reached, however, and it will be argued probably this afternoon.

ENGINEER ON SERVICE BOARD.

Movement Under Way to Have One Named in McCarroll's Place.

The Brooklyn Engineers' Club has started a movement to have an engineer appointed to the Public Service Commission of the First District upon the expiration of the term of Commissioner McCarroll on Feb. 1, 1912. Resolutions pointing out that the work of the commission consists largely of the supervision of matters which require engineering selection and judgment, which were adopted at a recent meeting of the club, have been sent to Gov. Dix, and every engineering association in the State has been asked to lend its aid. The next step will be to bring the matter to the attention of all civic organizations.

W. H. Roberts, President of the Brooklyn Engineers' Club, who is engineer in Controller Prendergast's office, said yesterday that the club was trying to bring about the appointment of an engineer by influencing public opinion, because that seemed about the only effective way.

"Among the five original appointees on the Public Service Commission for the First District there were three lawyers, one business man, and an 'essayist,'" he said, "and the work of the commission consists largely of the building of subways and the regulation of railroad traffic. It seems the duty of the Engineers' Club, therefore, to point out to the Governor and to the public the fact that, owing to the nature of the work of the Public Service Commission of the First District, it should have on its membership some representative of the engineering profession."

Referring to the construction of the present subways as an example of the need of an engineer on the commission, Secretary Joseph Strachan of the club said:

"Had the plans of the subways passed before the eyes of an engineer Commissioner instead of a civilian Commissioner, the subway stations would have been located at points where the track is straight instead of at curves, and the cry of the train guards, 'Watch your step!' would not be heard. The Chief Engineer of the commission is only a paid adviser, and he is always under orders of the Commissioners, hence he is very apt to base his judgments and decisions on the known wishes of his superiors."

NEW METROPOLITAN PLAN.

Unexpected Conditions Compel Change in the Proposed Reorganization.

A hitch has come in the plan for the reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway system. Charles F. Mathewson, counsel to the joint committee of bondholders, has written to Public Service Commissioner Maltbie requesting the commission to suspend consideration of the plan already presented.

Mr. Mathewson says that "the petitioners find that, by reason of recent changes in conditions, quite unforeseen months ago when the plan was filed, or even a few weeks ago, it will be necessary to make modifications in the plan in order to protect the financing of the reorganization." The difficulties to which Mr. Mathewson refers have not been explained to the commission.

STATEN ISLAND TRANSIT PLAN

Service Board to Consider If Steam Roads Shouldn't Be Electrified.

The Staten Island Railway Company and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, both of which are operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, have been ordered by the Public Service Commission to consider if the operation of their roads should not be changed from steam to electricity. Commissioner Cram will preside at the hearings which will begin on Nov. 21.

This proceeding is the result of the complaint by the Rev. Father Charles A. Cassidy of St. George, S. I., on the noise made in the freight yards at that place.

May Abandon Spuyten Duyvil Yards.

The freight yards of the New York Central at Spuyten Duyvil and at Kingsbridge may be discontinued according to an order adopted yesterday by the Public Service Commission provided that certain stipulations are carried out by the company. It must establish a freight station and yard at 230th Street, which shall be sufficient for the needs of the public, and shall be constructed in such a way as to make adequate provision for the use of electricity as its motive power.

ARRESTED IN JUDGE'S HOME.

Young Woman Who Had Bothered Joseph J. Green Is Locked Up.

City Court Judge Joseph J. Green telephoned to Police Headquarters shortly after 8 o'clock last night, asking that detectives be sent to the Judge's home at 1,131 Lexington Avenue. Detectives Gallagher and Roy from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station found the Judge and his wife in the library, Mrs. Green apparently somewhat nervous.

Judge Green said that he had heard a case about a year ago in which a girl named Sarah Levy of 102 Orchard Street had been concerned. She won a verdict for an assault on her by her employer and his wife. It was appealed and the case left Judge Green's jurisdiction. Two months ago, the Judge said, the woman had accosted him as he left the elevated near his home and since then had written to him and bothered him in the street, talking incoherently about her case.

Last night, he said, he found the woman on the steps of his home when he came in and then he telephoned to the police. The woman had gone when the detectives arrived, but presently there was a ring at the bell and Gallagher, who went to the door, returned with Miss Levy.

"I want you to stop this magic. I am tired of being hounded by detectives," said the girl to Judge Green. Then she burst into tears. Gallagher and Roy took her to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, where she was locked up.

FENCE IN ELM PARK QUARRY.

Borough President and Aldermen Yield to Staten Island Parents.

Borough President George Cromwell and the Aldermen of Staten Island authorized yesterday the building of a fence around the big granite quarry of the Quinroy Construction Company in Elm Park, S. I., the expense of construction to be charged to the construction company. The action was taken as a result of a petition from fifty mothers of children who attend Public School 21 in Elm Park, within 100 feet of the big quarry.

Two children have fallen into the deep excavation and been killed, and several others have been injured.

The quarry is fifty feet deep. It is frequently partly filled with water, and is a favorite spot with the school children, who have skated on the ice in its bottom in Winter and have climbed in and out of it in Summer. The parents maintained that the big hole was a constant temptation to children.

E. W. MIX VANISHES IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

Well-Known American Aeronaut Disappears from a Dover-Calais Boat.

LETTER INDICATES SUICIDE

Addressed to Captain of Vessel—Mix's Friends in Paris Can Offer No Reason for His Supposed Act.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—American Consul General Mason has been notified from Calais that it is believed that Edgar W. Mix, the well-known American sportsman, committed suicide by jumping from a Channel steamer on Sunday night.

Mr. Mix had been engaged in business in Paris for many years, and, being a member of both the Aero Club of France and the Aero Club of America, had represented both countries in international contests. He was a noted aeronaut, and won the international balloon race from Zurich on Oct. 5, 1909.

The report of Mr. Mix's supposed death came to Mr. Mason through the American Consul at Calais, James B. Milner, from the Maritime Inspector at Calais. The Inspector said he believed that Mr. Mix had jumped from the mailboat which left Dover for Calais at 11 o'clock on Sunday night. Mr. Mix left a letter to the Captain of the steamer indicating his intention to end his existence. A search of the boat resulted in the discovery of an overcoat and a hat in which were his initials and Mix's business card as manager of the European Division of the General Motors and Exports Company of Detroit, Mich.

Twelve shillings (about $3) was found in the effects of the missing man. The letter to the Captain requested him to forward the writer's coat to Pierre Hablizig, Mix's Secretary, in Paris. The Secretary, when seen to-day, said that Mix left Paris for London last week to attend a conference of American and English automobile engineers, and that he had not heard from him since.

Up to midnight nothing further has been learned which might aid in clearing the mystery of Mr. Mix's disappearance. A London dispatch in reply to inquiries said that Mix on Sunday evening left the hotel where he had been stopping to proceed to Paris. What became of Mix's baggage is another mystery, the elucidation of which may possibly throw some light on the case.

Hart O. Berg, a personal friend of Mix, who as an American delegate expected to accompany Mix to the International Aviation Conference at Rome on Nov. 25, said this evening that he could not imagine a reason for the reported suicide. Mix, he said, was not a robust man and sometimes appeared to suffer from neurasthenia, but he was not ill and seemed enthusiastic over his entrance into the automobile business.

The report of his supposed death caused consternation among the friends of Mix, who was one of the most prominent and best liked of Americans in Paris. He had been chosen the delegate of the Aero Club of America to the International Aviation Conference in Rome. His friends say that if it is true that he took his own life the act can be explained only on the ground of overwork.

Mix was unmarried and lived in an apartment at 12 Boulevard des Invalides. He was formerly connected with the General Electric Company of Lynn, Mass., and held the position of Chief Engineer in the French branch of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company until the beginning of this month, when he resigned to go with the Detroit concern.

Recently Mix returned from the United States, armed with data to present at the Rome contest defending the position of the Aero Club of America relative to the English protest against the award of the International Aviation Cup for the aeroplane race at Belmont Park, L. I., in the Autumn of 1910 to the late John B. Moisant.

Consul General Mason has telegraphed to Consul Milner asking him to try to obtain and forward to him (Mr. Mason) the letter which Mix left for the Captain, so as to permit of a comparison with known handwriting of the supposed suicide. Mr. Milner is also asked to do everything possible to find the body, which, it is thought, is near the English coast.

With Alfred Le Blanc, Mr. Mix piloted the balloon L'Isle de France, which finished second in the international race of 1907. The race was won by the German balloon Pommern, piloted by Oscar Erbsloeh. Starting at St. Louis, Mix landed at Herbertsville, N. J., after covering a little less than 867 miles. The Pommern made 872 miles, landing at Asbury Park, N. J.

In the 1909 balloon race Mix covered 648.94 miles, starting from Zurich. Mr. Mix was the only American contestant in the race, in which seventeen balloons started. His balloon was the America II. He landed near Warsaw early on the third day out, defeating among others Alfred Le Blanc, his companion in the St. Louis race. He was promptly arrested by the police of Ostrolenka, but subsequently was released upon the order of the late Premier Stolypin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Edgar W. Mix was born in Franklin County, a few miles west of Columbus. He was a graduate of the Ohio State University here.

He had not been in Columbus for a long time, but while he was participating in the balloon race which started in St. Louis in 1907 his balloon sailed directly over the farm on which he was born, and he dropped a note to two aunts who occupied the old home.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 14.—Edgar W. Mix formerly lived in this city. Two of his sisters, Mrs. Henry R. French and Mrs. Jessie M. Holden, reside here.

Mix, after he was graduated from the Ohio State University, came to this city, where for several years he was employed by an electrical concern. In September, 1890, he left Lynn for Paris, where he entered the employ of the Paris Electric Light Company.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DRUMMOND.

His Associates in National Sculpture Society Present Silver Plaque to Him.

In recognition of his services for eighteen years as its Treasurer, the National Sculpture Society, at a testimonial meeting in the Fine Arts Building last night, presented a silver plaque to Dr. I. Wyman Drummond. The meeting was attended by a large number of prominent sculptors and laymen interested in the fine arts.

David C. French, Honorary President of the society, was Chairman. In presenting the silver plaque to Dr. Drummond, he said:

"The National Sculpture Society has enjoyed eighteen years of existence, and through practically the whole of this period its attenuated finances have been administered by Dr. Drummond. His services have been given so unostentatiously and so naturally, that I fear we have been in danger of taking them as a matter of course, and forgetting through what sacrifice of time and thought and what exercise of wisdom and practical sense his stewardship has been conducted.

"All of us who are familiar with the treasury of the Sculpture Society know how close to the wind we have had to sail ever since we started, and no pilot less skillful than Dr. Drummond or less fertile in expedients would have been able to save us from financial shipwreck. Somehow he has done it, and through it all he has been so serene and reassuring, so hopeful and so helpful, that we have felt entirely secure even when our finances were at the lowest ebb."

Dr. Drummond made a brief response to the speech of presentation, and speeches were made by Herbert Adams and other members of the society. The silver plaque was made by Attilio Piccirilli, a member of the society.

Hugh Knox His Father's Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Hugh Knox, youngest son of the Secretary of State, will become his father's private secretary on Dec. 1, succeeding Charles F. Wilson of the District of Columbia, who retires to practice law. Hugh Knox for some time has been confidential clerk to his father.

TOO MUCH LAW, SAYS SHAW.

Ex-Secretary of Treasury Thinks Steel Suit Will Hurt No One.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 14.—"The want of statesmanship in Washington has caused millions in this country to suffer loss, worse than the plagues of Egypt."

This was one of many things Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, said of the National Administration and its lawmakers in an interview here to-day.

Mr. Shaw declared that nobody would get hurt in the suit against the United States Steel Corporation.

"It will not matter much," he said. "The permission given the Tobacco Trust to reorganize along different lines indicates the position the Supreme Court may take on the Steel Trust affair. It is the business of the Government to see that the game is played fairly; to see that the cards of the game are played above board, but it is not the business of the Government to sit in at the game."

The former Cabinet member declared the postal savings system to be but a plan on the part of Government to get the people's money cheaply as a means for financing Government affairs. He said that if the savings banks in small towns were made independent of the city banks and allowed to progress the affairs of rural communities would profit.

Mr. Shaw said there are too many laws in the United States. He drew attention to the fact that at the Sixty-first session of Congress there were introduced 30,000 laws and amendments, of which only 200 were passed. For this he gave President Taft credit.

Mr. Shaw also expressed disfavor of the parcels post.

WOULD JAIL ROCKEFELLER.

Otherwise the Supreme Court's Trust Decisions Are Useless, Says Pomerene.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 14.—"John D. Rockefeller and the other active heads of the Standard Oil Company must go to jail or the decision of the Supreme Court holding the corporation a trust in violation of law means nothing of benefit to the people," declared Senator Pomerene to-day before his departure for Washington. He added that it was his intention to urge upon Congress his resolution providing for the criminal prosecution of trust officials.

"Do you believe that the Supreme Court's order to the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Companies to dissolve will confer any benefit upon the people?" Senator Pomerene was asked.

"The United States can bring as many civil actions as it wants, but they will accomplish nothing of importance," the Senator said. "What does the Standard Oil Company care for the court's order? In 1897, here in Ohio, an action brought by Attorney General Watson led to an order by the State Supreme Court requiring the Oil Trust not to combine certain properties, and it immediately went into New Jersey and there formed an even larger and stronger combination. Contempt charges were brought against the company, but they were futile.

"There is only one way to accomplish trust reform, and that is to send the guilty heads to prison."

WANTS BOTH CONVENTIONS.

Chicago Wishes Democrats to Meet There, as Well as Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Fred W. Upham of the Citizens' Committee, which has undertaken to bring the Republican and Democratic National Conventions to Chicago next year, received another pledge of support to-day from a member of the Republican National Committee.

The committee will now turn its attention to the Democratic National Committee, and as the first step Mr. Upham and John C. Roth, Treasurer of the local committee, has obtained the co-operation of National Committeeman Roger C. Sullivan.

Gen. Emmet Newton of Springfield, Mo., has arrived at the Hotel La Salle to establish headquarters for Champ Clark.

WALSH'S DOCTOR BILL $50,000

Dr. Wainright Sues to Collect a Balance of $42,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Dr. Charles F. Wainright of New York to-day filed suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the American Security and Trust Company, executor of the estate of Thomas F. Walsh of Colorado and Washington, for $42,000 for medical services during the last illness of Mr. Walsh.

The doctor's bill was for $50,000, but he received $8,000 on account. Counsel for Dr. Wainright declares he devoted his whole time to Mr. Walsh for three months to the exclusion of all other practice.

TAFT AGAINST NEW TRUST LEGISLATION

Continued from Page 1.

tain to arouse the opposition of the strict constructionists.

As to an Incorporation Act.

A workable Federal incorporation law might afford some relief to corporations that are honestly seeking to do business without violating the Anti-Trust act, but it would have to be strongly safeguarded to prevent corporations that do seek to avoid the Sherman law from finding an improper haven. The President would not approve any Federal incorporation law that takes corporations entirely out from under the Sherman law, but it is just that kind of a law that the corporations want.

The President's lack of concern over the prospect for legislation supplemental to the Sherman law is grounded chiefly in his satisfaction at the action of the courts in the tobacco case. He is well pleased with the order of the Circuit Court in the dissolution of the tobacco company.

The President sticks to the position he has so often explained publicly, that it is not size but intent that involves violation of the Sherman law; it is not the form of a corporation or combination, but its use. One decided advantage from the suggested supplemental legislation from the Government side is pointed out. This is that it would tend greatly to simplify the Government's work in prosecutions. Under such additional legislation as has been proposed it would not be necessary for the Government to make such elaborate cases as it has had to do heretofore.

In Case of Prosecution.

For instance, if the law should define the three classes of violation as given by the President, it would then be necessary for the Government in a prosecution merely to prove that the accused corporation had actually done one or more of those things without having to go back to the origin of the concern and show the intent to contravene the law.

Thus, in the view of the President and his legal advisers, there is no reasonable ground for the plea of uncertainty as to the scope and effect of the Sherman law, and there is no imperative necessity for additional legislation to make it more effective.

The only thing imperative about it is its strict and steadfast enforcement, and so far as this administration is concerned that is what will be done.

President Taft is also planning to take up the high cost of living in a special message to Congress when he transmits the report of the Tariff Board's investigation of the wool and cotton schedules.

It is also said the President will vigorously renew his recommendations for a parcels post. The Tariff Board's findings will show, it is declared, that much of the high cost of living is due to the middleman rather than the tariff.

TALE OF ENDOWMENT FOR GRACE STRACHAN

Controller Looking Into Report That Women Teachers Will Give Her $200,000.

HASN'T HEARD OF IT, SHE SAYS

As to Whether She Would Accept, "You Cannot Grasp What's Only In the Air"—Equal Pay Counsel Fees.

The Controller's office, it was learned last night, is about to institute an investigation of rumors that the women teachers of this city, following the enactment of the equal-pay law, have begun to raise a large fund for the benefit of Miss Grace C. Strachan, their leader in the fight for equal pay for men and women in the school system. Reports extensively circulated yesterday had it that more than nine-tenths of the women teachers of the city had united in this movement and that it was proposed to contribute about $200,000 to Miss Strachan, representing the first month's increase in pay that the women teachers will get under the new law.

The first inkling of such contributions came in a letter to the Controller telling of the plan. The letter, which came, presumably, from a woman teacher, was signed "M. K. Price." It told how a Principal of a certain school had called the women teachers of that school together and had asked them to contribute their first month's increase in pay next January to Miss Strachan in grateful recognition of her years of effort to get the equal pay measure through the Legislature. The letter also contained a copy of all of the campaign literature signed by Miss Strachan. The writer protested against any scheme to enrich Miss Strachan for her work.

A representative of Controller Prendergast called Miss Strachan on the telephone and asked her about the existence of such a plan. Miss Strachan replied, it was said last night, that she knew nothing of it. Though she had heard of the existence of a "Grace C. Strachan fund," and had declined to have anything whatever to do with it.

The name "M. K. Price," does not appear in the teachers' directory.

To a TIMES reporter, who found her yesterday at Public School 147 in Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, where she was attending a meeting, Miss Strachan spoke reluctantly of the "$200,000 endowment." When an account of the teachers' meeting in the American Museum of Natural History last Saturday night, at which the sum was said to have been pledged, was shown to her, Miss Strachan denied any knowledge of the meeting or the fund.

"I not only do not know of any such gift," she said, "but I would not stand for it if it were offered."

"Do you mean that you would not accept a gift of $200,000 from your friends?" the reporter asked.

"That's like asking a boy if he would refuse to be President of the United States if he had a chance," replied Miss Strachan. "We can't grasp what is only in the air."

"I know that Controller Prendergast has a letter from a person who signed M. K. Price," she continued, "but that doesn't worry me any. I looked up M. K. Price, and there is no such teacher in the Public School Department. I was called up by the Controller's office regarding it. I can't give such a letter any importance, can I?"

She was told of a report in circulation among the men teachers that she had boasted before Mayor Gaynor at a hearing on the Equal Pay bill that her association had spent $100,000 in counsel fees.

"Did you get that from a man teacher?" asked Miss Strachan. "Well, I never said any such thing. I said that we, meaning the women teachers, individually, had spent that amount in counsel fees since this fight began. As a matter of fact, the Interborough Teachers' Association did not spend more than $5,000 for counsel fees. Of this $2,500 went to Ira Leo Bamberger when the bill was before the Legislature, the other $2,500 is divided among odds and ends of legal work done in all these years.

"I know that fully $75,000 was spent by our teachers in lawsuits over salaries in the past. That leaves $20,000 to be accounted for, and I am sure that a consultation of the records of other expenditures by individual teachers, which I don't know about, would easily bring the total amount to $100,000.

"The intimation that Senator Grady was our counsel is utterly without foundation. He helped us, but did not get anything for his work. Oh, yes, he got a flower, but he never got a cent. I wish they would investigate us. I'd welcome any investigation."

There are approximately 13,000 women teachers affected by the equal pay measure, and a total expenditure of $5,000 for legal services would mean, allowing for other campaign expenses, a levy of less than 50 cents on each woman teacher. An investigation is already under way, it was learned last night, to ascertain from letters and literature sent out by the Interborough Teachers' Association just what money has been subscribed and what was done with it.

It is a matter of record that legal advice for the women teachers, in one instance, resulted in the addition of a single word to a clause of the Equal Pay bill, with the result that the city will now spend $250,000 more annually than was intended when the bill was first drawn. It was this clever jugglery in the bill that Gov. Dix referred to as unwarrented when he approved the bill as a whole.

This particular clause affects assistants to school Principals, of whom there are approximately 500, almost all women. The existing salary scale gives them a minimum salary of $1,600. A revised scale of wages prepared by the Board of Education would have granted them $1,900.

Counsel was retained by the women teachers early in July, when the equal-pay measure contained a clause which read: "No Principal, Assistant Principal, or head of department shall receive lower salary than that paid to any regular teacher in the elementary school." This provision guaranteed the $1,900 minimum recommended by the Board of Education.

The insertion of the word "now" in the proper place, made the clause read "than now paid to any regular teacher in the elementary school," and this change gave the Assistant Principals a minimum salary of $2,400, which is $800 greater than the present salary and $500 greater than planned by the Board of Education. It also brings the difference in cost to the State to $250,000.

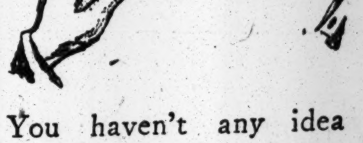
DEIST GAVE AWAY $40,000.

Committee Seeks to Have Alexander Fullerton's Transfer Set Aside.

Trial was begun yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Cohalan of a suit brought by Spencer Fullerton and Foster Milliken, committee of the person and property of Alexander Fullerton, who is now in a Long Island sanitarium, to set aside a transfer of $40,000 worth of American Smelter stock which he made in November, 1909, to Henry Hotchner, Walter Schuyler Ladd, and the Theosophical Society of Adyar, Madras, India.

Ex-Gov. Griggs of New Jersey is attorney for the committee. Several lawyers appear for the defendants, including Charles E. Le Barbier for Hotchner. The stock was given to Hotchner, who turned it over to the Union Trust Company, under a trust agreement by which Fullerton was to have the income of the stock for life, after his death the income to be paid to Hotchner and Ladd. The trust agreement further provided that on the deaths of these two the body of the trust should go to the Theosophical Society.

Fullerton was once an Episcopalian clergyman. He left the church to study law. Of late years, his brother, Spencer Fullerton, said, he had been a deist and follower of theosophy and had sent strange letters to his family. He was adjudged incompetent in April, 1910.



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GET GIRL WHO ROBBED WANAMAKER STORE

Young Woman Is Trapped While Leaving a Cleveland Shop with Box of Money.

CONFESSES TO MANY CRIMES

Prisoner Says She Is Maude Ranger of Rochester—Police Have Been on Her Trail for Months, They Say.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Dressed in the height of fashion, with a smile of confidence on her pretty face and her head held high, Maude Ranger, alias Wilber, 22 years old, who is said by the police to be one of the boldest and cleverest operators in her line in America, was arrested this afternoon in the May Company's store, when she attempted to walk out with a cash box containing $130.

The police of half a dozen cities, in which, it is said, she has stolen thousands of dollars from big department stores within the last eighteen months, had searched for her in vain. Inspector Rowe said the girl confessed that she was the one who robbed the store of John Wanamaker in Philadelphia little more than a week ago and committed a score of crimes of a similar character.

It was about 1 o'clock. The crowd of afternoon shoppers was at its worst when the young woman, without coat or hat, appeared at the desk of Cashier 104, in the silk department.

"There is a mistake in your accounts," she said. "I am from an auditing company, and have come to take your books and money to the office."

So calm was her manner that the cashier without a word handed over the cash box and some of the books, with which the young woman walked briskly away. Fearing she might have acted wrongly, the cashier notified the head of her department, who put the store detectives on the young woman's track, and they caught her near another department with a box full of money. She was taken to the manager's office, where she confessed.

According to the police, she says she has worked the same scheme with profit not only in Wanamaker's Philadelphia store, but in Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s, in Chicago, and several places in New York City and Boston. She says she is a Rochester woman who left her husband, and, needing money, took this means to get it.

DIVORCE INVOLVES ADMIRAL.

J. J. Moore Names Thomac Phelps, U. S. N., in Cross-Complaint.

REDWOOD CITY, Cal., Nov. 14.—Allegations involving Rear Admiral Thomas Phelps, U. S. N., retired, were contained in the cross-complaint of John J. Moore, read in court to-day in connection with the suit of Lillian L. Moore for divorce. The Moores are prominent socially here and in San Francisco.

Mrs. Moore filed suit for divorce Oct. 17, alleging infidelity and cruelty. Five days later Moore filed a cross-complaint, alleging cruelty. In the cross-complaint "a man named Phelps of the United States Navy" was mentioned.

Rear Admiral Phelps to-day admitted that he was the "man named Phelps" referred to. He asserted there had been nothing in his friendship for Mrs. Moore that warranted the mentioning of his name in the divorce action. The cross complaint of Moore charges that Mrs. Moore "before her marriage complained that Phelps was annoying her with his attentions, and that after the marriage Mrs. Moore had admitted intimacy with the Admiral."

MORGAN AND ERB SILENT.

No Statement Yet Regarding Control of Pere Marquette Road.

Neither Newman Erb nor representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co. would discuss yesterday the story from Boston that a sale of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company by the banking house to Mr. Erb was in negotiation. J. P. Morgan & Co. took over last February $11,000,000 of the common stock of the road from the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, when the last named went under the control of the Baltimore & Ohio. The Pere Marquette's common stock capitalization is $16,260,000, and the block owned by J. P. Morgan & Co., therefore, carries with it the control of the road.

Newman Erb, who is at the head of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, and a prominent associate of Edwin Hawley in the so-called Hawley roads, is said to be in negotiation also with Francis R. Hart, Vice Chairman of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, for the preferred stock of the Pere Marquette now being deposited with a Boston committee of which Mr. Hart is the head.

HAMMOND'S YACHT LIBELED.

Sailors File Complaint Against Typewriter Manufacturer.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Nov. 14.—The yacht Lounger II., in which James Hammond, the typewriter manufacturer, left New York some weeks ago for a cruise to last many years, is tied up in this port because of libel proceedings instituted in the United States Court by sailors who allege they were discharged without being paid. The United States Marshal came here from Jacksonville this afternoon and served the writ.

The Lounger II. has been in this port several days, and Mr. Hammond has apparently been enjoying himself. He did not appear to be disturbed when informed by the Federal Marshal that the yacht was libeled. Mr. Hammond says that he intends to continue his course.

"It is to be a lounging cruise," he said, "with long stops in many parts, and it will take years to complete it."

Fight Detroit Fire in Blizzard.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 14.—Fire which caused $250,000 damage and which for a time threatened a portion of Detroit's business district started early to-night on the fourth floor of the Fisher, Garton & Wills wholesale millinery company on Jefferson Avenue. A blizzard hampered the firemen, but after a two-hour fight they got the fire under control and saved adjoining buildings.

DR. SLICER ON GRAFT.

Like "Pull," It Is a Crime Against the State, He Says at Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 14.—The Rev. Thomas Slicer of All Souls' Church, New York City, spoke at the morning session of the New York State Conference on "Graft, Pull, and Other Moral Heresies." He said:

"Graft and pull are crimes against the State and public integrity. There is no such thing as honest graft. An honest officeholder should pour himself into the community, while a grafter allow the community to pour itself into him. Pull represents the willingness to receive or benefit from something unearned."

The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., of the Manhattan Congregational Church of New York City, spoke on "The New Puritanism, the Republic of God," and the Rev. Henry Berkowitz, rabbi of Congregation Rodeph Shaolom, Philadelphia, addressed the evening session on "Thou Art the Man," saying:

"We place a premium upon girlhood and a price upon womanhood. We place women in conditions which tend to hinder and destroy motherhood. As a result who can tell what awful crisis awaits the morality and mentality of childhood?"

CALL POLICE CHIEF SUICIDE.

Coroner's Jury Clears Ada Lennox and Her Mother of His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 14.—Ada Lennox told a Coroner's jury to-day of her love for Police Chief William J. Dulaney, who was killed in her apartments early last Friday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide and exonerated Miss Lennox and her mother, who had been held as witnesses.

"You men know how I loved that man—he was the only friend I had," cried the young woman, as she looked appealingly at the jurors.

Dulaney, she said, declared he would kill her, but changed his purpose. She told how she took the gun away from him, and of later giving it back to him. Dulaney, she said, then asked for a cigarette, which she procured for him. Then Dulaney reclined on a couch, she said, and fired the shot into his right temple.

Several physicians testified that Chief Dulaney could hardly have fired the shot himself. Dr. D. H. Edwards, however, said it would have been possible provided Dulaney pulled the trigger with his thumb.

Mrs. Rose Lennox, the girl's mother, said she first met Dulaney in her home three years ago. She admitted that he had been a regular visitor there since then, though she knew he was married.

ALIMONY FROM BINNEY EARL.

He Must Pay His Wife $10 a Week and $100 Counsel Fees.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The future of Binney Woodward Earl of Edgewater Park, heir to millions, was mortgaged to-day in the Court of Chancery. Vice Chancellor Walker allowed Earl's wife, Irma Leigh Earl, counsel fees of $100 and $10 a week alimony pending the settlement of her suit for divorce.

The motion was refused two weeks ago because of the lack of corroboration of the allegations in the divorce petitions. Counsel to-day presented affidavits of Mrs. Earl and two physicians in support of the assertions in the divorce petition.

The allowance was granted although it had been presented to the court that Earl had absolutely no earning capacity and no income outside that allowed by his mother from his wealthy father's estate. The action of the court practically creates a "spendthrift trust" for Earl. The case was set down for a hearing May 2 next.

SAVES BODY FROM FLAMES.

Bucket Brigade Quells a Fire in House Where a Dead Woman Lay.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Flames were discovered to-day issuing from the roof of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dudley at Brinckerhoff, a little settlement seven miles from this village. In the house lay the dead body of Mrs. Katherine Ladue, aunt of the Dudleys.

A general alarm was sent out to the neighbors. The house is located in a farming locality, where the houses are some distance apart and the only means of quelling the flames was by a bucket brigade. The neighbors, nevertheless, prevented the destruction of the house, and succeeded in saving the body of Mrs. Ladue from probable incineration.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

SAMUEL LEVISON, died July 2; left $5,000 to his daughter Fanny, $3,000 to his daughter Dora, $2,000 to his son Herman, $500 to his brother Ephraim, $9,000 in trust for his wife Augusta, to go on her death to his son Harry, who also gets the residue.

GEORGE C. FREEBORN, died Oct. 30; left $60,000 realty and $95,000 personalty; books and memoranda, with $100, to the alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, medical instruments worth $100 to St. Luke's Hospital, jewelry worth $5 to Davenport Brown, jewelry worth $10 each to Arthur V. N. Myers and John Davenport, household furniture woth $500 to his wife, Adelaide Y. Freeborn, who is made the beneficiary of a life income estimated at $7,800 a year from his residuary estate.

FRIDA P. HARTMANN, died Nov. 6; left $4,273 personalty equally to her children, Frida L., Elsie S., and Ernest F. Hartmann.

MARCUS KEMPNER, died July 17 at Catskill; left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; $10 each to his sons, Samuel and Elias Kempner; $10 to his grandson, Alexander Schail, and his residuary estate equally to his children, Irving I. and Ralph E. Kempner, and Jeannette K. Harris.

JOHN B. PALMER, died Oct. 13; left $500 realty and $3,000 personalty; upwards of $2,000 to his wife, Helen C. Palmer; $500 to his mother, Mary P. Bixby; $500 to his sister, Adeline C. Palmer; $500 to his son, John Boynton Palmer, and specific legacies of unknown value consisting of yachting cups and trophies to Margaret Burr, Imogene Bradford, Robert C. Palmer, Marie Thorn, John Elliott, Charles T. Black, and James H. MacIvor.

BARBARA DECKELMANN, died Aug. 24; left $3,000 personalty to her daughter, Emmelia Deckelmann.

BERNARD O'NEILL left $4,000 personalty; $500 each to Margaret O'Neill, Mary Clinton, and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, 513 East Fourteenth Street, $200 each to Matthew Finerty and the Carmelite Church, East Twenty-eighth Street; $150 for a headstone, $100 to the Rosary Society of the Immaculate Conception Church, $50 each to Martin O'Neill, Mary O'Neill, Nora O'Neill, Florrie O'Neill, Lizzie Neary, Society for the Propogation of the Faith, Colored Mission Church, Holy Name Society, and the Rev. Fathers Turner, Masterlin, and Breslin for masses for the repose of his soul.

EMILY IDA CONANT, died July 26 at Pittsfield, Mass.; left $2,500 personalty to her sister, Sara Conant Ostrow.

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TOE AND HEEL

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The Book of Knowledge tells.
SEE PAGE 7 OF THE TIMES

ADVERTISEMENT.

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RURAL LIFE CO., Kinderhook, N. Y.

WOMAN APPEARS AGAINST POLICEMAN

Missing After Assault Upon Her, but She Heard She Was Wanted and Went to Court.

HER HEAD CUT BY HIS CLUB

Magistrate House Changes Charge Against Borgman to Assault and Holds Him for the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Mary McCollorigh, a young woman, of Inwood, L. I., appeared in Night Court last night against Policeman Joseph D. Borgman, accused of having been intoxicated and having beaten a woman at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue Monday afternoon. Mrs. McCollorigh said she was the victim of Borgman's attack, and had seen in the newspapers that her testimony was wanted by Magistrate House. The Magistrate had adjourned the case Monday night and then had reprimanded Policeman Wohle, who arrested Borgman, for his failure to get the name of the woman who complained to him that Borgman had beaten her.

The young woman said that she had been shopping and was walking toward the elevated stairs in Fourteenth Street, consulting a timetable to see when she might get a train home at the Pennsylvania Station, when she saw Borgman waving his club in the air. He appeared to be intoxicated, she said, and she stopped to watch him. She saw him knock the crutches from beneath a crippled beggar and beat the man with his club. Suddenly, she said, Borgman saw her watching, and leaving the cripple, strode toward her, swearing at her, and exclaiming:

"Are you looking for some of the same thing! Get up those steps now," indicating the elevated stairs.

Mrs. McCollorigh said she hurried out of the policeman's way, but evidently failed to move fast enough to suit his humor, for he struck her on the head with his club and blood began to pour from her ear. A woman friend helped her over to Policeman Wohle, who was doing traffic duty in the middle of the street, and when Wohle started toward Borgman, Mrs. McCollorigh said she hurried away.

"He had his revolver in his hand," she told Magistrate House, indicating Borgman, "and I was afraid he would shoot me."

Magistrate House ordered that the charge against the policeman be changed to assault, and then he held Borgman in $2,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury. William S. Mattles, a saloonkeeper of 1,884 Third Avenue, provided the bond. Borgman was represented by William Murphy, a former police Sergeant, but he was not allowed to testify, Murphy waiving examination for him.

Capt. Baldwin of the Charles Street Station put in a word for Wohle when the hearing was over. Capt. Baldwin explained that Wohle had a good record, and said that from what he had seen himself when, at the head of the reserves he rescued Wohle and Borgman from an angry crowd, the policeman must have had his hands full subduing Borgman without endeavoring to get Mrs. McCollorigh's name. Mrs. McCollorigh admitted that she gave the policeman no chance, as she fled in fear of Borgman's revolver.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Baltic and Hamburg—Arrivals.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe to-day are:

BALTIC (Liverpool)—Mrs. A. M. Ascherson, G. N. Bernard, Alan H. Brodrick, H. P. Brown, A. L. Deal, W. E. Dixon, Capt. G. H. Douglas-Pennant, Col. and Mrs. George A. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Harbison, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Holman, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Horner, L. J. Kershaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Milvain, George W. Mumford, Mrs. H. Perry Robinson, Mrs. H. P. Rockwell, W. F. Rushton, Mr. and Mrs. William Sawyer, and Mrs. W. B. Stevens.

HAMBURG (Naples and Genoa)—Mr. and Mrs. W. Laniman Bull, Jr., Mrs. M. C. Fry, Mrs. E. W. Frost, Col. John Hicks, Mrs. Walter L. McClintock, J. C. Nicoll, John R. Packard, Charles R. Truesdale, and Passed Assistant Engineer John D. Toppin, U. S. N.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe yesterday were:

CAMERONIA (Glasgow)—Mrs. E. A. Black, Mrs. Isobel Black, the Rev. John Magee, Daniel Magee, Mrs. J. Joyce Broderick, Mrs. A. Robertson, John Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Simpson, the Rev. Dr. John Thomson, Mrs. Clara Titus, F. W. Woods, and Mrs. Fraser Young.

BRETAGNE (Havre)—Joseph Carnet, C. M. Depen, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Neil, and Lieut. and Mme. Ripet.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Fall and Winter edition of the City Telephone Directory is being distributed. It shows that the number of telephones installed is growing at the rate of more than 100 a day.

The graduate nurses of New York Hospital are to hold their annual fair and bazaar on Dec. 5 and 6 at the Nurses' Home, 10 West Sixteenth Street. The object of the fair is to enable the nurses' association to provide a pension to superannuated members.

Dr. Inazo Nitobe, President of the First Imperial College of Japan, and Japanese Exchange Professor for 1911-12, will deliver eight public lectures in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia, on the "History and Institutions of Japan," beginning Nov. 20.

Jane Addams of Chicago and Terence V. Powderly will speak at the annual meeting of the Educational Alliance on Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, in the Alliance Building at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. President Isidor Straus will read the annual report.

Charles G. Rathner of 437 West Forty-ninth Street, a senior in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who, after his arrest on Friday, was held for examination on a charge of stealing four electric sign projectors from Philip Moreska of 185 West Fortieth Street, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Smith in the Jamaica Police Court.

USHER'S Whisky

USHERS EXTRA

"GREEN STRIPE"
EDINBURGH

G.S.NICHOLAS.& CO
NEW YORK SOLE AGENTS

OLER SAYS ICEMEN ARE MUCH ABUSED

Average Citizen, He Says, Believes from Driver to President They Are All Crooks.

INTENDS TO STOP ATTACKS

Press, Politicians, and Grand Juries All Pounding the Ice Industry, but He Notices No Ice Men Being Convicted.

President Wesley M. Oler of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, Judge Robert Carey of the Court of Common Pleas of Jersey City, Prof. Milton J. Rosenau of the Harvard Medical School, and Dr. C. E. A. Winslow of City College were the principal speakers at the second annual dinner of the Natural Ice Association of America last night at the Hotel Astor.

Both Mr. Oler and Judge Carey said that the ice industry had been the victim for years of ignorant and unjust abuse and that the time had come when the public should be told the facts about the ice business.

Mr. Oler was introduced to the diners by H. W. Bahrenburg, President of the association, as one who had been "the victim of more ignorant abuse than almost any other man in this country."

"I feel like a man who was tried for a certain offense and whose lawyers pleaded so passionately and successfully for his release that, after being freed, he turned to them and said: 'By Jove, I almost believed in my own innocence,'" said Mr. Oler. "As a matter of fact, no business in this country to-day is so misunderstood as the ice business. The average citizen believes that every man connected with an ice company is a crook—from the driver of the ice wagon to the President of the ice company. The press has heaped abuse upon the ice business, and the time has come when the ice business must put a stop to these attacks.

"I have been through quite a mill during the last ten years. We have been attacked by the newspapers and politicians. We have been indicted by Grand Juries, but never has a conviction been secured against any one of us. Thirteen ice company officials were indicted in Philadelphia some time ago. The actual evidence against them all was so slim that the District Attorney came to them privately and urged them to plead 'non vult,' which is practically a confession of unproven guilt. Their own lawyers advised the ice officials to make this pleading because of 'the present state of the public mind.'"

The District Attorney said if they would only plead non vult he would let them all off with a $40 fine. I told them that I wouldn't have them make any such a pleading even if they were let off with a 40-cent fine. Nothing was proved against them ultimately and they were declared innocnt. The same thing happened in Boston also.

"From the time of the first comic paper the ice man has been pictured with an enormous pair of ice tongs and an infinitesimally small piece of ice. We have some wonderful newspapers in this city. One paper carried an icehouse up to Albany and exhibited it to the public, with a sewer running through it. The icemen have become so used to this pounding that they accept it without fighting back. We must rise and defend our trade.

"Other city newspapers have been saying that children died like flies last Summer and that it was all our fault, when as a matter of fact statistics show that 50 per cent. less children died in this city last Summer than the Summer before. This decrease in infant mortality was due to the milk stations, the visiting nurses, and the ice companies, the latter having distributed coupon books among the poor and having seen that every family which couldn't afford to pay for ice was provided with sufficient ice free of charge. The clever newspapers couldn't discover this.

"Ours is an enormous industry, and one on which both the health and prosperity of the country depends. In one day 24,000 tons of natural ice is used for merely the purpose of cooling air in institutions in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"Ice prices have been greatly misrepresented in the papers also."

Prof. Rosenau of Harvard told the diners that natural ice was much more free from germs than artificial ice.

"Natural ice is purified by the freezing process and storing process which it undergoes," said Prof. Rosenau. "I served on the United States Government Typhoid Commission of the District of Columbia from 1906 to 1909. Our commission found that ice had practically no part in spreading infection.

"Our commission found that the tap water from which manufactured ice was made contained about 64 bacilli per cubic centimeter, while each cubic centimeter of the ice when manufactured would some times contain as high as 5,000 bacilli. It is true that the typhoid bacillus is not killed by freezing. Nevertheless, our commission found that practically no cases of typhoid were due to the ice."

Professor C. E. A. Winslow of the Biological Department of City College said that the reason that ice was so pure was that nature herself employed selective forces to draw the water which made the ice together.

"The freezing process affects a purification process," Prof. Winslow said. "Experiments show that the bacteria in ice are only between 10 per cent. and 1 per cent. of what they are in water. In artificial ice, on the other hand, the impuritie tend to concentrate within the cake."

Judge Carey of Jersey City declared that the reason the public "kicked" against the ice industry was because it didn't understand the difficulties the ice men had to overcome.

ADOPT UNIT PLAN FOR 1912.

West Virginia Republicans Will Hold State-wide Primary.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 14.—After being in session all day the Republican State Executive Committee to-night decided in favor of a Statewise primary, with the State as a unit, for West Virginia in 1912. The vote was 10 to 1.

The decision was reached only after a prolonged fight made by a number of prominent Republican leaders, who favored the so-called district unit plan. Twice the motion to adopt the district unit plan resulted in a 6 to 6 tie, the Chairman, Samuel V. Mathews, breaking it with a vote in the negative.

Five members of the committee, who hold Federal offices, resigned to-day in response, it is said to what appeared to be a popular demand, and their places were immediately filled.

STRIKERS ANXIOUS TO RETURN TO WORK

But Mayor Gaynor Says Street Cleaners Are Out for Good Under Civil Service Rules.

PLAIN TALK TO ALDERMEN

Threat of a General Teamsters' Strike Opposed by Cool Heads in the Labor Unions.

Under chill skies that removed from the strike situation in the Street Cleaning Department all question of fear from pestilence on account of decomposing refuse, Commissioner Edwards worked a larger force at the task of removing accumulated garbage yesterday than ever before in the history of his department.

So many men came to the Commissioner from the strike-breaking agencies, and so many more reported from the civil service lists that his department was overmanned last night by 1,460 men. He had at work 3,260 men, who were in charge of 1,349 carts, representing an increase for the day of 516 carts and 1,330 men.

They worked from every stable in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and from every one in the Bronx, with the exception of the one in Westchester village. Their chief inroads, made at the suggestion of Health Commissioner Lederle, were in the east side districts.

The success of the day's work was so marked that Commissioner Edwards said at nightfall that he expected to have the last can of accumulated refuse on its way out to sea by next Tuesday night, and to be in a position to operate under normal conditions after that date. Only two men in most cases were assigned to the carts, instead of the three men who manned each cart while the rioting was in progress.

No More Men Needed.

The situation seemed so well in hand that the Commissioner issued orders to the strike-breaking agencies to take out their advertisements from all out-of-town newspapers and send no more men. The services of a strike-breaking agency at Cleveland, Ohio, he rejected on the ground that he could get along now with the natural increase of civil service applications.

Advertisements calling for men were inserted in the newspapers by the Civil Service Commission. They offered a wage of $800 a year with 25 cents a day extra on Sundays; days to be eight hours long, no grooming of horses, and pensions guaranteed in case of disability, or after twenty years' service, or upon attaining the age of 65 years.

Mayor Gaynor reiterated his stand in favor of settling the strike by building up a new Street Cleaning Department when he informed a committee of five Aldermen who called to see him in behalf of a plan of arbitration that there was nothing to arbitrate. He called attention to the rights of the strikers in a letter to an inquiring citizen, telling him why he would not call out the militia and why he would not order the strikers deported.

In Controller Prendergast's office the strikers received their pay in the morning, the line of applicants being long enough to keep the clerks busy from 9 o'clock until noon. With their pay the strikers received printed notices telling them that charges had been preferred against them before the Civil Service Commission and that they must appear to answer them on Nov. 20. Each striker found himself charged with violating the Civil Service rules in these four particulars:

1. Absence from roll call on Nov. 9.
2. Refusing to go to work on Nov. 9.
3. Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.
4. Disobedience of orders from regularly appointed superiors.

Want Their Jobs Back.

Such of the men as could read the charges seemed badly alarmed. Many of the older men admitted they were sorry they were out, and wished they had their jobs back again. Several said they had gone to the barns to see if they could not get work again, only to be turned away by the foremen.

They held a short meeting at strike headquarters in West Forty-ninth Street at 4 P. M. It was a doleful gathering. Strike Organizer Ashton, who addressed the men, would not admit his defeat. He told the men he defied Mayor Gaynor to inaugurate night removal of ashes again this Winter. He told them he had $20,000 a week pledged as a strike fund, and that Commissioner Edwards would feel the teeth of the unions all Winter long, especially when it came to hiring drivers to work at snow removal.

Ashton said he did not think the time was opportune for a general strike, and that he was opposed to one at this time, as he thought it better for the other drivers to continue to earn money on which to support the striking Street Department men.

There was a half-hearted vote of confidence in Ashton and his plan of continuing the strike all Winter.

The Executive Council of the allied teamsters' unions of New York met last night in Teamsters' Hall, at Eighteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, to talk over the possibility of calling a general strike. The meeting was secret, but delegates who were asked for their views on entering the conference said they were opposed to calling a general strike.

At 10 o'clock Ashton came out of the conference in response to a note from inquirers.

Against a General Strike.

"We have not yet taken a vote," he said, "but the dominant sentiment seems to be against a general strike. You can say for our council that if there is a disposition to credit the cessation of rioting to the use of police clubs the public is fooled. Rioting has stopped because our council has ordered it stopped to show that we are law-abiding citizens.

"Mayor Gaynor's statement to the Aldermen was read to us. We wish to say that when he issued the mandatory order turning night into day for the street cleaners, he acted in a Czarlike fashion. Many of our men lived in Tenth Avenue and similarly noisy streets. They could get no daytime sleep.

"There was no effort to pick a night squad from those willing to undertake it and able to accommodate themselves, after years of work in the department, to this suddenly created revolutionary condition. Many of our men lost in weight and spirit under their sleepless days and hard-at-work nights. We are holding back a general strike to exhaust every conceivable kind of conciliatory measure. It may yet be called, and small strikes will be started by various unions having grievances of their own. It is not true that our men are deserting. They have voted to stick until night removal is abolished.

"A voluntary assessment of $1 a week will be paid by the 22,000 teamsters in our unions to keep the strikers in funds while this thing works itself out."

An hour later Ashton emerged from the conference with a copy of a resolution which had unanimously passed. It called upon the Presidents of all local unions of drivers in New York and New Jersey to take votes on the question of a general strike. Delegates representing 22,000 union drivers signed the resolution. In one of its paragraphs it pledged the unions to raise a strike fund of $88,000 to be at the disposal of the Executive Committee.

The effort to bring the Aldermen into the strike did not result very happily for the strikers. They got a committee to see the Mayor. But the outcome was no better than that resulting from Ashton's efforts to see the Mayor on Monday.

Move of the Aldermen.

Alderman Finley of the Bronx led the movement in the Aldermanic Board to give the strikers some consideration. He presented a letter, addressed to John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board, by Mr. Ashton and George W. Prescott, Walking Delegate of the Street Cleaning Department Drivers' Union.

The letter called attention to the slippery pavements and the dark nights in Winter, and the 200-pound cans the drivers are required to lift into their carts. It spoke of the Mayor's attitude, and requested the passage of a resolution forbidding the night removal of ashes.

Alderman Nicoll remarked that the Aldermen had no authority to pass such a resolution. President Mitchel suggested that the letter be filed, as he was not desirous of getting mixed up in the strike. The letter was promptly filed.

Alderman Finley then introduced a resolution providing that a committee of five be appointed to wait on Mayor Gaynor in relation to the strike. Finley, Kenneally, McCann, Brush, and Carberry were named as the committeemen. The committee brought back this statement from the Mayor:

> Well, gentlemen, I am very glad indeed to receive a committee from the Board of Aldermen about this matter. But the case is just this: The drivers in the Street Cleaning Department threw up their jobs and quit. They did if after I told them that if they quit they would lose their places. When they quit we had nothing to do; we could do nothing but employ men to take their places.
>
> We sent to the Civil Service Commission and got all of the eligible list and appointed men therefrom according to law to fill the vacancies. The vacancies are now all filled to-day. We have got more men than we had before the strike. And to my surprise, some people now are writing to me and asking me to discharge the men that we have appointed from the civil service lists, and for kindness' sake take back the men who threw up their jobs.
>
> In the first place I wouldn't do it if I could, and in the next place it so happens that I cannot do it. Those who have been taken on from the civil service lists to fill the deserted places cannot be discharged except according to law, which you know as well as I do; that is to say, they have to be brought up and charged with something wrong and given an opportunity to explain and to be found guilty and discharged.
>
> The men that we have taken on have been guilty of nothing. On the contrary, they have saved the city. And the men who are out are out. I know of no way by which I could take them back if I wanted to, and I am very certain that I do not want to. Now, that is the whole case, and I will not add a word to it.

The Mayor's Stand.

With the stenographic notes of his answer to the Aldermen, Mayor Gaynor made public a letter he had written to Willard G. Stanton, a lawyer, of 140 Nassau Street, who had suggested in a communication to the Mayor that the strikers be deported, and the militia called out to restore order. To this inquirer the Mayor wrote:

> Dear Mr. Stanton: Your letter is in error in some particulars. The men who quit work in the Street Cleaning Department are not two-thirds non-citizens, as you state. On the contrary, they are all citizens, either by birth or naturalization. So your advice to deport them has no foundation. Nor do I intend to call out the military.
>
> This is not a Government of military force. It is a free Government. We call out the military only in cases of dire necessity—that is to say, when the regular civil authorities are unable to put down tumult. Do you not understand this?
>
> I do not like to have people write me to call out the militia and shoot people down. A Mayor of New York would have to forget himself to do a thing like that except in the last extremity. I hope the time is far distant when it will be necessary to call out troops to shoot any one down. Ours is a Government of law and the military power has to keep its hands off until the regular agencies of civil government are unable to preserve order. Sincerely yours,
>
> W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

To Water Commissioner Thompson notice was sent by Commissioner Edwards last night calling his attention to the fact that the street cleaners have done their work in Forty-second Street from the Grand Central Station to Lexington Avenue, in Eighth Avenue from Forty-second Street to Columbus Circle, in Seventh Avenue from Seventh Street to Fourteenth Street, the Bowery from Bayard to Houston Street, Monroe Street from end to end, East Broadway from Stanton to Rivington, and on many downtown and uptown side streets. Commissioner Thompson said he would have squads of street flushers at work on all of the streets named this morning.

At several of the stables complaint became general that the strike breakers were not receiving adequate food. So far their meals have been cooked in the stables on account of the danger of going in small groups to restaurants. Commissioner Edwards had a list made of all the stables in which complaints were heard and sent notices to the strike breaking agencies involved that they must give the men they have employed plenty of wholesome food.

Men Not Properly Fed.

At Stable E, in Fifteenth Street, near Ninth Avenue, 180 men found it impossible to get luncheon at noon. The strikebreaking agency in charge had failed to provide any commissary whatever and the men found no restaurants in the vicinity where they could eat. They reported for work in the afternoon an hour late on account of the difficulty in obtaining their meals.

Commissioner Edwards said that unless every strikebreaking agent fed his men properly to-day he would be discharged. It was feared for a time that the 180 men of Stable E who had to go hungry would themselves go on strike against the commissary arrangements.

There was trouble in another stable owing to the fact that the Dougherty Detective Agency, operated by a brother of Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, had listed one "Lieutenant" for every five strikebreakers. As Lieutenants receive a higher rate of pay this was objected to, agents from Controller Prendergast notifying the agency that only one Lieutenant for every twenty men would be allowed.

At the East Twenty-second Street Police Station it was thought for a time that a body recovered from the East River was that of a strikebreaker. It was found off the foot of East Nineteenth Street and was that of a man about 33 years old. There was a bandage about the head, as if it had been put on after he had been wounded. On a card in the man's pocket the name "Patrick Costello" was written and the address, "Gracefield, Great Neck, L. I."

In the police courts sentences to the Workhouse for periods of from one to three months were passed upon a score of strike sympathizers who had been caught throwing bricks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Gov. Dix gave out the following to-day in regard to his statement in New York last Sunday:

"On being asked Sunday evening as to my views on the strike in New York City, I emphatically said that the strike was most deplorable, but I believed the city offcials had the matter well in hand. Arbitration was not mentioned.

"The fault is not with the men who work but with those who advise them. The employes of the Street Cleaning Department have always known that street cleaning and the removal of garbage and ashes must be accomplished, and in accepting their positions they became parties to the contract to perform the service in those positions.

"I believe they are just as much bound to carry out their contract with the city as any person occupying any official position in the city. Mob violence is not to be tolerated at any time, and should be treated summarily without fear and strictly according to law."

Lost a $1,500 Pendant.

Mrs. J. L. Livermore of 194 Riverside Drive lost a $1,500 diamond pendant, part of a $20,000 ornament, on Monday night. Before going to the Metropolitan Opera House Mrs. Livermore and her husband took dinner at the Hotel Martinique. After the opera they went to the Knickerbocker for supper and there the loss of the diamond was first noted. Mr. Livermore thinks the stone was jerked off by Mrs. Livermore in taking off her coat. He is offering a reward for the pendant in THE TIMES Lost Column.

Odd Lots of Stock

We issue a booklet outlining a plan for buying stocks for an initial deposit and monthly payments thereafter until the stock is paid for or sold.

Send for Circular 40—"Odd Lot Investment."

John Muir & Co
Specialists in Odd Lots
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

MISSOURI OUSTS HARVESTER TRUST

Supreme Court Upholds Commissioner Brace's Ruling and Adds a $50,000 Fine.

POINTS WAY FOR IT TO STAY

Must Cease All Connection with Parent Company of New Jersey—Has Monopoly on Binder Trade.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 14.—The International Harvester Company of America was ousted from Missouri and fined $50,000 by the Supreme Court today. The court's decision sustained the findings of Special Commissioner Theodore Brace, who reported to the court that the company violated the common and anti-trust laws of Missouri.

The court ruled that the fine must be paid on or before Jan. 1, 1912, and that if the International Harvester Company of America proves to the court by March 1, 1912, that it has ceased all connection with the International Harvester Company of New Jersey, which the court held to be unlawful, the ouster of the International Harvester Company of America will be suspended.

The harvester company must file proofs of its willingness to comply with the judgment of the court. The proofs must be approved by the Attorney General.

Judges Lamm, Brown, Ferris, and Woodson concurred in the opinion. Chief Justice Valliant wrote an opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Lamm, Brown, and Ferris. It left the amount of the fine to be fixed by the court after the company made a showing that it would comply with the law.

Judge Graves sustained the position of Special Commissioner Brace on every contention.

The opinion found that competition was lessened and that practically all of the harvester business was done by the respondent company in the State. It held that it was contrary to the laws of the State of Missouri for one company to conduct the business of another, as in this case.

Judge Graves in his opinion says:

"The respondent was a part and parcel of this gigantic and nefarious scheme. For some years it has been the mere sales agent of the International Harvester Company—the New Jersey company. It was licensed in this State to sell its own goods, but it is now selling the goods of another.

"As such party to an unlawful arrangement or combination it should suffer the penalties prescribed by our laws. I have indicated that we could temper justice with mercy. We have the right to absolutely oust it from the State and in addition to fine it. I think a conditional ouster should go and the respondent be fined in the sum of $50,000 for its long-continued infraction of our laws."

Judges were much wrought up over the fact that the decision became known in New York and elsewhere in advance of the court's sitting to-day. Chief Justice Valliant and Justice Lamb began an inquiry late to-day in an effort to fix responsibility for the "leak." Newspaper correspondents, clerks, and other court attachés were questioned. The inquiry will go on until the Judges learn how their finding was published without authorization.

The report that the Harvester company had been ousted was circulated in New York at 10 o'clock. The court did not convene until 10:15, and it was 10:17 when its decision was handed down.

The International Harvester Company in September, 1910, was found guilty of violating the Missouri anti-trust laws by a Commissioner appointed by the State Supreme Court. The case was submitted to the Supreme Court for affirmation last April. The effect of the decision is to prevent all the companies which make up the International Company from conducting further business in the State.

The taking of testimony in the suit began in May, 1908, and continued over a year. Judge Theodore Brace of Paris, Mo., was the special Commissioner appointed by the State Supreme Court to take the testimony in the case. The taking of testimony was conducted by Gov. Hadley, then Attorney General. The testimony covered 1,600 typewritten pages.

One of the witnesses was George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Perkins was the guiding spirit in the organization of the International Harvester Company.

The ouster suit against the company was brought under the common law and the Missouri anti-trust law, which are broader than the Sherman anti-trust law.

The International Company was organized in 1902. It absorbed successively the McCormick, Deering, Warder, Bushnell & Glessner; Plano, Milwaukee, Keystone, Minnie, Altman & Miller, Buckeye Company, and the D. M. Osborne Company.

The International Harvester Company, Commissioner Brace declared in his report, by reason of its enormous capital of $120,000,000, could not obtain a license in Missouri, so the International Harvester Company of America, a selling agent, was organized and obtained a license. This concern, Commissioner Brace said, was organized simply to evade the laws of the State. The Commissioner found that the International Harvester Company had practically a monopoly on the sale of binders in Missouri.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Officers of the International Harvester Company to-night were unable to indicate what course they would take to meet the action of the Missouri Supreme court, they said. President Cyrus H. McCormick said:

"A Directors' meeting at which the company's counsel will suggest what action might be taken probably will be called shortly.

"We tried to conduct our business so as to meet approval of customers and of the laws of the States. The difficulty of doing this is shown by the fact that the Kansas Supreme Court, covering the same chief point, took a stand just the opposite of the Missouri court."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—Headquarters of the International Harvester Company in this section have been moved from Louisville to New Albany, just across the Ohio River, in Indiana. By way of an explanation for the move, circulars published by the company to-day, say:

"We could not remain in Louisville without being subjected to a multiplicity of lawsuits. According to the laws of Kentucky almost all that is collected for fines and penalties in certain cases goes to the lawyers and court officials. The law, therefore, makes it profitable for Commonwealth and county attorneys to bring suits against large corporations."

EFFECT ON DISSOLUTION PLAN.

Federal Authorities Believe Ouster Suit Will Have None at All.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The writ of ouster issued against the International Harvester Company by the Supreme Court of Missouri to-day, it is said in Federal Government circles, likely will have no effect upon the pending negotiations between the harvester company and the Department of Justice, looking to the disintegration of the parent corporation. No suit will be filed by the department against the so-called trust until hope of a voluntary dissolution has vanished.

Before the harvester company came forward with a proposition to dissolve it is known that the Department of Justice was delaying the institution of any action in the courts against the corporation under the Sherman anti-trust law until the Missouri State ouster suit was determined. This course was necessary in order that the Government might fortify itself with any principles of law. The next move of the Government now depends on the result of the pending negotiations. The voluntary disintegration of the company is still an active issue between the department and the corporation.

Assistant Attorney General Fowler and A. Bancroft, general counsel for the harvester company, to-day continued their conferences in an effort to reach an agreement, but no conclusion was reached.

VALUE OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

They Should Be the Chief Advertisers of Health, Wealth, and Progress.

Dr. G. W. Goler of Rochester, N. Y., has an article in The Journal of the American Public Health Association on "How to Get and Keep Competent Health Officers," in which he contends that under proper conditions the health officer is not only the head of the Health Department, but also the chief advertiser of the city's wealth and its progress. Here is a summary of Dr. Goler's views, which appear in The Journal of the American Medical Association:

"The practice of modern sanitation and hygiene, having for its object the prevention of disease and the prolongation of life, does not lead to increased compensation for the health officer, but, cut off from that increase in private practice, which devotion to public duty in America always brings, he lands at the end of his career out of work, out of money, and out of health.

"To the city he has usually given the best that is in him, and his labor has been of inestimable value to the life and health of the community; but more than that, if well done, it has been of economic value by lessening the burden which the city has had to bear.

"The economic value of his work serves to attract attention to the city as a city of the well; and the advantages of a city where deaths are relatively infrequent will be in the time to come, if not now, more than the advertising advantages of billboards and newspapers.

"Our cities are beginning to learn the lesson that our insurance companies are learning, and just as the insurance men have realized that it is better by care to keep their policy holders alive to pay premiums than it is to let them die and have the companies pay death claims, so our cities are learning to take care of health and lives.

"To do all this, and much more, is the work of the new health officer. To do his work well he will not only have to exercise all the knowledge he has, but he will have constantly to accumulate new knowledge by frequently attending meetings and conventions of sanitary and social workers. He will also have to do a large amount of research work, both directly and through the labor of those in the laboratory."

A USE FOR CHEWING GUM.

It Is a Fine Mouth Cleanser in Diseases of Children, Says Dr. Kerr.

Dr. Le Grand Kerr, a specialist in diseases of children, who is connected with half a dozen hospitals in Brooklyn, has a good word to say for chewing gum. He recommends it as an efficient mouth cleanser in the infectious diseases of childhood.

"One of the most trying problems," says Dr. Kerr in American Medicine, "in the infectious diseases of children particularly, is the one of keeping the buccal cavity reasonably clean. No matter how conscientious the nurse may be in cleansing the mouth with the various antiseptic solutions, the work is never satisfactorily accomplished. However, the importance of a clean mouth in the limitation or prevention of unpleasant complications cannot be overestimated. Many of the secondary infections which occur as a result of infectious disease in childhood occur because the mouth has not been kept clean.

"The child naturally rebels against the cleansing process while it is very ill, and therefore if some more attractive and efficient way can be found to accomplish the same result we ought to take advantage of it. The use of chewing gum seems to offer the best relief. It is attractive to the child, and through its use at stated intervals the little patient is led to effectively do two things that are most important in keeping the mouth and tongue clean—a stimulation of the flow of saliva and the beneficial movement of the tongue, which is a most efficient cleanser through its mechanical action alone.

"This method has been tried for months by the writer in cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria, and always with beneficial results.

"A fresh piece of gum must be used every time and the old piece destroyed. The use of gum need not, however, result in the absolute discontinuance of the other methods of cleansing which are commonly in vogue. More recently we have made use of it following operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoid vegetations, and always with most pleasant results."

MILK IS SCARCE IN PARIS.

Only 900,000 Quarts a Day, When 1,100,000 Quarts Are Needed.

For some time Paris has been suffering from a scarcity of milk, which tends to become chronic, according to the correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association. The demand for milk in Paris amounts to 1,100,000 quarts per day, and no more than 900,000 quarts are received.

It is in vain that the large milk companies have trebled the extent of territory from which they obtain milk, and to-day go as far as 180 miles to obtain what they formerly obtained at 60 miles at the maximum.

"This insufficiency of production," says the writer, "is due to three principal causes: The drought, which has dried up the pastures; foot-and-mouth disease, which has decreased the herds, and the higher prices and smaller number of the dairy employes. Although the situation is not alarming for the hospitals, milk being furnished for the public charities by contract, it is rather disturbing for the general population.

"The Prefect of Police has accordingly interviewed the Presidents of the dairy companies. Measures have been taken so that infants, sick persons, and the aged shall not feel the effect of the price. In all the dairies a notice has been posted requesting persons having young children or sick persons or old persons in the family to indicate the quantity of milk which is necessary for them in order that it may be reserved each day."

FRENCH DRINK LESS BRANDY.

A Marked Decrease in the Consumption of Spirits in Cities in Ten Years.

Dr. Jacques Bertillon of Paris has just presented to the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques an analysis showing the consumption of brandy in thirty-three large French cities, writes the Paris correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association.

It appears that in all the consumption of brandy has diminished considerably since 1900-01, since the law of Dec. 29, 1897, reduced the tax on wine and beer and increased considerably the taxes on distilled liquors.

Formerly the consumption of brandy was almost the same in all the groups of cities, that is to say, from seven to eight litres of alcohol per year per inhabitant. It was only 2.84 litres in the country. Since 1901 it has fallen to six litres in small cities of 4,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, to less than that in the cities a little larger, and to a still smaller figure (4.23 litres) in the cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

The diminution has been great, therefore, in the large cities; there has been no decrease in the country. The consumption of wine, meanwhile, has increased.

A GREAT RUN FOR $20.00

Suit or overcoat to measure from 50 styles of fine hairline stripes in blue, black and brown; also plain and fancy unfinished worsted suitings. 30 styles of overcoatings in Elysians; black, blue and oxford Kerseys and Meltons. They would cost $50.00 elsewhere.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

BABIES FILL STAGE AT SALVATION SHOW

Nursery Reproduced at Carnegie Hall to Show One Phase of the Army's Work.

CROWD CHEERS EVA BOOTH

When She Appears in the Slum Costume in Which She First Ventured into the Underworld.

The Salvation Army gave a demonstration of its work and its spreading influence last evening, and Carnegie Hall was not big enough to seat all that wanted to see it. There came a moment in the long succession of tableaux and short scenes of Salvation Army life when the green curtains were drawn across the stage, and there filed on in their uniforms of blue some twenty of the "slum lassies," the women who do the hardest work of all in the darkest places of the great cities.

As they stood in line the curtain was lifted at one corner and a woman stepped out, thin and thinly clad, her dress shabby, and with a shawl of faded plaid thrown over her head and shoulders. She made her way to the centre of the stage, and as she passed the line of lassies each one saluted respectfully. For a moment the audience did not understand, but suddenly from far back in the auditorium a great voice roared out:

"God bless Commander Booth."

And with the voice, the applause broke loose, riotously. It was Miss Eva Booth, wearing, as she told them, the costume with which the girls of the Army in the days of her first service wore when first they ventured into that underworld where now the lassie's uniform is the most inviolable protection.

"Years ago," said Commander Booth, "when first we made the plunge into those dark places, viler, lower, sadder than any words can tell, where a multitude of wrecked men and women lived in measureless darkness and woe, we had to go disguised, fearing that we might be killed where nobody would know and where nobody would care, where nobody knows anything and where nobody cares for anything. So we went, dressed as they dressed, living as they lived, among them, with them, of them."

And then she pointed to the lassies who can go to those depths to-day unharmed, and as they filed out, each bending to kiss her hand, she could be heard saying to this one, "I love you because of the little children you care for," and to that one, "I love you for the wretched that you comfort and cheer," and to a third, "I love you for the sick that you soothe and shield."

When all had passed off, out from behind the curtain there stumbled a ragamuffin girl of 4 or 5, who raced over to Commander Booth and buried her head in her skirts. As she smoothed the child's tangled curls, Commander Booth suggested something of the work her army does among the least of these the deserted children of the poor. She told of the first rude nursery, built by one resourceful lassie out of orange boxes and cheesecloth. Turning from all that, her voice rang out as she pictured the army's nurseries to-day, where were sheltered last year more than 38,000 children.

Then the curtains parted again, and the audience saw a reproduction of those nurseries, modern, cleanly, efficient, with their arc of cozy cribs. Behind the scenes somewhere a host of voices sang a lullaby, and in walked the white-clad nurses, each stopping at a crib and each cuddling in her arms a baby.

The babies were tucked into the cribs, the lights were lowered, and the singing gradually hushed. Whatever doubts there may have been in the audience as to the genuineness of those babies were dispelled then and there, for from one crib there issued a long, determined wail, such as no mechanical device could ever hope to produce. Then, as if the clock hands had circled and circled, there came a chirping of birds from somewhere, the lights came up with a bound, and out of the cradles were lifted all those blessed babies, churning their arms wildly and kicking for dear life. They had been taken to Carnegie Hall for the demonstration from the rescue homes of the Salvation Army.

The demonstration began with some very gay drilling by boys and girls, children of the Army officers, each boy wearing a white "S" on his red sweater. These carried the flags of the fifty-six countries and colonies where the Army is stationed, and their drill, to the accompaniment of shifting lights, served as the entrance for Commander Booth, who carried the Army's flag, and waved with the rest while the audience stood for "The Star-Spangled Banner" amid a real downpour of tiny American flags, which fell from larger flags draped over the ceiling of the auditorium and stage.

This started things off with a rush. Then came a darkened stage, and five derelicts told of their sinking in the world. One old man on crutches described the utter destitution that was upon him when he found his way to one of the army's industrial homes. Another, in a bartender's apron, told of dropping down and down through the business ranks till he served drinks in a Brooklyn saloon, and you gathered that he was no credit even to that profession. The old man, who had drunk up a big orange plantation in Florida, is now a Captain, while the bartender is serving in the ranks.

In their proper uniforms of their new estate, they appeared later in a scene that represented one of the industrial homes, where the "down-and-outs" can find work until they get a hold on themselves. Other tableaux showed the lassie at the bedside of the poor, and dispensing the Christmas dinners, of which last year, in this country alone, the Army gave more than 400,000. To help make these things possible the hat was passed before the evening was over.

One of the most interesting spectators was Lieut. Motosura Okamura, a young Japanese officer in the Salvation Army, not in the army of Japan, where his father is Lieut. Gen. Okamura. The young Japanese was in New York more than a year ago preparing to enter Columbia, when he stopped one night to listen to the Salvation men and women talking in Herald Square. He offered his services, as the story was told last night, and Columbia and his father have not seen him since.

Edward Foerderer a Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14. — Edward Foerderer, brother and business partner of the late Congressman Robert H. Foerderer of this city, committed suicide in his home here to-day by shooting. Mr. Foerderer was a member of several prominent clubs, and was 48 years old. Ill-health is believed to have caused him to end his life.

Fire Puts Out Itself
under
Grinnell
Automatic Sprinklers
To Learn How, Apply to
General Fire Extinguisher Company
New York Office
1 Liberty Street

"The Automatic Sprinkler has become the most perfect system of fire-fighting ever devised."
Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Why Do We Go to Sleep ?

The Book of Knowledge tells.

SEE PAGE 7 OF THE TIMES

USE
ELSINORE
The *Quality* Typewriter Paper
Sold by the Best Stationers.

Men's Evening Attire at Saks'

¶ One should greet the evening in appropriate attire. It may be a fancy, but it seems to us, as it must to many men, that dress clothes impart a certain zest to the evening. A glistening white shirt bosom seems to harmonize with the light and laughter of after-dinner-time! Dinner itself is improved, and unconsciously we forget a measure of our daily cares.

¶ Be this as it may, the demand for dress clothes rapidly increases—particularly for dress clothes that are Saks-made. And we regard the latter fact as largely responsible for the first.

¶ Saks dress clothes are just individual enough to create a continual demand therefor. This is amply attested by our latest contributions to evening attire—full dress and Tuxedo garments that are models of perfection in finish, style and fit. Even the prices leave nothing to be desired.

Full Dress Coats	22.00	to	38.00
Tuxedo Coats	20.00	to	32.00
Waistcoats, black cloth	4.00	to	6.50
Waistcoats, white or fancy	3.50	to	15.00
Trousers	7.00	to	11.50

Talking about dress, reminds us

That we carry a large line of knitted dress shirt covers. White, pearl or black, in plain or fancy weaves............3.50 to 12.00

Also, the same thing, in the same shades, but in accordion weaves, and made in Switzerland especially for us...............7.50

Then, we have full dress and Tuxedo ties, and shirts, and pumps, and gloves, and opera hats, and silk hose, and—but that is another story.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

USHER'S Whisky
USHERS EXTRA
"GREEN STRIPE"
EDINBURGH
G.S.NICHOLAS & CO
NEW YORK SOLE AGENTS

OLER SAYS ICEMEN ARE MUCH ABUSED

Average Citizen, He Says, Believes from Driver to President They Are All Crooks.

INTENDS TO STOP ATTACKS

Press, Politicians, and Grand Juries All Pounding the Ice Industry, but He Notices No Ice Men Being Convicted.

President Wesley M. Oler of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, Judge Robert Carey of the Court of Common Pleas of Jersey City, Prof. Milton J. Rosenau of the Harvard Medical School, and Dr. C. E. A. Winslow of City College were the principal speakers at the second annual dinner of the Natural Ice Association of America last night at the Hotel Astor.

Both Mr. Oler and Judge Carey said that the ice industry had been the victim for years of ignorant and unjust abuse and that the time had come when the public should be told the facts about the ice business.

Mr. Oler was introduced to the diners by H. W. Bahrenburg, President of the association, as one who had been "the victim of more ignorant abuse than almost any other man in this country."

"I feel like a man who was tried for a certain offense and whose lawyers pleaded so passionately and successfully for his release that, after being freed, he turned to them and said: 'By Jove, I almost believed in my own innocence,'" said Mr. Oler. "As a matter of fact, no business in this country to-day is so misunderstood as the ice business. The average citizen believes that every man connected with an ice company is a crook—from the driver of the ice wagon to the President of the ice company. The press has heaped abuse upon the ice business, and the time has come when the ice business must put a stop to these attacks.

"I have been through quite a mill during the last ten years. We have been attacked by the newspapers and politicians. We have been indicted by Grand Juries, but never has a conviction been secured against any one of us. Thirteen ice company officials were indicted in Philadelphia some time ago. The actual evidence against them all was so slim that the District Attorney came to them privately and urged them to plead 'non vult,' which is practically a confession of unproven guilt. Their own lawyers advised the ice officials to make this pleading because of 'the present state of the public mind.'"

The District Attorney said if they would only plead non vult he would let them all off with a $40 fine. I told them that I wouldn't have them make any such a pleading even if they were let off with a 40-cent fine. Nothing was proved against them ultimately and they were declared innocnt. The same thing happened in Boston also.

"From the time of the first comic paper the ice man has been pictured with an enormous pair of ice tongs and an infinitesimally small piece of ice. We have some wonderful newspapers in this city. One paper carried an icehouse up to Albany and exhibited it to the public, with a sewer running through it. The icemen have become so used to this pounding that they accept it without fighting back. We must rise and defend our trade.

"Other city newspapers have been saying that children died like flies last Summer and that it was all our fault, when as a matter of fact statistics show that 50 per cent. less children died in this city last Summer than the Summer before. This decrease in infant mortality was due to the milk stations, the visiting nurses, and the ice companies, the latter having distributed coupon books among the poor and having seen that every family which couldn't afford to pay for ice was provided with sufficient ice free of charge. The clever newspapers couldn't discover this.

"Ours is an enormous industry, and one on which both the health and prosperity of the country depends. In one day 24,000 tons of natural ice is used for merely the purpose of cooling air in institutions in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"Ice prices have been greatly misrepresented in the papers also."

Prof. Rosenau of Harvard told the diners that natural ice was much more free from germs than artificial ice.

"Natural ice is purified by the freezing process and storing process which it undergoes," said Prof. Rosenau. "I served on the United States Government Typhoid Commission of the District of Columbia from 1906 to 1909. Our commission found that ice had practically no part in spreading infection.

"Our commission found that the tap water from which manufactured ice was made contained about 64 bacilli per cubic centimeter, while each cubic centimeter of the ice when manufactured would some times contain as high as 5,000 bacilli. It is true that the typhoid bacillus is not killed by freezing. Nevertheless, our commission found that practically no cases of typhoid were due to the ice."

Professor C. E. A. Winslow of the Biological Department of City College said that the reason that ice was so pure was that nature herself employed selective forces to draw the water which made the ice together.

"The freezing process affects a purification process," Prof. Winslow said. "Experiments show that the bacteria in ice are only between 10 per cent. and 1 per cent. of what they are in water. In artificial ice, on the other hand, the impuritie tend to concentrate within the cake."

Judge Carey of Jersey City declared that the reason the public "kicked" against the ice industry was because it didn't understand the difficulties the ice men had to overcome.

ADOPT UNIT PLAN FOR 1912.

West Virginia Republicans Will Hold State-wide Primary.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 14.—After being in session all day the Republican State Executive Committee to-night decided in favor of a Statewise primary, with the State as a unit, for West Virginia in 1912. The vote was 10 to 1.

The decision was reached only after a prolonged fight made by a number of prominent Republican leaders, who favored the so-called district unit plan. Twice the motion to adopt the district unit plan resulted in a 6 to 6 tie, the Chairman, Samuel V. Mathews, breaking it with a vote in the negative.

Five members of the committee, who hold Federal offices, resigned to-day in response, it is said to what appeared to be a popular demand, and their places were immediately filled.

STRIKERS ANXIOUS TO RETURN TO WORK

But Mayor Gaynor Says Street Cleaners Are Out for Good Under Civil Service Rules.

PLAIN TALK TO ALDERMEN

Threat of a General Teamsters' Strike Opposed by Cool Heads in the Labor Unions.

Under chill skies that removed from the strike situation in the Street Cleaning Department all question of fear from pestilence on account of decomposing refuse, Commissioner Edwards worked a larger force at the task of removing accumulated garbage yesterday than ever before in the history of his department.

So many men came to the Commissioner from the strike-breaking agencies, and so many more reported from the civil service lists that his department was overmanned last night by 1,460 men. He had at work 3,260 men, who were in charge of 1,349 carts, representing an increase for the day of 516 carts and 1,330 men.

They worked from every stable in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and from every one in the Bronx, with the exception of the one in Westchester village. Their chief inroads, made at the suggestion of Health Commissioner Lederle, were in the east side districts.

The success of the day's work was so marked that Commissioner Edwards said at nightfall that he expected to have the last can of accumulated refuse on its way out to sea by next Tuesday night, and to be in a position to operate under normal conditions after that date. Only two men in most cases were assigned to the carts, instead of the three men who manned each cart while the rioting was in progress.

No More Men Needed.

The situation seemed so well in hand that the Commissioner issued orders to the strike-breaking agencies to take out their advertisements from all out-of-town newspapers and send no more men. The services of a strike-breaking agency at Cleveland, Ohio, he rejected on the ground that he could get along now with the natural increase of civil service applications.

Advertisements calling for men were inserted in the newspapers by the Civil Service Commission. They offered a wage of $800 a year with 25 cents a day extra on Sundays; days to be eight hours long, no grooming of horses, and pensions guaranteed in case of disability, or after twenty years' service, or upon attaining the age of 65 years.

Mayor Gaynor reiterated his stand in favor of settling the strike by building up a new Street Cleaning Department when he informed a committee of five Aldermen who called to see him in behalf of a plan of arbitration that there was nothing to arbitrate. He called attention to the rights of the strikers in a letter to an inquiring citizen, telling him why he would not call out the militia and why he would not order the strikers deported.

In Controller Prendergast's office the strikers received their pay in the morning, the line of applicants being long enough to keep the clerks busy from 9 o'clock until noon. With their pay the strikers received printed notices telling them that charges had been preferred against them before the Civil Service Commission and that they must appear to answer them on Nov. 20. Each striker found himself charged with violating the Civil Service rules in these four particulars:

1. Absence from roll call on Nov. 9.
2. Refusing to go to work on Nov. 9.
3. Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.
4. Disobedience of orders from regularly appointed superiors.

Want Their Jobs Back.

Such of the men as could read the charges seemed badly alarmed. Many of the older men admitted they were sorry they were out, and wished they had their jobs back again. Several said they had gone to the barns to see if they could not get work again, only to be turned away by the foremen.

They held a short meeting at strike headquarters in West Forty-ninth Street at 4 P. M. It was a doleful gathering. Strike Organizer Ashton, who addressed the men, would not admit his defeat. He told the men he defied Mayor Gaynor to inaugurate night removal of ashes again this Winter. He told them he had $20,000 a week pledged as a strike fund, and that Commissioner Edwards would feel the teeth of the unions all Winter long, especially when it came to hiring drivers to work at snow removal.

Ashton said he did not think the time was opportune for a general strike, and that he was opposed to one at this time, as he thought it better for the other drivers to continue to earn money on which to support the striking Street Department men.

There was a half-hearted vote of confidence in Ashton and his plan of continuing the strike all Winter.

The Executive Council of the allied teamsters' unions of New York met last night in Teamsters' Hall, at Eighteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, to talk over the possibility of calling a general strike. The meeting was secret, but delegates who were asked for their views on entering the conference said they were opposed to calling a general strike.

At 10 o'clock Ashton came out of the conference in response to a note from inquirers.

Against a General Strike.

"We have not yet taken a vote," he said, "but the dominant sentiment seems to be against a general strike. You can say for our council that if there is a disposition to credit the cessation of rioting to the use of police clubs the public is fooled. Rioting has stopped because our council has ordered it stopped to show that we are law-abiding citizens.

"Mayor Gaynor's statement to the Aldermen was read to us. We wish to say that when he issued the mandatory order turning night into day for the street cleaners, he acted in a Czarlike fashion. Many of our men lived in Tenth Avenue and similarly noisy streets. They could get no daytime sleep.

"There was no effort to pick a night squad from those willing to undertake it and able to accommodate themselves, after years of work in the department, to this suddenly created revolutionary condition. Many of our men lost in weight and spirit under their sleepless days and hard-at-work nights. We are holding back a general strike to exhaust every conceivable kind of conciliatory measure. It may yet be called, and small strikes will be started by various unions having grievances of their own. It is not true that our men are deserting. They have voted to stick until night removal is abolished.

"A voluntary assessment of $1 a week will be paid by the 22,000 teamsters in our unions to keep the strikers in funds while this thing works itself out."

An hour later Ashton emerged from the conference with a copy of a resolution which had unanimously passed. It called upon the Presidents of all local unions of drivers in New York and New Jersey to take votes on the question of a general strike. Delegates representing 22,000 union drivers signed the resolution. In one of its paragraphs it pledged the unions to raise a strike fund of $88,000 to be at the disposal of the Executive Committee.

The effort to bring the Aldermen into the strike did not result very happily for the strikers. They got a committee to see the Mayor. But the outcome was no better than that resulting from Ashton's efforts to see the Mayor on Monday.

Move of the Aldermen.

Alderman Finley of the Bronx led the movement in the Aldermanic Board to give the strikers some consideration. He presented a letter, addressed to John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board, by Mr. Ashton and George W. Prescott, Walking Delegate of the Street Cleaning Department Drivers' Union.

The letter called attention to the slippery pavements and the dark nights in Winter, and the 200-pound cans the drivers are required to lift into their carts. It spoke of the Mayor's attitude, and requested the passage of a resolution forbidding the night removal of ashes.

Alderman Nicoll remarked that the Aldermen had no authority to pass such a resolution. President Mitchel suggested that the letter be filed, as he was not desirous of getting mixed up in the strike. The letter was promptly filed.

Alderman Finley then introduced a resolution providing that a committee of five be appointed to wait on Mayor Gaynor in relation to the strike. Finley, Kenneally, McCann, Brush, and Carberry were named as the committeemen. The committee brought back this statement from the Mayor:

> Well, gentlemen, I am very glad indeed to receive a committee from the Board of Aldermen about this matter. But the case is just this: The drivers in the Street Cleaning Department threw up their jobs and quit. They did it after I told them that if they quit they would lose their places. When they quit we had nothing to do; we could do nothing but employ men to take their places.
>
> We sent to the Civil Service Commission and got all of the eligible list and appointed men therefrom according to law to fill the vacancies. The vacancies are now all filled to-day. We have got more men than we had before the strike. And to my surprise, some people now are writing to me and asking me to discharge the men that we have appointed from the civil service lists, and for kindness' sake take back the men who threw up their jobs.
>
> In the first place I wouldn't do it if I could, and in the next place it so happens that I cannot do it. Those who have been taken on from the civil service lists to fill the deserted places cannot be discharged except according to law, which you know as well as I do; that is to say, they have to be brought up and charged with something wrong and given an opportunity to explain and to be found guilty and discharged.
>
> The men that we have taken on have been guilty of nothing. On the contrary, they have saved the city. And the men who are out are out. I know of no way by which I could take them back if I wanted to, and I am very certain that I do not want to. Now, that is the whole case, and I will not add a word to it.

The Mayor's Stand.

With the stenographic notes of his answer to the Aldermen, Mayor Gaynor made public a letter he had written to Willard G. Stanton, a lawyer, of 140 Nassau Street, who had suggested in a communication to the Mayor that the strikers be deported, and the militia called out to restore order. To this inquirer the Mayor wrote:

> Dear Mr. Stanton: Your letter is in error in some particulars. The men who quit work in the Street Cleaning Department are not two-thirds non-citizens, as you state. On the contrary, they are all citizens, either by birth or naturalization. So your advice to deport them has no foundation. Nor do I intend to call out the military.
>
> This is not a Government of military force. It is a free Government. We call out the military only in cases of dire necessity—that is to say, when the regular civil authorities are unable to put down tumult. Do you not understand this?
>
> I do not like to have people write me to call out the militia and shoot people down. A Mayor of New York would have to forget himself to do a thing like that except in the last extremity. I hope the time is far distant when it will be necessary to call out troops to shoot any one down. Ours is a Government of law and the military power has to keep its hands off until the regular agencies of civil government are unable to preserve order. Sincerely yours,
>
> W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

To Water Commissioner Thompson notice was sent by Commissioner Edwards last night calling his attention to the fact that the street cleaners have done their work in Forty-second Street from the Grand Central Station to Lexington Avenue, in Eighth Avenue from Forty-second Street to Columbus Circle, in Seventh Avenue from Seventh Street to Fourteenth Street, the Bowery from Bayard to Houston Street, Monroe Street from end to end, East Broadway from Stanton to Rivington, and on many downtown and uptown side streets. Commissioner Thompson said he would have squads of street flushers at work on all of the streets named this morning.

At several of the stables complaint became general that the strike breakers were not receiving adequate food. So far their meals have been cooked in the stables on account of the danger of going in small groups to restaurants. Commissioner Edwards had a list made of all the stables in which complaints were heard and sent notices to the strike breaking agencies involved that they must give the men they have employed plenty of wholesome food.

Men Not Properly Fed.

At Stable E, in Fifteenth Street, near Ninth Avenue, 180 men found it impossible to get luncheon at noon. The strikebreaking agency in charge had failed to provide any commissary whatever and the men found no restaurants in the vicinity where they could eat. They reported for work in the afternoon an hour late on account of the difficulty in obtaining their meals.

Commissioner Edwards said that unless every strikebreaking agent fed his men properly to-day he would be discharged. It was feared for a time that the 180 men of Stable E who had to go hungry would themselves go on strike against the commissary arrangements.

There was trouble in another stable owing to the fact that the Dougherty Detective Agency, operated by a brother of Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, had listed one "Lieutenant" for every five strikebreakers. As Lieutenants receive a higher rate of pay this was objected to, agents from Controller Prendergast notifying the agency that only one Lieutenant for every twenty men would be allowed.

At the East Twenty-second Street Police Station it was thought for a time that a body recovered from the East River was that of a strikebreaker. It was found off the foot of East Nineteenth Street and was that of a man about 33 years old. There was a bandage about the head, as if it had been put on after he had been wounded. On a card in the man's pocket the name "Patrick Costello" was written and the address, "Gracefield, Great Neck, L. I."

In the police courts sentences to the Workhouse for periods of from one to three months were passed upon a score of strike sympathizers who had been caught throwing bricks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Gov. Dix gave out the following to-day in regard to his statement in New York last Sunday:

"On being asked Sunday evening as to my views on the strike in New York City, I emphatically said that the strike was most deplorable, but I believed the city officials had the matter well in hand. Arbitration was not mentioned.

"The fault is not with the men who work but with those who advise them. The employes of the Street Cleaning Department have always known that street cleaning and the removal of garbage and ashes must be accomplished, and in accepting their positions they became parties to the contract to perform the service in those positions.

"I believe they are just as much bound to carry out their contract with the city as any person occupying any official position in the city. Mob violence is not to be tolerated at any time, and should be treated summarily without fear and strictly according to law."

Lost a $1,500 Pendant.

Mrs. J. L. Livermore of 194 Riverside Drive lost a $1,500 diamond pendant, part of a $20,000 ornament, on Monday night. Before going to the Metropolitan Opera House Mrs. Livermore and her husband took dinner at the Hotel Martinique. After the opera they went to the Knickerbocker for supper and there the loss of the diamond was first noted. Mr. Livermore thinks the stone was jerked off by Mrs. Livermore in taking off her coat. He is offering a reward for the pendant in THE TIMES Lost Column.

Odd Lots of Stock

We issue a booklet outlining a plan for buying stocks for an initial deposit and monthly payments thereafter until the stock is paid for or sold.

Send for Circular 40—"Odd Lot Investment."

John Muir & Co
Specialists in Odd Lots
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

MISSOURI OUSTS HARVESTER TRUST

Supreme Court Upholds Commissioner Brace's Ruling and Adds a $50,000 Fine.

POINTS WAY FOR IT TO STAY

Must Cease All Connection with Parent Company of New Jersey—Has Monopoly on Binder Trade.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 14.—The International Harvester Company of America was ousted from Missouri and fined $50,000 by the Supreme Court today. The court's decision sustained the findings of Special Commissioner Theodore Brace, who reported to the court that the company violated the common and anti-trust laws of Missouri.

The court ruled that the fine must be paid on or before Jan. 1, 1912, and that if the International Harvester Company of America proves to the court by March 1, 1912, that it has ceased all connection with the International Harvester Company of New Jersey, which the court held to be unlawful, the ouster of the International Harvester Company of America will be suspended.

The harvester company must file proofs of its willingness to comply with the judgment of the court. The proofs must be approved by the Attorney General.

Judges Lamm, Brown, Ferris, and Woodson concurred in the opinion. Chief Justice Valliant wrote an opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Lamm, Brown, and Ferris. It left the amount of the fine to be fixed by the court after the company made a showing that it would comply with the law.

Judge Graves sustained the position of Special Commissioner Brace on every contention.

The opinion found that competition was lessened and that practically all of the harvester business was done by the respondent company in the State. It held that it was contrary to the laws of the State of Missouri for one company to conduct the business of another, as in this case.

Judge Graves in his opinion says:

"The respondent was a part and parcel of this gigantic and nefarious scheme. For some years it has been the mere sales agent of the International Harvester Company—the New Jersey company. It was licensed in this State to sell its own goods, but it is now selling the goods of another.

"As such party to an unlawful arrangement or combination it should suffer the penalties prescribed by our laws. I have indicated that we could temper justice with mercy. We have the right to absolutely oust it from the State and in addition to fine it. I think a conditional ouster should go and the respondent be fined in the sum of $50,000 for its long-continued infraction of our laws."

Judges were much wrought up over the fact that the decision became known in New York and elsewhere in advance of the court's sitting to-day. Chief Justice Valliant and Justice Lamb began an inquiry late to-day in an effort to fix responsibility for the "leak." Newspaper correspondents, clerks, and other court attachés were questioned. The inquiry will go on until the Judges learn how their finding was published without authorization.

The report that the Harvester company had been ousted was circulated in New York at 10 o'clock. The court did not convene until 10:15, and it was 10:17 when its decision was handed down.

The International Harvester Company in September, 1910, was found guilty of violating the Missouri anti-trust laws by a Commissioner appointed by the State Supreme Court. The case was submitted to the Supreme Court for affirmation last April. The effect of the decision is to prevent all the companies which make up the International Company from conducting further business in the State.

The taking of testimony in the suit began in May, 1908, and continued over a year. Judge Theodore Brace of Paris, Mo., was the special Commissioner appointed by the State Supreme Court to take the testimony in the case. The taking of testimony was conducted by Gov. Hadley, then Attorney General. The testimony covered 1,600 typewritten pages.

One of the witnesses was George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Perkins was the guiding spirit in the organization of the International Harvester Company.

The ouster suit against the company was brought under the common law and the Missouri anti-trust law, which are broader than the Sherman anti-trust law.

The International Company was organized in 1902. It absorbed successively the McCormick, Deering, Warder, Bushnell & Glessner; Plano, Milwaukee, Keystone, Minnie, Altman & Miller, Buckeye Company, and the D. M. Osborne Company.

The International Harvester Company, Commissioner Brace declared in his report, by reason of its enormous capital of $120,000,000, could not obtain a license in Missouri, so the International Harvester Company of America, a selling agent, was organized and obtained a license. This concern, Commissioner Brace said, was organized simply to evade the laws of the State. The Commissioner found that the International Harvester Company had practically a monopoly on the sale of binders in Missouri.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Officers of the International Harvester Company to-night were unable to indicate what course they would take to meet the action of the Missouri Supreme Court, they said. President Cyrus H. McCormick said:

"A Directors' meeting at which the company's counsel will suggest what action might be taken probably will be called shortly.

"We tried to conduct our business so as to meet approval of customers and of the laws of the States. The difficulty of doing this is shown by the fact that the Kansas Supreme Court, covering the same chief point, took a stand just the opposite of the Missouri court."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—Headquarters of the International Harvester Company in this section have been moved from Louisville to New Albany, just across the Ohio River, in Indiana. By way of an explanation for the move, circulars published by the company to-day, say:

"We could not remain in Louisville without being subjected to a multiplicity of lawsuits. According to the laws of Kentucky almost all that is collected for fines and penalties in certain cases goes to the lawyers and court officials. The law, therefore, makes it profitable for Commonwealth and county attorneys to bring suits against large corporations."

EFFECT ON DISSOLUTION PLAN.

Federal Authorities Believe Ouster Suit Will Have None at All.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The writ of ouster issued against the International Harvester Company by the Supreme Court of Missouri to-day, it is said in Federal Government circles, likely will have no effect upon the pending negotiations between the harvester company and the Department of Justice, looking to the disintegration of the parent corporation. No suit will be filed by the department against the so-called trust until hope of a voluntary dissolution has vanished.

Before the harvester company came forward with a proposition to dissolve it is known that the Department of Justice was delaying the institution of any action in the courts against the corporation under the Sherman anti-trust law until the Missouri State ouster suit was determined. This course was necessary in order that the Government might fortify itself with any principles of law. The next move of the Government now depends on the result of the pending negotiations. The voluntary disintegration of the company is still an active issue between the department and the corporation.

Assistant Attorney General Fowler and A. Bancroft, general counsel for the harvester company, to-day continued their conferences in an effort to reach an agreement, but no conclusion was reached.

VALUE OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

They Should Be the Chief Advertisers of Health, Wealth, and Progress.

Dr. G. W. Goler of Rochester, N. Y., has an article in The Journal of the American Public Health Association on "How to Get and Keep Competent Health Officers," in which he contends that under proper conditions the health officer is not only the head of the Health Department, but also the chief advertiser of the city's wealth and its progress. Here is a summary of Dr. Goler's views, which appear in The Journal of the American Medical Association:

"The practice of modern sanitation and hygiene, having for its object the prevention of disease and the prolongation of life, does not lead to increased compensation for the health officer, but, cut off from that increase in private practice, which devotion to public duty in America always brings, he lands at the end of his career out of work, out of money, and out of health.

"To the city he has usually given the best that is in him, and his labor has been of inestimable value to the life and health of the community; but more than that, if well done, it has been of economic value by lessening the burden which the city has had to bear.

"The economic value of his work serves to attract attention to the city as a city of the well; and the advantages of a city where deaths are relatively infrequent will be in the time to come, if not now, more than the advertising advantages of billboards and newspapers.

"Our cities are beginning to learn the lesson that our insurance companies are learning, and just as the insurance men have realized that it is better by care to keep their policy holders alive to pay premiums than it is to let them die and have the companies pay death claims, so our cities are learning to take care of health and lives.

"To do all this, and much more, is the work of the new health officer. To do his work well he will not only have to exercise all the knowledge he has, but he will have constantly to accumulate new knowledge by frequently attending meetings and conventions of sanitary and social workers. He will also have to do a large amount of research work, both directly and through the labor of those in the laboratory."

A USE FOR CHEWING GUM.

It Is a Fine Mouth Cleanser in Diseases of Children, Says Dr. Kerr.

Dr. Le Grand Kerr, a specialist in diseases of children, who is connected with half a dozen hospitals in Brooklyn, has a good word to say for chewing gum. He recommends it as an efficient mouth cleanser in the infectious diseases of childhood.

"One of the most trying problems," says Dr. Kerr in American Medicine, "in the infectious diseases of children particularly, is the one of keeping the buccal cavity reasonably clean. No matter how conscientious the nurse may be in cleansing the mouth with the various antiseptic solutions, the work is never satisfactorily accomplished. However, the importance of a clean mouth in the limitation or prevention of unpleasant complications cannot be overestimated. Many of the secondary infections which occur as a result of infectious disease in childhood occur because the mouth has not been kept clean.

"The child naturally rebels against the cleansing process while it is very ill, and therefore if some more attractive and efficient way can be found to accomplish the same result we ought to take advantage of it. The use of chewing gum seems to offer the best relief. It is attractive to the child, and through its use at stated intervals the little patient is led to effectively do two things that are most important in keeping the mouth and tongue clean—a stimulation of the flow of saliva and the beneficial movement of the tongue, which is a most efficient cleanser through its mechanical action alone.

"This method has been tried for months by the writer in cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria, and always with beneficial results.

"A fresh piece of gum must be used every time and the old piece destroyed. The use of gum need not, however, result in the absolute discontinuance of the other methods of cleansing which are commonly in vogue. More recently we have made use of it following operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoid vegetations, and always with most pleasant results."

MILK IS SCARCE IN PARIS.

Only 900,000 Quarts a Day, When 1,100,000 Quarts Are Needed.

For some time Paris has been suffering from a scarcity of milk, which tends to become chronic, according to the correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association. The demand for milk in Paris amounts to 1,100,000 quarts per day, and no more than 900,000 quarts are received.

It is in vain that the large milk companies have trebled the extent of territory from which they obtain milk, and to-day go as far as 180 miles to obtain what they formerly obtained at 60 miles at the maximum.

"This insufficiency of production," says the writer, "is due to three principal causes: The drought, which has dried up the pastures; foot-and-mouth disease, which has decreased the herds, and the higher prices and smaller number of the dairy employes. Although the situation is not alarming for the hospitals, milk being furnished for the public charities by contract, it is rather disturbing for the general population.

"The Prefect of Police has accordingly interviewed the Presidents of the dairy companies. Measures have been taken so that infants, sick persons, and the aged shall not feel the effect of the price. In all the dairies a notice has been posted requesting persons having young children or sick persons or old persons in the family to indicate the quantity of milk which is necessary for them in order that it may be reserved each day."

FRENCH DRINK LESS BRANDY.

A Marked Decrease in the Consumption of Spirits in Cities in Ten Years.

Dr. Jacques Bertillon of Paris has just presented to the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques an analysis showing the consumption of brandy in thirty-three large French cities, writes the Paris correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association.

It appears that in all the consumption of brandy has diminished considerably since 1900-01, since the law of Dec. 29, 1897, reduced the tax on wine and beer and increased considerably the taxes on distilled liquors.

Formerly the consumption of brandy was almost the same in all the groups of cities, that is to say, from seven to eight litres of alcohol per year per inhabitant. It was only 2.84 litres in the country. Since 1901 it has fallen to six litres in small cities of 4,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, to less than that in the cities a little larger, and to a still smaller figure (4.23 litres) in the cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

The diminution has been great, therefore, in the large cities; there has been no decrease in the country. The consumption of wine, meanwhile, has increased.

A GREAT RUN FOR $20.00
Suit or overcoat to measure from 50 styles of fine hairline stripes in blue, black and brown; also plain and fancy unfinished worsted suitings. 30 styles of overcoatings in Elysians; black, blue and oxford Kerseys and Meltons. They would cost $50.00 elsewhere.
ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

BABIES FILL STAGE AT SALVATION SHOW

Nursery Reproduced at Carnegie Hall to Show One Phase of the Army's Work.

CROWD CHEERS EVA BOOTH

When She Appears in the Slum Costume in Which She First Ventured into the Underworld.

The Salvation Army gave a demonstration of its work and its spreading influence last evening, and Carnegie Hall was not big enough to seat all that wanted to see it. There came a moment in the long succession of tableaux and short scenes of Salvation Army life when the green curtains were drawn across the stage, and there filed on in their uniforms of blue some twenty of the "slum lassies," the women who do the hardest work of all in the darkest places of the great cities.

As they stood in line the curtain was lifted at one corner and a woman stepped out, thin and thinly clad, her dress shabby, and with a shawl of faded plaid thrown over her head and shoulders. She made her way to the centre of the stage, and as she passed the line of lassies each one saluted respectfuly. For a moment the audience did not understand, but suddenly from far back in the auditorium a great voice roared out:

"God bless Commander Booth."

And with the voice, the applause broke loose, riotously. It was Miss Eva Booth, wearing, as she told them, the costume with which the girls of the Army in the days of her first service wore when first they ventured into that underworld where now the lassie's uniform is the most inviolable protection.

"Years ago," said Commander Booth, "when first we made the plunge into those dark places, viler, lower, sadder than any words can tell, where a multitude of wrecked men and women lived in measureless darkness and woe, we had to go disguised, fearing that we might be killed where nobody would know and where nobody would care, where nobody knows anything and where nobody cares for anything. So we went, dressed as they dressed, living as they lived, among them, with them, of them."

And then she pointed to the lassies who can go to those depths to-day unharmed, and as they filed out, each bending to kiss her hand, she could be heard saying to this one, "I love you because of the little children you care for," and to that one, "I love you for the wretched that you comfort and cheer," and to a third, "I love you for the sick that you soothe and shield."

When all had passed off, out from behind the curtain there stumbled a ragamuffin girl of 4 or 5, who raced over to Commander Booth and buried her head in her skirts. As she smoothed the child's tangled curls, Commander Booth suggested something of the work her army does among the least of these the deserted children of the poor. She told of the first rude nursery, built by one resourceful lassie out of orange boxes and cheesecloth. Turning from all that, her voice rang out as she pictured the army's nurseries to-day, where were sheltered last year more than 38,000 children.

Then the curtains parted again, and the audience saw a reproduction of those nurseries, modern, cleanly, efficient, with their arc of cozy cribs. Behind the scenes somewhere a host of voices sang a lullaby, and in walked the white-clad nurses, each stopping at a crib and each cuddling in her arms a baby.

The babies were tucked into the cribs, the lights were lowered, and the singing gradually hushed. Whatever doubts there may have been in the audience as to the genuineness of those babies were dispelled then and there, for from one crib there issued a long, determined wail, such as no mechanical device could ever hope to produce. Then, as if the clock hands had circled and circled, there came a chirping of birds from somewhere, the lights came up with a bound, and out of the cradles were lifted all those blessed babies, churning their arms wildly and kicking for dear life. They had been taken to Carnegie Hall for the demonstration from the rescue homes of the Salvation Army.

The demonstration began with some very gay drilling by boys and girls, children of the Army officers, each boy wearing a white "S" on his red sweater. These carried the flags of the fifty-six countries and colonies where the Army is stationed, and their drill, to the accompaniment of shifting lights, served as the entrance for Commander Booth, who carried the Army's flag, and waved with the rest while the audience stood for "The Star-Spangled Banner" amid a real downpour of tiny American flags, which fell from larger flags draped over the ceiling of the auditorium and stage.

This started things off with a rush. Then came a darkened stage, and five derelicts told of their sinking in the world. One old man on crutches described the utter destitution that was upon him when he found his way to one of the army's industrial homes. Another, in a bartender's apron, told of dropping down and down through the business ranks till he served drinks in a Brooklyn saloon, and you gathered that he was no credit even to that profession. The old man, who had drunk up a big orange plantation in Florida, is now a Captain, while the bartender is serving in the ranks.

In their proper uniforms of their new estate, they appeared later in a scene that represented one of the industrial homes, where the "down-and-outs" can find work until they get a hold on themselves. Other tableaux showed the lassie at the bedside of the poor, and dispensing the Christmas dinners, of which last year, in this country alone, the Army gave more than 400,000. To help make these things possible the hat was passed before the evening was over.

One of the most interested spectators was Lieut. Motosura Okamura, a young Japanese officer in the Salvation Army, not in the army of Japan, where his father is Lieut. Gen. Okamura. The young Japanese was in New York more than a year ago preparing to enter Columbia, when he stopped one night to listen to the Salvation men and women talking in Herald Square. He offered his services, as the story was told last night, and Columbia and his father have not seen him since.

Edward Foerderer a Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Edward Foerderer, brother and business partner of the late Congressman Robert H. Foerderer of this city, committed suicide in his home here to-day by shooting. Mr. Foerderer was a member of several prominent clubs, and was 48 years old. Ill-health is believed to have caused him to end his life.

Fire Puts Out Itself
under
Grinnell
Automatic Sprinklers
To Learn How, Apply to
General Fire Extinguisher Company
New York Office
1 Liberty Street
"The Automatic Sprinkler has become the most perfect system of fire-fighting ever devised."
Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Why Do We Go to Sleep?
The Book of Knowledge tells.
SEE PAGE 7 OF THE TIMES

USE
ELSINORE
The Quality Typewriter Paper
Sold by the Best Stationers.

Men's Evening Attire at Saks'

¶ One should greet the evening in appropriate attire. It may be a fancy, but it seems to us, as it must to many men, that dress clothes impart a certain zest to the evening. A glistening white shirt bosom seems to harmonize with the light and laughter of after-dinner-time! Dinner itself is improved, and unconsciously we forget a measure of our daily cares.

¶ Be this as it may, the demand for dress clothes rapidly increases—particularly for dress clothes that are Saks-made. And we regard the latter fact as largely responsible for the first.

¶ Saks dress clothes are just individual enough to create a continual demand therefor. This is amply attested by our latest contributions to evening attire—full dress and Tuxedo garments that are models of perfection in finish, style and fit. Even the prices leave nothing to be desired.

Full Dress Coats.........22.00 to 38.00
Tuxedo Coats...........20.00 to 32.00
Waistcoats, black cloth.... 4.00 to 6.50
Waistcoats, white or fancy. 3.50 to 15.00
Trousers .... 7.00 to 11.50

Talking about dress, reminds us

That we carry a large line of knitted dress shirt covers. White, pearl or black, in plain or fancy weaves.............3.50 to 12.00

Also, the same thing, in the same shades, but in accordion weaves, and made in Switzerland especially for us................7.50

Then, we have full dress and Tuxedo ties, and shirts, and pumps, and gloves, and opera hats, and silk hose, and—but that is another story.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

REBELS FIRM FOR CHINESE REPUBLIC

Gen. Li Ready to Obey Yuan Shi-Kai as President, but Not as Manchus' Premier.

AMOY IN HANDS OF REBELS

Taotai Flees to Hongkong—American Troops Held in Readiness in Manila for Embarkation for China.

PEKING, Nov. 14.—While the Imperial Government is endeavoring to force the Premiership on Yuan Shi-Kai, China's "strong man," in his various conferences to-day with the Prince Regent, the Acting Premier, Prince Ching, and other members of the nominal Cabinet, took occasion to point out the insecurity of that office, the retention of which depends upon the caprice of the National Assembly. Yuan Shi-Kai, if he accepts the Premiership at all, desires a fixed term of office, and he so stated his position to the Regent. But he must obtain this through the National Assembly, as an edict would be likely to arouse suspicion.

It is not considered probable that Yuan Shi-Kai will undertake the gigantic task set for him unless he considers the chances favorable to carrying it to a successful issue. There is still another possibility—he may be considering the alternative of a republic and may himself recommend the abdication of the Emperor.

Yuan reports that the rebel leader, Gen. Li Yuen-Heng, has said that he will obey his (Yuan's) orders if Yuan consents to become President, but will not recognize him as the Manchus' Premier. In his opinion it would not be difficult to reconcile the provinces, most of which are giving the strongest evidences of a desire for peace. The complete constitution already pledged would satisfy the revolutionaries, except for the fear that Manchu intrigue would begin immediately after arms were laid down.

One of the prominent members of the National Assembly to-day informed a legation attaché that, although the Assembly had committed itself to a constitution under the Manchu Dynasty, a majority of the Assembly would prefer to reorganize the Government on the lines of a republic.

Gen. Chang Shao-Tsen, Commander of the troops at Lan-Chow, has not yet arrived, and apparently is awaiting assurances of his saefty in the capital.

The President of the Government Bank has deserted his post and fled from the city. The Vice President, Chang Chin-Lao, who was recently in Europe in connection with a currency loan, is endeavoring to conduct the wrecked institution. As the provinces seceded the various branches of the Government Bank were confiscated. At only one or two treaty ports were the deposits saved by hasty transfer to foreign banks.

Financial stress is being felt by the Administration. The Board of Finance has only about $300,000, while the late Empress Dowager's hoard of silver and gold is not thought to amount to more than $3,000,000, the Palace, it is said, having contributed largely to famine funds and other charities as well as for the Hankow and other campaigns.

Consular dispatches from several places have reached the legations. One from Chee-Foo says that the rebel authorities have notified the Consuls that they have taken over the administration, and that they intend to protect foreigners. A Hankow dispatch says that the Imperialists are deserting steadily, some of them becoming rebels while others are proceeding northward with loot.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—A telegram from Mukden says that Liang Chi-Chiao, the pioneer of the constitutional movement in China, has arrived there from Japan, and delegates of the Constitutional Party are consulting under his Presidency as to the best means of ending the revolution without further bloodshed and regarding measures necessary for the protection of the dynasty.

Liang Chi-Chiao is the best known literary man among the Chinese. He has been an exile since the palace revolution of 1898.

AMOY, Nov. 14.—The Republican tricolor waves over this city to-day. There is no disorder, the shops remain open, and there is a general feeling of relief.

Early this afternoon the gunboat Quenkai, flying the Dragon flag, cast off her lines and steamed out of the harbor. Then about 1,000 revolutionists formed in line and marched to the walled city, where they raised the Republican emblem over the Taotai's palace. Simultaneously a few tri-colors were displayed in other quarters of the city. Many Japanese and white flags also appeared.

The excitement that preceded the change of government, or rather the assumption of the power that had been relinquished by the imperial authorities, was quickly allayed. Fear of excesses had kept the populace in a nervous state. For several days there had been no local government, and the maintenance of public order devolved upon volunteer guards recruited from the bast families.

Last night it was plain that the radicals were in control and, alarmed at the possibility of mob rule, Taotai Chang fled to Hongkong. Throughout the night a feeling of uneasiness prevailed, and this was increased this morning by a rumor that the wells of the city had been poisoned by Manchus from Foo-Chow. However, as the day progressed the republican leaders showed that they had their followers well in hand and the popular fear gave way to a sense of security.

The arrival this morning of the American cruiser Saratoga, monitor Monterey, and gunboat Quires, with the British destroyers Janus and Virago helped to restore confidence.

NANKING, Wednesday, Nov. 15.—The General in command of the Imperialists has issued a proclamation re-establishing the "old order" in Nanking.

Modern institutions have been abolished. Consequently the military school, the wireless station, and other establishments have been dismantled.

The Consuls remain here, awaiting orders from the Ministers. A few foreigners also remain.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 15.—A Tien-Tsin dispatch to The Daily Mail says that Gen. Chang, commander of the Northern troops, who recently spoke slightingly of Yuan Shi-Kai, has been shot in the wrist. The shooting is attributed to Yuan's agents.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Hankow, dated yesterday, says a heavy artillery duel is going on between the Imperialists and the revolutionaries, the imperial troops suffering the more damage.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—Announcement was made at military headquarters to-day that the sailing of the transport Sherman for the United States had been postponed.

No official explanation was offered, but army officers expressed the belief that the vessel was being held for the carrying of troops to China. A large detachment of soldiers is in readiness to move at twenty-four hours' notice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—From unofficial but reliable sources information has reached Washington as to the attitude of the Japanese Government to China that has gone far toward dissipating any suspicion that might have been entertained that the Japanese were disposed to seize the present opportunity in order to obtain undue advantage.

It is understood that the whole subject was exhaustively discussed by the Japanese Cabinet recently and the result, as reported to the Emperor, was a decision to regard the revolution as a matter at present concerning China alone.

For the past fortnight, under orders from the General Staff, Gen. Bell, commanding the Philippine Division, has had between 5,000 and 6,000 American soldiers gathered at Manila and near-by points ready for instant embarkation for China. In addition to the transport Sherman at Manila, there are a horse boat, the Warren, and the inter-island transport Liscum available for the short journey from Manila to Shanghai or Tien-Tsin. There is also now in Manila harbor one of the largest merchant liners engaged in the Pacific trade, which could readily be chartered, so that Gen. Bell would have no difficulty in embarking 5,000 troops within twenty-four hours.

On twenty-four hours' notice Capt. Knapp, the naval hydrographer, to-day produced an excellent map of China, showing the location of the American and foreign warships at the different ports. There are 112 foreign vessels of various types in Chinese waters. England stands first with thirty-one vessels of various types, from the great battleship Minotaur to submarines. France comes next with twenty vessels, but as these include a large number of extremely small craft the French tonnage is not nearly so formidable as the American naval representation of nineteen vessels. Germany has fourteen ships, Japan thirteen, Russia eleven, Portugal two, and Austria and Italy have one each.

BATTLE AT NANKING RENEWED.

Telegram to San Francisco Says Rebels Have Obtained Ammunition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Provided with the arms and ammunition for which they had been waiting for several days, the revolutionary forces began an attack on Nanking early to-day, according to cable advices received by The Chinese Free Press of this city. The telegram says that the imperial forces have been driven to the Purple Hills and that their position is desperate.

The dispatch further says that thirteen war vessels captured by the revolutionists are on their way to Nanking to aid the land forces.

PATTEN DONE WITH MARKETS

Visits Brokers Here, but He's Interested Only in Northwestern University

James A. Patten, former wheat, corn, and cotton bull, paid another of his periodic visits to New York yesterday, and although he visited J. S. Bache & Co., who were his brokers in his last big speculation, he insisted that it was as a Trustee of the Northwestern University and not from any interest in the market that he was in town.

James A. Patten's name became familiar from one end of the country to the other when he succeeded in his bull campaign in May wheat in 1909, and cash wheat went to $1.38 a bushel in Chicago. It was one of the few successful corners ever engineered in wheat, and Patten was said to have cleared $5,000,000. He went into wheat and corn in other succeeding years, but never on such a big scale, and was equally successful in cotton in the Hayne-Scales-Brown pool, which put cotton to 20 cents in August, 1910. For that deal he was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here.

When James A. Patten announced last year that he was withdrawing from his Chicago firm and giving up his big speculative ventures Wall Street was skeptical, but the Street has come to believe it.

Mr. Patten explained yesterday that he was here to consult the architects who have just won a competition for the building of a quadrangle on the upper campus of the Northwestern University on the lake shore at Chicago. He was quite willing to talk of the Northwestern University, of which he has been a Trustee for seven years, but not about markets.

KEENE SETTLEMENT PUT OFF

Metals Bank for One Raised Objections, and There Were Others.

Creditors of the three Stock Exchange houses which went down in the collapse of the Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iro pool early in 1910 met in the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Seaman Miller yesterday for the purpose of passing on the compromise proposed by James R. Keene. Some opposition developed to the acceptance of his terms and the meeting was adjourned until to-day.

Mr. Keene proposed a settlement for $231,000 of the claims made against him as manager of the pool in suits brought by the Trustees of the firms of Lathrop, Haskins & Co. and J. M. Fiske & Co.

The Mechanics and Metals' Bank, through Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, objected to the acceptance of the Keene offer. The Trustees of J. M. Fiske & Co. recently obtained a judgment of $255,000 against the bank, the action growing out of the right of the bank to certain securities taken to secure loans on the day of the collapse. If the firm recovers its losses in full from Keene the bank's contention that the firm was solvent and the securities rightfully taken might be upheld. The attorneys for the bank demand that the suit against Keene be brought to trial.

The matter was further complicated by notice served upon the attorneys for the Trustees of the several bankrupts by Berthold Levy, against whom a suit is pending for about $50,000 by the Trustees of J. M. Fiske & Co.

The point raised by Mr. Levy is that the settlement by Keene will relieve Keene as a pool member and operate to discharge all pool members from liability.

NATIONAL CITY SELLS STOCK.

Transfers Metropolis Bank Shares to Bank of Manhattan Company.

In line with its plan to dispose of all its holdings of bank stocks, the National City Company, the National City Bank subsidiary, has sold its stock in the Bank of the Metropolis to the Bank of the Manhattan Company. Vice President E. C. Evans of the former bank gave out this statement yesterday:

> The National City Company, having decided to sell the bank stocks which it owns, has disposed of its holdings in the Bank of the Metropolis to the Bank of the Manhattan Company. Stephen Baker, President of that bank, will be elected to the Directorate of the Bank of the Metropolis on Thursday.

Samuel McRoberts, a Vice President of the National City Bank, has been a member of the Metropolis Board of Directors. It is understood that he will relinquish his place. Mr. Baker says that no other changes in the officers or Directors are contemplated. The Bank of the Manhattan Company is located at 40 Wall Street and the Metropolis at 31 Union Square. The former has a capital of $2,050,000 and deposits of $36,350,000. The Metropolis has a capital of $1,000,000 and deposits of $12,154,000. It could not be learned how many shares of the latter have changed hands.

NEW CARS FOR BANKERS

Fresh from the Shops for New Orleans Convention—New Ships to Panama.

About 400 bankers from this section have arranged to attend the annual convention of the National Bankers' Association in New Orleans No. 20 to 24, and the first of four special trains over the New York Central Lines will start to-night. The trains are to be made up of new all-steel compartment and observation sleeping cars, just out of the Pullman shops, making their initial trip with the bankers.

After the convention the party will make a special trip to Panama in the specially chartered steamers Tivives, Carrillo, and Sixaola of the United Fruit Company. The steamers have just been delivered by the builders in Belfast and will make their first voyage with the bankers. The Panama inspection trip will take twelve days and the party will be the largest that has visited the Canal Zone. The bankers will be accommodated at the Government hotel by special arrangements with the Federal authorities.

En route to New Orleans stops will be made for the entertainment of the party at Nashville and at Chickamauga National Park and Lookout Mountain. The trip will cost $100,000. The other special trains will start on Friday and the last section on Saturday.

WALDSTEIN RESIGNS AS SLADE PROFESSOR

But New Yorker Will Continue Work at Cambridge University—Gives $5,000 to It.

HIS HERCULANEUM PROJECT

He Still Hopes to Get Permission to Excavate the Roman City—Treasures Believed to be There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Dr. Charles Waldstein, formerly of New York, is about to resign the Slade Professorship of Fine Arts at Cambridge, but he will not give up his work in connection with the university.

"I am resigning in order that younger men may take my salary," said Dr. Waldstein to-night, "and so increase the staff of the university." He has given to the university £1,000 ($5,000) to start a fund with this object in view.

Dr. Waldstein, who is one of the sons of the late Henry Waldstein, a well-known New York merchant, was appointed Slade Professor in 1895, holding the position for six years. He was again appointed to it in 1904. He was educated at Columbia University, New York, and at Heidelberg University, and his work in classical archaeology has made him one of the world's authorities on that fascinating subject.

He is best known for the efforts he made a few years ago to inaugurate an international movement for the excavation of Herculaneum. He brought forward arguments to show that, if sufficient funds were forthcoming, treasures of antiquity would be unearthed that would surpass anything so far laid bare, Herculaneum having been covered with a friable material that acted as a preservative instead of, as at Pompeii, a destroying agent. He interested several of the crowned heads of Europe in the project, and came to New York in connection with it. American millionaires were not as enthusiastic as he hoped, but there is little doubt that the scheme would have been successful if Italian pride had not been aroused. Something happened to offend the Italian Government, which finally announced that it was able to conduct its own archaeological researches without help from abroad. A sum was voted for the purpose which, compared with the money required if the work is to be done this century, is infinitesimal, and Dr. Waldstein's great plan was shelved. It is understood, however, that he has not given up hope of inducing Italy to agree to it.

Dr. Waldstein is convinced that in the ruins of Herculaneum will be found many, if not all, of the lost masterpieces of the Greek and Roman writers, besides splendid treasures of ancient art. Herculaneum, he says, was the Newport of old Rome, while Pompeii was a sort of Atlantic City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—First Lieut. G. B. Tuttle, Medical Reserves, detailed as a member of the Examining Board, Fort Ruger, Hawaii, vice First Lieut. J. L. Sanford, Medical Reserves, relieved.

Col. H. L. Scott, Third Cavalry, relieved from duty in the office of Chief of Staff, in connection with records of the first intervention in Cuba; to Holbrook, Ariz., upon completion of this duty place himself under instructions of the Secretary of the Interior for temporary duty in connection with Indian affairs. Then proceed to Hopi Villages, Ariz., thence to his regiment at Fort Sam Houston.

Capt. W. H. Rose, Corps of Engineers, relieved from duty under orders of Major E. Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, and proceed via New York to Culebra, Canal Zone.

Major B. K. Ashford, Medical Corps, designated to conduct examinations of applicants for appointment in the Medical Reserves, San Juan, Porto Rico.

A board to consist of Lieuts. Col. C. M. Gandy and A. E. Bradley and Major H. A. Shaw, Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at Manila, P. I., examination of officers of the Medical Corps for promotion.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers: Capt. C. O. Sherrill, relieved from duty under orders of Major C. A. F. Flagler; to New Orleans, relieving Major H. Burgess, and report to Col. W. T. Rossell, Acting President of the Mississippi River Commission for duty in charge of the Fourth District Mississippi River Improvement.

Major Burgess proceed to Nashville, relieving Major E. Jadwin of duties pertaining to Nashville and Chattanooga Engineer District. Major Jadwin to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief of Engineers for duty as assistant in his office.

Orders Oct. 14 relieving First Lieut. J. L. Sanford, Medical Reserve Corps, from active duty, upon arrival home amended to relive him upon expiration of leave.

Orders Nov. 6 relating to Major A. L. Parmerter, Twenty-first Infantry, revoked. A board is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kansas, for examination of officers of the Field Artillery for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. E. A. Millar, Fifth Field Artillery; Lieut. Col. J. Conklin, Sixth Field Artillery; Major W. S. McNair, Sixth Field Artillery; Capt. W. R. Eastman, Medical Corps, and First Lieut. L. A. Kefauver, Medical Corps.

First Lieut. M. Buchsbaum, Medical Reserves, honorably discharged.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher to temporary duty as President of Naval Examining Board and Naval Retiring Board.

Lieut. Commander F. T. Evans to command the Monaghan.

Lieut. Commander W. P. Cronan, continue treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Ensign W. F. Cochrane, Jr., continue treatment Naval Hospital, Charleston.

Ensign J. J. Broshek to the Monaghan.

Commissioned: Captain, H. P. Jones; Lieutenant Commander, R. W. Vincent, and Ensign, H. G. Cooper, Jr.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Hector at Sewall Point, Saratoga, Monterey, and Quiros at Amoy; Peoria at Guantanamo, and Virginia and New Jersey at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—MacDonough and Worden from navy yard, New York, for Newport; Mohawk from Norfolk for Washington, and Washington, North Carolina, and Salem from Newport for cruise.

FRENCH GREET DR. ELIOT.

Senate Arbitration Group Congratulates Him on Peace Efforts.

PARIS Nov. 14.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, was cordially received to-day by the Parliamentary Arbitration Group in the Senate Chamber. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant presided and expressed the felicitations of the group over the American educator's work in the interests of peace and the attitude of Harvard and other American universities toward the extension of the policy of arbitration in the settlement of the quarrels of the world, as proposed by President Taft.

In responding, Dr. Eliot declared that the campaign for arbitration was making great progress in the public opinion of America and that personally he was an active advocate of the peace movement. He said he was going to the Orient to study conditions there under the auspices of the Carnegie Peace Foundation. Dr. Eliot, who is accompanied by Mrs. Eliot, will go to Genoa, whence he will sail for Ceylon.

ASIATICS WORRY CANADA.

British Columbia Premier Asks Borden to Exclude Them.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—One of the most important matters now engaging the attention of the Canadian Government is the advisability of excluding Asiatics. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, spent the last few days here in daily conference with Premier Borden and his Cabinet, and after laying before them the whole situation asked that steps be immediately taken for the exclusion from British Columbia of all Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus.

Although the Government has given no intimation of its attitude on the question, Premier McBride was pleased with results of his conferences. The question is a delicate one, and there is much speculation as to what stand will be taken.

"Let us have white men in this country," said Attorney General Bowser of British Columbia, who accompanied Mr. McBride. "The Japanese are taking away labor from Canadians. They work much more cheaply, and they are also securing the Pacific fisheries."

MORE MAINE EVIDENCE.

Another Discovery Supporting Theory of External Explosion.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Exploration of the bottom of the Maine to-day revealed a plate identified as forming a part of the outer skin of the ship on the port side near the keel and under the magazines. It is shown to have been blown inward, the upper part being folded inward. This apparently could have resulted only from external pressure.

The engineer in charge and the other officers are maintaining reticence, but the discovery is strongly confirmatory of the theory of an external explosion.

One body was recovered to-day from the boiler room. It was that of an unusually tall man.

To Review Diegle Bribery Case.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 14.—Rodney J. Diegle, former Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate, convicted of having aided in the bribing of State Senator L. R. Andrews and sentenced to three years in prison, obtained leave to-day to file a bill of exceptions. The Supreme Court will review all evidence.

MOSLEMS AROUSED BY CRISIS IN PERSIA

Leaders Regard Events There and in Africa as Concerted Attack on Their Faith.

QUESTION SHELVED BY GREY

He Says He Will Make a Statement on the Persian Situation as Soon as Opportunity Offers.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 15.—In the House of Commons yesterday John Dillon called the attention of the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, to published statements by W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer General of Persia, charging that Great Britain and Russia were obstructing his work and interfering with the independence of Persia.

The Foreign Secretary promised that he would deal with the matter in a statement to the House as soon as opportunity offered. In the meantime, he said, Mr. Shuster had been informed that his suggested employment of Englishmen in North Persia was bound to antagonize Russia, because it would create the impression that Russian influence was being displaced by British; and it was to the interest of Persia that neither Englishmen nor Russians be appointed to administrative posts on the Persian frontiers of India and Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily News understands that Russia is sending another note to Persia, declaring in effect that the exercise of any practical authority by Mr. Shuster in Northern Persia will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The crisis in Persia involves the peace of all countries in which Mohammedans have found a footing, and not alone the future of Mr. Shuster and the financial structure which he has endeavored to construct, according to information reaching official circles in Washington from various parts of the East.

The ultimatum from Russia to Persia that an apology must be made for the seizure of the property of the deposed Shah's brother is the culmination, apparently, of developments that have been steady since American financial experts were selected by the new Nationalist Government to attempt the regeneration of the finances and commerce of the country.

It is asserted here that the grant to Mr. Shuster, as Treasurer General, of complete executive power, did much to irritate Russia. The vigorous assertion by Mr. Shuster and the Persian Assembly of the complete independence of the country and its freedom from any obligation to Russia or Great Britain have been sources of irritation to Russia and of criticism in England.

There is now a disposition among leading Mohammedans to construe as a concerted assault on the Mohammedan peoples the continued attacks upon Persia and the events in Tripoli, Morocco, and parts of India. How far this unrest of the Mohammedans will develop if Persia becomes more seriously involved with Russia officials here are not ready to say.

Persia is regarded as the brains of the Mohammedan faith. Although the country has only 15,000,000 inhabitants, its history and influence are regarded with veneration by the 300,000,000 Mohammedans of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

MORE CUT RATES HELD UP.

Cheaper Iron and Steel Transportation Restrained by Missouri Court.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 14.—A temporary injunction against the enforcement of the Missouri Railroad and Warehouse Commission's order reducing rates on the transportation of iron and steel within the State was to-day granted by Judges William C. Hook, Smith McPherson, and A. S. Van Valkenburg of the Federal Court.

The Missouri Commission's order, thus restrained, seems to bear a relation to the efforts made by a committee of iron and steel manufacturers in the Middle West to obtain lower freight rates on iron, coke, ore, and products of the industry, as well as raw materials. The committee has been working quietly for some months, and it is expected that its efforts will result in appeals to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for modifications of a number of rates now in force.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS J.B.GREENHUT, Pres. 6th AVE., 18th & 19th STS.

GREENHUT BUILDING—"Everything for the Home"

Thanksgiving Sale of Cutlery!

A Sure-To-Be-Appreciated Offering of Genuine Sheffield Steel Carvers

The prices named in this special sale ought to sell the entire lot in a day.

These are the very newest and best kinds, duplicates of which can be seen in other good stores, today, at full prices.

We were enabled to buy them under price, because they arrived in this country too late for Western shipment, and this is another instance where you share a fortunate transaction with us.

A few of the many specials are printed below:

From Crown Cutlery Co., Sheffield, Eng.:

Carving Set — 8-inch blade, 2-prong carving fork, with protector; genuine stag handle; at......... 75c

Carving Set — 9-inch blade; fork with extra strong guard protector; at........ 90c

Three-piece Carving Set—including fork, with guard protector, steel, and carver with 9-inch blade; genuine stag handles; set.................. $1.50

Three-piece Carving Set—fancy ferrules, extra heavy 9-inch blade, heavy polished fork and steel; genuine stag handle; at.................. $1.80

Three-piece Carving Set—fine quality, genuine thin stag handle; heavy bolster, spear end; steel guard protector, carver, steel and fork; value $5; today, set.................. $3.25

Three-piece Carving Set — extra heavy stag handle; fancy ferrule; heavy bolster and nickel-bladed tops at the ends; 9-inch blade; polished fork and steel; reg. $3.50; today.......... $2.50

Superior Table Cutlery, made by Landers, Frary & Clark; every blade warranted; sets consist of 6 knives, 6 forks, ivory cream handles; 4-tine fork; special, a set................ $2.65

Two-piece Carving Set—Geo. H. Cowen, Sheffield, Eng.—fancy ferrule, highly polished 9-inch blade, and extra heavy polished guard on fork; set.................. $1

Poultry Shears—German make; extra strong spring; highest quality of steel; riveted handle; at.............. $1.10

Complimentary S.&H. Stamps Free

These will be distributed TO-DAY in our MAIN Building, Ladies' Parlor, Fourth Floor.

Only 100 Free Stamps Good in Any One Book

It Costs YOU Nothing to Vote for Our Donation of $30,000 to Charity

WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money.

Double S.&H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Ten Thousand Smith Gray & Co. Overcoats at Savings of 4.50 to 17.50

THERE could be no more concrete example of the possibilities of the Smith Gray & Co. producing and merchandising organization than this extreme underpricing of overcoats NOW—just at the moment when the need is greatest.

For Smith Gray & Co. overcoats have ever been the standard by which ready-for-service overcoats might be judged. 'Twould do your heart good were you to see, as we do, day by day, Smith Gray & Co. overcoats become the choice of those whose suits bear the unmistakable stamp of the exclusive Fifth Avenue Tailor.

And in this offering you have every choice in fabric, weave and model—the assortment containing all the new, correct, popular and many advanced style designs, for men, young men and boys.

And as for values, no overcoat offering in all clothing history can compare with this, for here is combined hundred per cent. productive efficiency, direct distribution through our own stores and the thousand and one cumulative economies which are the result of an experience covering two-thirds of a century.

Yours to-day in the Smith Gray & Co. stores is better overcoat quality at a lower price than since the making of ready-for-service overcoats began.

Included are models for business, for dress, travel, motor and storm service; there are box, semi-box and extreme business and dress models, from 45 to 52 inches in length. English raglans and English guard coats, storm ulsters, plain and belted backs, single and double breasted convertible collar coats, English and Continental dress, motor and business model overcoats — in fact, no more comprehensive showing of models and fabrics has ever been seen anywhere.

But you must act quickly—values like these are but a matter of days. The assortments and sizes are complete NOW—better come in to-day.

15.50 for overcoats that are best possible 20.00 and 22.50 values.

Here is an assortment of more than one thousand overcoats, in every popular and correct shade, design, color, weave and model—new grays, new browns, new Oxfords, new mixture shades and regulation staple shades—box, semi-box, fitted back and convertible collar models, in 45 and 52 in. lengths, in style, sizes and models for men, young men and boys.

18.50 for overcoats that are best possible 22.50 and 25.00 values.

Here is a magnificent assortment of more than 3,000 garments. There are included blacks, blues, browns, gray Oxfords, brown Oxfords, blue gray Oxfords, smart grays, browns, tans and olives—there are excellent meltons, worsteds, velours, worsted cheviots, smart English and Scotch tweed effects—in fact, there are many splendid staple fabrics in the assortment that never heretofore have been used in garments under 30.00. Every new box, semi-box and fitted back model is included; also belted and plain back storm, travel and convertible collar models—every length from 45 to 52 in., in sizes, models and styles for men, young men and boys.

27.50 for fine silk-lined overcoats that are best 40.00 & 45.00 values.

Here, in distinctive Smith Gray & Co. models, are the finest vicunas, all tailored to the Smith Gray & Co. standard, luxuriously lined with Merveilleux silk, in plain blacks, Oxfords, neat subdued two-toned stripes, in browns and Cambridge.

22.50 for overcoats that are best possible 27.50 and 30.00 values.

Here are high quality meltons, velours and fine finished worsteds, in black, Oxford brown and Cambridge, in dressy overcoats for general service—smart velours, worsted cheviots, tweeds, exclusive hand-made English and Irish effects—in the smart new grays, browns, tans, olives, blue grays and heather and knickerbocker mixtures. The models include correct English raglans, English guard coats, single and double-breasted storm, motor, belted back, plain and convertible collar 52 in. coats; also extreme and medium fitted back, button through young men's coats. Many of these garments are satin and worsted lined, and were you to pay 30.00 or even 35.00 for any overcoat in this entire range you could feel assured of full value in service, style and quality.

27.50 for overcoats that are best possible 32.50 and 35.00 values.

Included are English and Irish vicunas, tweeds, friezes and worsted cheviots; also fine vicuna worsteds and vicuna velours, in warmth-without-weight fabrics. Here also are exclusive new greens, heather mixtures, Scotch and Irish mixtures, only found in exclusive tailor shops—also included are handsome new grays, browns, tans and olives, in plain weaves, stripe, wale and herringbone weaves—you may choose from English raglans, English guard, travel, motor and storm coats, with plain and convertible collars, plain and belted backs; many are half-lined with camel's hair and satin—the most comfortable big coat ever designed.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

BURN YOUR OWN GARBAGE

BE INDEPENDENT OF MUNICIPAL COLLECTORS AND PERMANENTLY PROTECT YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH.

RICHARDSON'S GARBAGE BURNER

burns garbage and all refuse without trouble or nuisance. Made in two sizes, viz:

For Private Houses: Combining garbage burner and complete laundry stove for heating irons, etc.

For Hotels—Clubs—Apartment Houses: Combining garbage burner and water heater with capacity up to 1,600 gallons.

Cost is very moderate—is as easily set up as a stove. See your dealer to-day.

Send for catalog at once

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON CO.

Warm Air Furnaces. Steam and Hot Water Heaters.

31 West 31st St., New York

Revillon Frères

FOUNDED 1723

Furs

Coats and Sets to Order

Our collection of dressed skins, the largest and most valuable in America, is at the disposal of patrons desiring high-grade custom work. Personal selection of materials and the perfection of line secured by our fitters afford the highest degree of satisfaction in our made-to-measure furs.

Nineteen West 34th Street, New York

PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

J.M. Gidding & Co.

OUTER APPAREL FOR WOMEN, MILLINERY MISSES and JUNIORS FURS

WILL HOLD THIS DAY A

Special Sale of Coats

This season's fashionable models for traveling, motoring and general service, custom-tailored throughout of rich imported materials—

Misses' Coats that formerly sold at $28 & $35— at $19 & $25

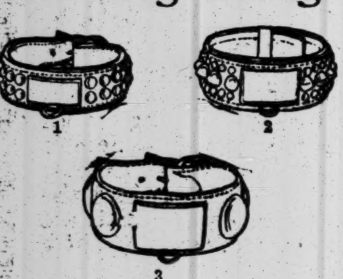
Women's Coats that formerly sold at $35, $55 to $85— at $25, $35 & $55

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

ESTABLISHED 1843
MARK
CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
Actual Makers
89 Regent Street
Goods Charged in London to Home Account—Prices Less U. S. Duties.

In praising one's goods one might say the right thing and convey the wrong impression; like the House Furnisher who announced, "Our Carpets Cannot Be Beaten."

Cross Dog Fittings



1—Blue Ribbon Collar—Black Hide with Red Leather Lining and Edge—2 Rows Round Brass Spots, Name Plate, Ring for Lead and Buckle	$2.50
2—Red Goatskin, 2 Inches Wide—2 Rows Small Brass Spots, 1 Row of Conical Spots in Centre—Name Plate and Ring for Lead	$3.50
3—Black Hide—Tan Leather Lined—2 Inches Wide—1 Row Large Brass Spots, Name Plate, Ring for Lead	$3.00
Same in Pigskin	$3.25
In Red or Green Goatskin	$3.75
COLLARS FOR SMALL DOGS—⅝ Inch Wide—Tan, Red, Green, Black Goatskin, Tan Suede Lined—1 Row Brass Spots, Name Plate, Ring for Lead	$1.00
POMERANIAN COLLARS — Tan, Red, Green or Black Goatskin	$1.50
DOG LEADS—Tan Leather, Braided	50c
SLEEPING BASKETS—Wicker—From	$1.25
WOOL SWEATERS	$2.75-$3.75
DOG BLANKETS—Kersey or Beaver Cloth—Unlined	$5.00

The intelligent woman, the critical onlooker, influences the commercial world; she is responsible for the taste and distinction in our merchandise. It is she who is in our minds when we frame our policies.

Cross Kit Bag

Tan Grained Oxhide—Lined with Cleanly Checked Linen—1 Long, Side Pocket—Clothes Lie Flat, and free from wrinkles — Lightest Bag made for its Capacity—Fastened with Brass Lock and two Clip Locks at Sides—
18 Inches to 24 Inches,
$14.50 to $17.50

CLOTHES BRUSH—Pigskin or Black Walrus Back—Best English Bristles	$2.75
HAT BRUSH—To Match Above	$1.50
COLLAR BAGS — Tan Sheepskin—Satin Lined	$2.25
PIGSKIN GARTERS—Please State Size When Ordering.	$1.00 per Pair

Catalogue Sent Upon Request
Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.

FIRST FLOOR—LEATHER GOODS, LUGGAGE, STATIONERY, GLOVES.

SECOND FLOOR—TRUNKS, MOTORITIES, GLASS AND METAL NOVELTIES, SADDLERY.

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Agents Throughout the World
Uptown 210 Fifth Avenue Near 26th Street
Downtown—253 Broadway Opposite City Hall
Boston—145 Tremont Street

PULITZER ESTATE'S VALUE NOT GIVEN

Will Offered for Probate Without Statement of How Many Millions It Covers.

HUGHES DECLINED $100,000

Was to Get That as Trustee—Codicils Show Increases to Others as Mr. Pulitzer's Wealth Increased.

Probate Clerk Jacob Washburn of the Surrogates' office received Joseph Pulitzer's will yesterday from clerks in the law office of William B. Hornblower. J. Angus Shaw, formerly President of The Press Publishing Company, (The New York World,) and one of the trustees under the will, signed the petition for probate. The amount of the estate in real and personal property was not stated.

The will, which consists of a will proper and four codicils, proved to be a mass of papers, fastened in the upper left-hand corner with a piece of string. The will and first codicil are on legal paper, in typewriting. They are printed in different-colored inks, the will black and the codicil green. The later codicils are in handwriting on different kinds and sizes of paper, some ruled and some unruled, in both masculine and feminine script.

Over all the pages of the document, which numbers more than 150 pages altogether, appears the signature of Joseph Pulitzer, which becomes, as the years progress, more and more typically a blind man's signature, shortened from end to end, the letters getting closer and closer together and narrower and narrower, until on the separate pages of the last codicil the letters almost overlap and the signature is half its former length, though each letter remains just as tall perpendicularly.

The codicil of July 12, 1911, the last in the will, is at the top of the heap, written in a delicate feminine handwriting on paper little larger than note paper, and ruled. It was made at Lancaster, England, and an English barrister is one of its witnesses. In this codicil, Mr. Pulitzer raised to $1,500,000 the amount in trust for the support of his daughters Edith and Constance. He had started out by leaving $250,000 for the support of each of them, but as his wealth increased he raised the amount, as the successive codicils show.

In the codicil attached next below, which is in bold masculine handwriting on unruled, crisp, notebook paper of a size slightly smaller than legal cap, Mr. Pulitzer makes note of the death of his friend, Dumont Clarke, whom he had desired to be one of the trustees of his newspaper properties and to whom he had left $100,000 in lieu of his fees and commissions as executor and trustee. This codicil was made in London, and bears a little red seal and the signature of an English barrister among its witnesses.

It was in this codicil, dated July 17, 1910, that Mr. Pulitzer named "Charles E. Hughes, now or lately Governor of the State of New York," one of the trustees of his newspaper properties, and fixed his compensation as $100,000, in lieu of fees and commissions, the same as he had arranged for Mr. Clarke. By declining to serve as trustee Mr. Hughes, now a United States Supreme Court Justice, forfeits this legacy.

In a codicil made May 11, 1910, at Cape Matin, France, and which bears a French seal and the acknowledgment of French notaries, Mr. Pulitzer left $250,000 to Eleanor Wickham, "the betrothed of my son, Joseph," to be paid to her on her marriage. This is the codicil in which Mr. Pulitzer voices his warning of the dangers of inherited wealth for the protection of his sons. This codicil increases the bequest of Jabez Dunningham, Mr. Pulitzer's valet, from $25,000 to $100,000.

The most important of the codicils was that of March 23, 1909, which was executed in this city. This codicil raised the trust fund for the benefit of Mrs. Kate Davis Pulitzer to $2,500,000. It provided that in case Mrs. Pulitzer had died before her husband $500,000 of this amount should go to the New York Association for the Blind and the $2,000,000 to his son, Herbert Pulitzer.

The 1909 codicil fixed the shares and interests of the Pulitzer boys in the testator's newspaper properties. It canceled the previous provisions of the will of August, 1904, in which Ralph Pulitzer was named as one of the trustees of the properties and J. Frederick Kernochan as another. It also revoked Ralph Pulitzer's guardianship of his brother Herbert and his authority as executor. According to Mr. Hornblower's statement this revocation and cancelation was brought about by the simple omission of Ralph Pulitzer's name as an oversight. The codicil of 1909 shows that Mr. Pulitzer recast his scheme for trusteeship entirely and by it he fixed a scheme of division among his sons, which he did not alter in the later codicils. The share of Ralph Pulitzer in the profits of the newspaper properties is changed from "one-fifth" under the will to the identical proportion of "two-tenths" in this codicil.

It is under the codicil of 1909 that the executors are authorized to distribute $100,000 among Mr. Pulitzer's readers, secretaries, and companions, and the editorial writers of The World. Mr. Pulitzer gave the executors full discretion in this matter, instructing them, however, to consider John M. Tuohy, London correspondent, as one of the editorial writers, and to give preference to his personal readers and companions. One of the provisions of this codicil which was not made public Monday night was that Mr. Pulitzer doubled the restricted income of his sons from their shares in case of their marriage.

Mr. Pulitzer's objects in leaving $500,000 to the Philharmonic Society thus appear in the 1909 codicil:

> I direct that the income from this fund be applied and used to perfect the present orchestra and place it on a more independent basis, and to increase the number of concerts to be given in the City of New York, which additional concerts I hope will not have too severely classical programmes, and be open to the public at reasonable rates and to recognizing my favorite composers, Beethoven, Wagner, and Liszt.

This codicil gave $50,000 in lieu of fees and commissions to George L. Rives, named as trustee and executor.

It was said at Columbia University yesterday that the $250,000 scholarship fund created by Joseph Pulitzer in his will would serve to provide a permanent fund for scholarship, which heretofore Mr. Pulitzer had maintained from year to year. Under the terms of the previously existing arrangement, only tuition was provided by Columbia University, and Mr. Pulitzer annually advanced the sum of $250 over and above tuition to each of the pupils.

CONTEST TOBACCO PLAN.

Independents to Begin Action Which May Go to Supreme Court.

The independent tobacco interests, represented by Felix H. Levy, will make a formal motion in the United States Circuit Court to-day to be permitted to intervene in the case of the Tobacco Trust and become parties to the suit, in which the decree of the Circuit Court has not yet been entered, although the Judges have filed their opinions upholding the plan submitted by the American Tobacco Company. Notice of the motion was served yesterday on counsel for the various parties, including District Attorney Wise, as representing the Government.

The purpose is to lay the groundwork for an appeal to the Supreme Court on the entire question of the reorganization of the Tobacco Trust. The independents asked to be made parties while the hearings were in progress, which was denied, but they regard this as an informal request differing in its legal status from the formal motion to be made to-day. Should the court deny this motion the independents may seek to take an appeal on this point to the Supreme Court or they may ask the Supreme Court to mandamus the Circuit Court to make them parties.

ROTHSCHILD BOXES EMPTY.

Wild Goose Chase So Far for Money Bank Wrecker May Have Hidden.

A box in the vaults of the Madison Safe Deposit Company, registered under the name of David Rothschild, the bank wrecker who died in Sing Sing while serving a term for wrecking the Federal Bank, was opened yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Harold S. Deming and Supt. George G. Van Tuyl of the State Banking Department, in the hope that part of the money believed to have been put away by Rothschild before the crash would be found. All the box contained was an old agreement signed by Rothschild.

The box was opened under a State law which permits an official of a bank, accompanied by a Notary; to open any safety deposit box after the death of the person in whose name it is registered. District Attorney Whitman also received a communication for Supt. Stanley R. Walker, in charge of the safety-deposit vaults at the Hudson River Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue, in which a box was registered in the name of Rothschild. This box was found to be empty.

All the banks and safety deposit companies of New Jersey have been notified by a circular by the State Banking Department of that State. The circulars direct that all safety deposit boxes registered under the name of Rothschild or Levy be reported to the department.

KILLED ON ELEVATED.

Crowd Sees Nervous Man Topple to Track After Pacing the Platform.

After pacing nervously up and down the platform of the uptown Christopher Street station of the Ninth Avenue elevated for several minutes early last evening, a man pitched over the edge of the platform just as a northbound train drew into the station. The first car passed over the man before the train stopped. John Ryan, the motorman, got down and pulled the body out and laid it on the footpath of the tracks. Many men and women had seen the man fall. He was about 35 years old, 6 feet in height, and had a dark complexion and a red mustache. In his pockets were several pawntickets and a paper showing that one John Sherlock had put some furniture in storage at the Branchcomb Express and Van Company, 308 West Forty-first Street. There also was a newspaper clipping telling of Thomas Sherlock, a chauffeur of the New York Transportation Company, having been complimented by the National Highways Protective Association for saving the life of a boy, who was run over by an automobile.

MAGAZINE MEN INDICTED.

Orff, Atkin, Sidwell, and Yates Accused of Using Mails to Defraud.

Indictments were found yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury against Frank Orff, President of the Columbian-Sterling Publishing Company; J. F. B. Atkin, a Philadelphia lawyer; Lee Sidwell, and Eugene B. Yates. They were arrested last week and are out under bail.

The indictment charges them with having formed a conspiracy to use the mails to defraud by trying to induce Mrs. Z. E. Perkins of Shrewsbury, Mass.; B. S. Murphy of Montoursville, Penn., and other stockholders of the Columbian Magazine Publishing Company to exchange their stock for shares in the Columbian-Sterling Company by false statements as to the financial condition of the concerns.

SEEKS HIS RUNAWAY WIFE.

Texas Banker Follows Her to St. Louis —Rich Ranchman Also Gone.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—John H. Snead, a banker of Amarillo, Texas, arrived in St. Louis to-day seeking his wife, who left the Arlington Heights Sanitarium in Fort Worth last Friday and came here in the same train with A. G. Boyce, Jr., son of the manager of the Capitol Ranch. Both are believed to be on their way to Europe.

A dispatch from Fort Worth states that Boyce drew $40,000 from a bank there just before his departure, and obtained foreign exchange for $61,000. Snead is about 50 years old and his wife is 35. They have two children. Boyce is a handsome bachelor a few years younger than Mrs. Snead.

Mrs. Snead was committed to a sanitarium and kept under close espionage, but was permitted to take carriage drives with a nurse. Last Friday the nurse returned without her patient, and said Mrs. Snead had escaped, but later admitted she had accompanied Mrs. Snead to a railroad station, where she and a man had taken passage for St. Louis.

At Police Headquarters Snead expressed a willingness to pay $500 for effective help in finding his wife.

RICHESON APPEALS TO FLOCK

Accused Pastor Begs His Church to Accept His Resignation.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The members of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Cambridge have received a second letter from their pastor, the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, under indictment for the alleged murder of Avis Linnell, urging the acceptance of his resignation as pastor of the church.

The first letter from the imprisoned pastor was dated Nov. 1, two weeks after his arrest, and now awaits action. The second, which was made public to-day, was dated Nov. 10, four days after the church had failed to act on the first letter. The second letter reads:

> Dear Brethren: I cannot express to you how deeply I am touched at your loyalty and manifestations of confidence in me, in this my great hour of trouble, and I thank you most sincerely.
>
> I cannot but feel personally, however, that the welfare of the church might be prejudiced while its minister is placed in his present position, and I therefore feel, notwithstanding my grateful appreciation of your kindness, that the church should accept my resignation; of course, leaving it entirely to you how and when the matter should be carried into effect.

The letter will be acted upon at the next business meeting of the church on Nov. 24.

Wins Verdict Against City Justice.

Municipal Court Justice John Hoyer and City Marshal Alfred Freeman were co-defendants in the Supreme Court with Benjamin Taub, owner of an east side tenement. Dr. Giovanni Cereseto sued them all for an unlawful eviction and was given a verdict of $500 by a jury in Justice Delany's court.

ROUT OF SMUGGLERS DESCRIBED BY WISE

100 Convictions and $8,000,000 in Fines Collected in Thirty Months, He Tells Jewelers.

WAR HAS HAD GOOD EFFECT

Receipts from Passengers Four Times as Large This Year as Six Years Ago.

United States District Attorney Wise told several hundred members of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade at luncheon in Kalil's restaurant yesterday something of the war that his department, cooperating with the customs officials, has been waging against smugglers.

To show what an excellent moral effect the prosecutions had had Mr. Wise gave figures showing that the Custom House receipts at this port from passengers' baggage this year had been four times what they were six years ago.

"Soon after taking office I realized that the customs laws of this country were being violated by a great number of importers," said Mr. Wise. "On investigation I found that many of these frauds had been discovered and reported, but that the Government had generally compromised with the offenders, agreeing not to prosecute on condition that the smugglers should pay a sum of money. This practice on the part of the Government I believed encouraged the smugglers to further crimes. In the hope of stopping smuggling, the Collector of the Port and I agreed to start a campaign for the exact and rigorous enforcement of the entire smuggling statute, which provides for the imprisonment of the smuggler and the forfeiture of his goods.

"We began by arresting a man named Roper for trying to smuggle three small monkeys. Next we arrested seven or eight transatlantic liner stewards for smuggling codine. Then we began seizing 'sleeper trunks' belonging to American dressmakers who had bought dutiable goods in Europe and had had their Parisian agents ship trunks filled with these dutiable goods to this country under the mendacious classification that they were 'left over' baggage of some passenger who had sailed on a previous trip. The confiscated contents of these trunks, after we seized them, brought the Government more than $40,000 at public auction. More than twenty dressmakers were indicted and convicted for participation in these crimes.

"While we were in the act of prosecuting many importing firms for smuggling woolens, feathers, and opera hats came the arrest of Mrs. Adriance for trying to smuggle in a necklace by sewing it into her hat. Menge Morgenthau was also arrested for failing to declare $17,000 worth of jewelry.

Importers of antiques came next. No more shameless and outrageous system of fraud was ever practiced by men than that practiced by the Duveens. These men defrauded the Government out of hundreds of thousands of dollars in duties. They had a regular system whereby they would ship an article, such as a cabinet, inside of which would be packed tapestries and other works of art. They would declare only the cabinet. Their foreign offices would warn their New York offices, 'Shipment by St. Louis is kosher.' If discovered, they would say the undeclared articles had been left in the cabinet by mistake. These people were compelled to refund $1,200,000, and have all been stigmatized with conviction for a felony.

"Following the arrest of the Duveens came the arrest of Sevasta with his harp and Garcia with his cigars. Then came the discovery of the Solingen cutlery and the American Sugar Refining Company frauds. The sugar company, not satisfied with having defrauded the Government with crooked scales, was discovered to have collected drawback duties on exports of syrups upon which no import duties had ever been paid. For this crime it has been compelled to refund $700,000 to the Government.

"We found many Italian and Greek importers who, like Musica, cheated the Government on imports of macaroni, or, like Stamatopolous, cheated on imports of figs and black olives. The worst about this carnival of crime was that these sordid importers accomplished their infamous ends by bribing and corrupting customs employes.

"Then came Mrs. Roberta Menges Hill, with her Parisian gowns and sable cloaks. The first officer of one of our largest transatlantic liners was then found to be engaged in smuggling cocaine and opium. Another ship's officer was convicted for conspiring with a clerk in the French Consulate to smuggle jewelry and laces. Alexander Hollander was found to be cheating the Government on anything from matchsafes to automobiles.

"Then came the Rosenbergs, the Lichtensteins, and Nathan Allen and his disreputable party. Nearly every offender whose name I have called had at the time of his apprehension defrauded the Government of many thousands of dollars; some of them had defrauded it of hundres of thousands of dollars. All of them knew perfectly well that they were violating the law. They also knew that they were accomplishing their crimes by bribery and perjury. The crimes of which they have been convicted are, when analyzed, nothing less than grand larceny.

"It is not, and never will be, fair for such men as Mills & Duflot, the Rosenbergs, and the Lichtensteins to become rich by underselling their more honest competitors through cheating the Government. It will not, and never will be, honest and decent for such men as the Duveens to ship into this country dutiable articles secreted in the drawers of cabinets. It is no excuse to say that they are patrons of art. If we are to have art at the price of dishonesty, it is better for us not to have art at all. It is not right that such men as Joseph Brooks shall enjoy the respect of the English community in which they live when their entire wealth is derived from fraud upon our revenues. It is not honest that such men should sell in this country articles upon which they have paid no duty while their honest competitors were paying a duty of 60 per cent. It is not proper that they should have the right to associate with respectable people while the poor, honest man is starved by their competition.

"In the last thirty months we have convicted more than 100 persons for violations of the customs revenue laws. Many of these have been sentenced to imprisonment, and all should have been punished in that way.

"Nearly $8,000,000 has also been paid to the Government in restitutions. In 1905 the amount of duty collected on 173,440 passengers' baggage at this port was $645,416.09. In 1911 (ended in June) the amount of duty collected on 320,133 pasengers' baggage was $2,305,562.20.

"In 1905 the 173,440 passengers declared jewelry and precious stones, set and unset, upon which they paid the grand total of $177. In 1911 the 320,133 passengers declared jewelry and precious stones, set and unset, upon which they paid $199,905.30.

"In 1905 the entire collection of duties at this port upon all jewelry and precious stones, set and unset, amounted to $2,519,617.50, while in the year 1911 the duties collected upon the same class of merchandise was $4,138,760.75."

VERMILYA WITNESSES VANISH

Chicago Police Suspect They Have Been Induced Not to Testify.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The identity of certain persons associated with the defense of Mrs. Louise Vermilya, charged with poisoning Policeman Arthur Bissonette, who are suspected of interfering with State witnesses, is being sought to-day by Capt. Patrick Harding of the police department. Arrests will be made, according to the officials, as soon as responsibility can be fixed.

Several witnesses who assured the police that they were willing to testify for the prosecution, it is asserted, have suddenly developed a disinclination to testify. Some of these, it is said, have left the city. The police say that a railroad man's wife, who was considered an important witness, was about to be sent to New York.

Dr. Ralph Vermilya of St. Paul, Minn., it is said, has not answered letters from the authorities in quest of information, and now they are considering means of compelling his attendance at the Arthur Bissonette inquest next Friday. Dr. Vermilya, the police believe, is a bitter enemy of his stepmother.

Mrs. Alice Anderson of Plymouth, Ind., is said to be another witness who has disappointed the prosecution. Richard T. Smith, one of the alleged poison victims, formerly lived at the home of Mrs. Anderson in Madison Avenue. She is alleged to have quarreled with Mrs. Vermilya over the division of insurance money for paying his debts.

Mrs. Anderson is said to have told the police that she could give the police valuable information concerning the life and death of Smith. She came to Chicago ostensibly for that purpose. She had an appointment to go with two detectives to the State Attorney's office yesterday to make a deposition, but failed to keep it.

STANDS BY McNAMARAS.

Gompers Pledges Them Its Moral and Financial Support.

ATLANTA, Nov. 14.—Recent conviction for conspiracy of three officers of the Cigarmakers' Union at Tampa for advising men not to return to work was condemned by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor here today.

"Outrages as they occurred in Tampa," declared the council, "tend to intensify the feeling among our people that 'equality before the law' is a sham and delusion."

It was said that two of the indicted Tampa labor chiefs had been pardoned. The council demanded immediate pardon of the third.

Samuel Gompers sent a telegram to the McNamara brothers at Los Angeles today saying they may be assured of the labor delegates' belief "in your innocence of the crime with which you have been charged and to pledge to you our continued moral and financial support, to the end that your innocence may be established."

"International insurgency against aristocratic, governmental, and judicial tyranny," was the way James Duncan, Vice President of the federation, described "a craving for better conditions and for freedom permeating all movements of the middle class."

Mr. Duncan described laboring conditions in Europe, on which he spoke for two hours this afternoon.

For the next two days committee work will engage the attention of the delegates. President Gompers invited resolutions, and in a few minutes the hopper was swamped. The resolutions ranged from proposed amendments to the federation's constitution to suggestions for international peace. Action must be taken on each and some report made to the convention.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14.—The sixth venire in the McNamara case appeared in court to-day for preliminary hearing before Judge Bordwell. Interest centred in Venireman Milo A. Baker, Vice President of the Baker Iron Works, a concern against which a strike by the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers is now on. It is thought likely that Baker will be excused by consent of counsel.

Thus far 325 men have been drawn. Of these 104 have entered the box, and 9 were there when court began to-day.

To Celebrate Bible Sunday.

Sunday, Dec. 3, will be the one hundred and second anniversary of organized Bible work in New York City. There will be special meetings in many churches, including one at 4 o'clock in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at which the Rev. John Henry Jowett will preach. Last year more than 100 churches observed Bible Sunday.

SNOW DROPS IN FOR AN EARLY CALL

Three Weeks Ahead of Its First New York Appearance Last Year.

LINERS MEET HIGH SEAS

Storm-Tossed Fleet Arrives—Snowfall General Throughout Lake Region and Pennsylvania.

Visible Winter descended gently upon New York last evening when, with a temperature only one degree below the freezing point, a heavy fall of snow set in. It was distinctly warm-weather snow. The flakes were very large and feathery. In sheltered spots they turned at once to water when they struck the earth. The wind was northeast, blowing at fifteen miles an hour at 10:30 o'clock. The result was that along the north sides of the cross-town streets and along the east sides of the avenue there were only wet and muddy pavements. On the other side, where the wind kept the temperature at just the right point, the snow collected and spread its blanket. Over the roofs of buildings, over the tops of street cars and automobiles the storm spread a coat of the heavy flakes.

The first snow of 1911 came a full three weeks before the first snow of 1910. For those who are still interested in the question propounded long ago about the snows of yesteryear, it might be worth while to recall that the first snow of 1910 was a severe storm, a real nor'easter, that came down on New York on the afternoon of Dec. 5, causing considerable damage and left a record of a score or more injuries to New Yorkers through bad falls.

The fall of snow yesterday was general over the lake region, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New York State. In Altoona, Penn., three inches fell. At 10 o'clock last night two inches of snow had fallen in Detroit. Through Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana there were smaller falls. In New York, up till 10:30, an inch had been marked off by the Weather Bureau in the Whitehall Building.

The prediction for to-day is rain or snow, the unsettled temperature leaving the case in doubt. By Thursday it is expected that it will be colder.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday reported turbulent weather conditions on the Atlantic. The Anchor liner Cameronia, in from Glasgow, had the roughest voyage, since she has been in commission. Most of the trip was a succession of gales and big seas. Some of the seas that the Cameronia encountered were as high as the bridge. The big ship, however, suffered no damage. The Atlantic Transport liner Minnewaska, from London, also in yesterday, had the same kind of an experience as did the French liner Bretagne from Havre.

The list of vessels that have come to grief during the gales that have swept the Atlantic and the Sound in the past few days received an addition yesterday when the lifesavers at Vineyard Haven reported that the five-masted schooner Charles A. Campbell, bound from Philadelphia for Portland, had been driven aground on Cross Rip Shoal in Nantucket Sound. The Campbell is laden with coal, and a wrecking steamer and a tug have been sent to her assistance.

The revenue cutter Mohawk, which went out in the teeth of the gale Sunday night to render assistance to the whaleback barge Searsport, came back into the harbor yesterday after a fruitless search of two days for the barge which had four men on board. The Mohawk searched the sea for miles in all directions, but did not once succeed in finding a clue as to the whereabouts of the barge, which on Sunday night sent up distress signals, which were seen by the steamer Howard. The Howard also made an ineffective effort to render aid to the Searsport.

The tug Underwriter is still searching for the barge, but the opinion along the waterfront is that the Searsport with her crew has been lost.

The schooner Henry Withington, which was reported by the Ward liner Vigilancia in distress off the Scotland Lightship on Monday, was reported by the Highlands marine observers yesterday as having been taken in tow by the tug Hercules, which was bringing the ship into safe waters.

From all points along the Atlantic Coast from Savannah to Boston came reports yesterday of sailing vessels putting into port for shelter from the gales prevailing on the Atlantic. The schooner Josephine, bound for Philadelphia from Belfast, Ga., put into Charleston; the steamer Dorothy went into Savannah for coal, and last night the Austrian steamer Carolina, bound for Philadelphia, sought an anchorage in New York harbor.

The Carolina signaled "not under control" and anchored in the Ambrose Channel. It was not made known what the matter was. It is believed, however, that the trouble is in the engine room.

COLD CLOSES STATE CANALS.

Boatmen Rushing Through to the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The canals of the State will close officially to-morrow and boatmen are hurrying to get their boats to tidewater. The State Department of Public Works has notified boat owners of the closing, but if the weather permits the water will be retained in the canals to permit boats on the way to Watervliet to reach the Hudson River by the end of the week.

The lock tenders and bridge tenders will remain at their posts until all the boats reach tidewater.

Skating on Lake Hopatcong.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Nov. 14.—Lake Hopatcong has frozen over this year earlier than for years past. A thin, but strong sheet of ice spread over its surface this morning and some of the venturesome were out on their skates before the sun was high. John Cary, a student in the Roxbury School, skated from the ice houses near Nolan's Point to the Morris County Traction Company's line at the lower end of the lake. The outlook for an ice crop is deemed excellent.

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What Are Eyebrows for?

The Book of Knowledge tells.
SEE PAGE 7 OF THE TIMES

FARLEY OFF; CHEERED BY 25,000 CATHOLICS

Great Demonstration on His Departure for Rome to Receive Appointment as Cardinal.

SAILS UNDER PAPAL FLAG

Honors to Him and Cardinal-Designate Falconio—Wireless Tells of Their Shipboard Reception.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

ON BOARD SS. KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE, via Siasconsett, Mass., Nov. 14.—Cardinals-Designate Farley and Falconio have been objects of affectionate and enthusiastic interest from their fellow-passengers ever since the ship passed out of the Narrows to-day. They are making the very best impression on everybody by their very kind manner. Both speak often of the American people in words of high praise. They found on board presents from all parts of the United States, and at dinner their table looked like a flower park. They enjoyed their first dinner aboard and are in good health. Archbishop Farley will say mass at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Rosedale accompanied the Cecilie, with bands playing, to Quarantine. Both Archbishops stood with the Captain on the bridge, saluting, while the Rosedale was in sight, and Mgr. Farley wept as he waved the last farewell.

Archbishop John Farley and Archbishop Diomede Falconio sailed yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie on their way to Rome, where, at the consistory on Nov. 27, they will be made Cardinals. Their departure was made the occasion of one of the greatest Roman Catholic demonstrations this city has ever seen. Twenty-five thousand men, women, and children lined West Fifty-first Street, from the Cathedral on Fifth Avenue to the water front, and with cheers and the waving of flags testified their devotion to the Archbishop of New York and wished him godspeed. Then, as the automobiles containing the party passed along a majority fell into line and escorted them to the steamer Rosedale, which took the Archbishops and their party to Hoboken.

There was a second demonstration when the Rosedale landed her passengers in Hoboken, and hundreds crowded into the drawing room of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie to kiss the Archiepiscopal ring and receive the blessing. When finally the steamship was cleared of visitors and pulled out into the stream, the first vessel, it is said, to leave port flying the Papal flag at her mainmast, 400 Catholic school children lifted their voices in a farewell song.

The great demonstration began when the Archbishops, accompanied by many priests, entered the cathedral at 8:15 A. M. Seven thousand school children, representing 130 parochial schools in the archdiocese, greeted them with the waving of small flags. Archbishop Farley walked to a pre dieu, where he knelt during the short service conducted by the Rev. Father Byrne. As Mgr. Lavelle moved to the altar with cross and acolytes to give the benediction, the children arose and sang "Blest Is the Faith" and "Tantum Ergo Sacramentum." The sounds swelled and filled the great edifice, and the hundreds of children massed on the terrace outside the portals, unable to get in because of the crowd inside, took up the air and sent the sacred music far out into Fifth Avenue. Small hands held high the flags and a great shout, "God Save Our Cardinal," went up as the Archbishop turned on the altar steps and looked down upon the sea of youthful faces. The instructions of Father John J. Kean, pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, were forgotten in the enthusiasm of the minute. Again and again the shout went up as the Archbishops walked down the aisle. It was taken up by those outside, and when the Archbishop reached the door, his high hat in his hand and his zuchetto on his head, it swelled into a great volume of sound that could be heard for blocks. The cathedral chimes sounded forth "We Praise Thy Name."

Policemen surrounded the cathedral and were posted the whole length of West Fifty-first Street. Such was the enthusiasm that they had some difficulty in keeping the way clear. The party entered the waiting automobiles, walking through a double line of choir boys and clergymen. An escort of mounted policemen rode ahead. In the first automobile were the two Archbishops, Bishop Thomas F. Cusack, Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General, and Mgr. Lewis, Archbishop Farley's secretary. In the second were were Mgr. Lavelle, Bishop John Farrelly of Cleveland, Mgr. Edwards, and Archbishop J. B. Pitival of Sante Fé.

There was a great demonstration when the party passed the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. On the south side of the street 1,000 schoolgirls shouted and waved their flags in farewell. As many boys on [illegible]e other side of the street contributed to [illegible]e enthusiasm. Nearly all of these helped to swell the procession that followed the carriages to the boat. One woman knelt in the street. Upon her the Archbishop bestowed his blessing.

The steamer Rosedale, decked in many flags and bright with the Papal gold and white, was waiting at the pier. The police boat Patrol, her men at attention, lay some distance away ready to act as escort. The automobiles drove down the pier through lines of members of the Catholic Club, and when the Archbishops alighted they were surrounded by half a hundred who wanted to wish them a happy voyage. They were escorted on board by a delegation from the Catholic Club headed by Michael J. Mulqueen, the President, and John D. Crimmins.

It was an inspiring moment. The band began "Onward Christian Soldiers," and the thousands who had flocked to every available vantage spot for a block each way broke out into cheers. The decks of the Rosedale were aflutter with small flags. It was nearly 9:30 o'clock when the boat started across the river.

The two Archbishops went at once to the aft saloon of the boat, and there, while she was crossing to Hoboken, held a reception. Ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly, a former President of the Catholic Club, presented Archbishop Farley with an illuminated address on behalf of the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in this city.

"With the millions of our fellow-Catholics in the State of New York we feel honored in the honor that has come to you," said Judge Daly. "To be, as Cardinal, a Prince of the Church, the traditionary brother of the rulers on earth the counsellor of the Holy See, and the representative of its power and parental solicitude, and a member of the most exalted body on earth, are indeed vast dignities. We speak with full hearts when we recall the gentleness and love with which you have administered your duties through so many years, and all the qualities of wisdom, courage, and strength which have inspired your devoted people with ever increasing admiration, as well as affection. May many years of health and happiness be yours to still lead the people in the path of wisdom, peace, and order."

"I am deeply touched by this expression of your friendliness and well wishes. I thank you from my heart," replied the Archbishop.

To the representatives of the press on board the Archbishop said: "I appreciate the many well wishes I have received and the kindnesses which, though unworthy, have been bestowed upon me. This leaves me under a new debt of gratitude to the people of New York."

The Apostolic Delegate spoke with much feeling of the time he has spent in America. "I have been for a number of years with Americans," he said. "I admire them for their intelligence and loyalty. It has made upon me an impression that will never fade. This is a great country, and I leave here many friends. I leave them my love and my blessing."

The North German Lloyd line pier in Hoboken was gay with bunting. William P. Barry, President of the Holy Name Society of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, and 400 school children were waiting to say farewell to the Cardinals-Designate. As the Archbishops stepped from the Rosedale they were met by Charles von Helmolt, General Manager of the line, who escorted them to the upper floor of the pier and the steamship. At the gangplank they were met by Capt. Hoegemann of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. It was then nearly sailing time, but a great crowd followed the party on board, and it was not until nearly half an hour later that the officers could get the last visitor ashore. Standing under crossed Papal flags in the drawing room of the liner the Archbishops said their final farewells. The clergy they saluted by kissing on both cheeks. The laiety kissed their ring.

Archbishop Farley was asked for a last word. He smiled. "It gives me much pleasure to say a last word to the press," he said. "The press of America, and especially the press of New York, is the fairest in the world, and I hope it will continue so until the end of time. I am sure it will always treat me well. If you think it will do you any good I will give you my blessing. Reporters see much of the other side of life; they are exposed to many temptations, and they need a blessing. I give it."

And the Archbishop raised his hand in benediction.

The final farewell was given as the steamship passed the Rosedale down the bay. There was an exchange of whistles which startled those on shore. Every deck of the smaller boat was lined with flag-waving Catholics, and the band boomed out a last farewell above the din. On Pavillion Hill, Staten Island, the Catholics of the island waved their greetings as the Kronprinzessin Cecilie steamed past and headed away through the Narrows.

The party will land at Cherbourg probably on Monday. Preparations have been made for their entertainment during the voyage. On Thursday night a dinner will be given by Capt. Hoegemann in their honor.

Among those who took part in the farewell demonstration were Senator James A. O'Gorman, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, Bourke Cockran, Charles V. Fornes, John D. Crimmins, William F. Sheehan, Herman Ridder, the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor, Eugene A. Philbin, Edward E. McCall, Justice Victor J. Dowling, Justice Edward B. Amend, John F. Cross, Shane Leslie, the lecturer, who is now in this country for the Gaelic League; Justice John J. Delany, Justice James Fitzgerald, Charities Commissioner Michael J. Drummond, Percy J. King, Hugh King, Edward O'Mahony, Bryan L. Kennelly, P. H. Moore, John J. White, Terence Farley, Alfred M. Barrett, Henry Ridder, Harry I. Meehan, John G. O'Keefe, William Laurel Harris, James B. Regan, Roger P. Kavanagh, John Wynne, Michael Shanley, and William Henry Corbitt.

While returning from witnessing the departure of the Archbishops Richard Barnett, 60 years old, of 305 East Fifty-seventh Street, was taken suddenly ill, and died in an ambulance on his way to the hospital. He was seen to drop to the sidewalk at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.

JUDGE FAVORS THE MOTHERS

Should Always Care for Children Pending Matrimonial Disputes.

In sustaining a writ of habeas corpus sought by Mrs. Louis Dischler, whose husband is suing her for a separation, Supreme Court Justice McCall ruled yesterday that pending trial of matrimonial actions young children should not be taken from their mothers unless it is clearly shown that the mother is an unfit person.

Dischler was ordered to return to his wife their two-year-old son, which he had removed from her custody. In his decision Justice McCall observed:

"The child is of a tender age and needs a mother's care, and, while there may be no paramount right in either parent to the custody of the child, a court will, in so far as its judgment best serves it, in disposing of such a matter, consider the best interests of its ward, and as between a mother and some one lese arbitrarily selected by a father to care for an infant, there can be little hesitancy in reaching a conclusion."

VERDICT FOR COL. DYE'S WIFE

Jury Finds Him Guilty of Misconduct and She May Have a Divorce.

Mrs. Susan Elson Dukehart Dye, 74 years old, who sued her husband, Col. Joseph Ernest Dye, 76 years old, for divorce, won a jury verdict yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum. Her husband was found guilty of misconduct with Mary E. Jacques, whom Mrs. Dye had named as co-respondent.

The jury also found that Col. Dye's defense that Mrs. Dye was not his wife, because an earlier wife, Martha M. Spencer, had not been divorced and was alive at the time of his marriage to the plaintiff in 1867, was not warranted.

Mrs. Dye's counsel will apply now to the Supreme Court for the entrance of an interlocutory judgment of divorce.

'SQUAWK SHEET' USED AGAINST SCHEFTELS

This Was a Tabulation Showing the State of Temper of Unsatisfied Customers.

OF INTEREST TO THE COURT

Squawk, Judge Ray Concludes, Must Mean What It Does in the Country, Just Hens or Geese.

The "Squawk Sheet" figured yesterday largely at the trial of B. H. Scheftels, George Graham Rice, and other Directors of B. H. Scheftels & Co. in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Ray on the charge of having used the mails to defraud. This was the sheet which the firm, it is alleged, maintained to record those of its customers who made themselves unpleasant by complaints at the non-delivery of stock or money. The Government backed up the testimony of this sheet by the evidence of a number of customers who considered that they had been defrauded.

Harry H. Phillips, an employe of the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburgh, was the first witness called by United States District Attorney Dorr, and he testified that he had sent to the Scheftels Company two checks for $4 and $8 for the purchase of stocks, and had received the regular confirmatory letter, which was supposed to notify him that the stocks he needed had been purchased.

He had, he said, sent a number of letters to the firm demanding his stocks or his money. One of these read:

> If you have not even the usual business courtesy and do not send me at once either my stock or the purchase price I will be forced to take steps to make you, which will prove embarrassing to you because of the smallness of my account.

Then George W. Storck, the Government accountant, was recalled to tell of the search he had made through the books of the firm to trace up Mr. Phillips's complaint. He had found in the customer's blotter the Phillips orders, but he had failed to find any trace in the other books of these orders having been executed.

Assistant District Attorney Smith, in the face of many objections from the lawyers for the defense, proceeded to put in a file of private letters to the firm, which was known as the "squawk sheet." It contained a list of names of customers and against each of them were written a few words to indicate the feelings to which the customer had given vent. Some of these annotations were:

> This one getting nasty.
> This one very hot, police, &c.
> Look out for this one.
> This one "squawky."
> This one should go.
> Given his case to his lawyer.

As much evidence had been given along this line, Judge Ray asked what the word "squawk" really meant.

"Up in the country," he remarked, "hens and geese squawk. I guess it means the same thing here."

Gus Wright, a bookkeeper in the employ of Howard Gould, took the stand to give the experience he had had with the Scheftels firm, and once again Mr. Storck was called to corroborate his statements about the non-receipt of stock from the firm's own books.

Wright also stated that at last, when a demand for $30 came in, he had sent to the Scheftels firm thirty shares of the stock to protect his margin. Mr. Storck found from the books that these had been sold the next day, and had yielded $108, yet Mr. Smith read to the jury a letter from Scheftels to Wright, in which he said that the Braden shares had been received and were being held against the account.

The trial will continue to-day.

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Exceptional values, because they are bigger and better values than we have ever given, and Brill values and Brill merchandise have always been good.

In these overcoats at $15, $20 and $25, you'll find this season's new, handsome styles and designs. Those smart, warm looking, shaggy ulsters, with belted backs and wide convertible collars; also shorter coats in both rough and smooth fabrics. Coats that are unlined, showing inside fabrics in plaids and stripes; also full lined coats; and all splendid values.

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$45, $40, $35, $30 Suits $21.50
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(Signed) THE ELITE SHOP,
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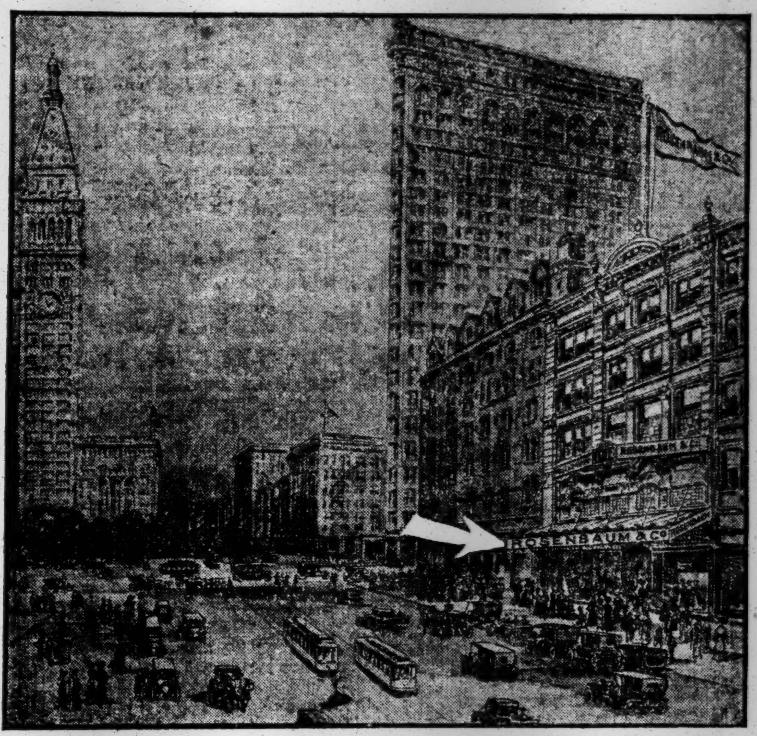

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TELL HOW INTRUDER MURDERED TEACHER

Shooting of Miss Blackstone Described by the Dow Family at Spencer's Trial.

ACCUSED NEAR COLLAPSE

Women Can't Identify Him as the Slayer, as a Handkerchief Covered the Latter's Face.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 14.—Bertram G. Spencer, the man who, according to the police has confessed that he terrorized residents of Western Massachusetts for two years by daring robberies, appeared completly unnerved at to-day's session of his trial on the charge of murdering Miss Martha B. Blackstone. While District Attorney C. T. Callahan was describing the shooting of the school teacher on the night of March 31, 1910, at the home of Mrs. Sarah J. Dow, the accused man broke down and wept, and exclaimed: "No! Oh, my God, no!" and "No, I never said that." Spectators in the court noticed that it seemed impossible for Spencer to keep still. His legs trembled continually and he covered his eyes with his hands. But when adjournment was taken at dusk Spencer walked from the prisoner's cage without assistance, and appeared to be in a more tranquil frame of mind.

What was apparently the first effort on the part of the defense to show that Spencer was insane at the time of the tragedy was made late in the afternoon when Mrs. Sarah J. Dow was cross-examined by Attorney Stapleton, chief counsel for the accused man. Mr. Stapleton inquired particularly if the eyes of the man who entered her residence looked wild.

"You might call them so, I suppose," the witness replied. Later Miss Lucy Dow, a daughter of Mrs. Dow, was asked whether the robber had not overlooked articles of value, taking property of less consequence. Miss Dow replied in the affirmative.

The stories of the tragedy told by Mrs. Dow and her daughters, Miss Lucy J. Dow and Miss Harriet Dow, were practically the same. None of the women could identify the accused man as the person who entered their home and killed Miss Blackstone, saying that the lower part of the murderer's face was covered by a handkerchief. They did, however, identify a beaded belt and a pearl brooch, said to have been found in the possession of Spencer at the time of his arrest, as their property. In reviewing the events of the night of the shooting, the witnesses testified that Miss Blackstone visited the Dow home on the afternoon of March 31 and remained after supper. They went into the back parlor and amused themselves with a picture puzzle until about 8 o'clock, when Miss Blackstone suddenly remarked that she must be going. At the same moment a noise was heard and a man, wearing a slouch hat and with the lower part of his face covered by a black handkerchief, appeared in the doorway.

The four women gathered in the centre of the room, and Miss Harriet Dow, in her excitement, fell over a rug. She screamed repeatedly, and her mother asked her to be quiet. Miss Lucy Dow moved toward a telephone in the room to call for assistance, and as she took down the receiver the man leveled his revolver and shouted, "Give me your money." That was the first time he had spoken.

Miss Blackstone at this point rushed toward the door to leave the room, and the intruder shot her through the heart. Miss Harriet Dow began moving a chair toward the man, who said, "If you want to die you will die then." Thereupon he fired at the young woman, inflicting a scalp wound that proved not to be serious. He then opened an outside door and disappeared.

The police who arrested Spencer and searched his room also testified. In all seventeen witnesses were heard at to-day's session. It is expected that the prosecution will conclude its direct testimony to-morrow.

DEMAND CENSORS FOR FILMS.

Woman's Municipal League Tells the Mayor of Other Cities' System.

The Woman's Municipal League has made a representation to Mayor Gaynor's committee on censorship of moving pictures, which it hopes will produce results.

Through its attorney, Gilbert H. Montague, the league sent to the Mayor's special committee yesterday a statement of what other large cities are doing to protect their children from the influence of improper pictures, with copies of ordinances in force on the subject in several of these cities, and an urgent request that a measure embodying the best features of each be drawn and submitted to the Board of Aldermen here.

The league informs the Mayor's committee that New Haven, Philadelphia, Paterson, N. J.; Pittsburgh, Providence, R. I.; Rochester, Spokane, Springfield, Mass., and Worcester, Mass., all replied to the league's queries, saying they had efficient official censors. In New Haven the chief of police reviews all films. Philadelphia has a paid board of censors, consisting of a man and woman. In Pittsburgh there is not only official censorship, but all shows are under the surveillance of the police department, from which fifteen men are detailed every day to visit and inspect the shows.

After urging that the situation demands an ordinance providing for an official censorship here, Mr. Montague calls on the committee to give its reasons if it should decide not to do so.

FINISHING LINE TO NEWARK.

New Rapid Transit Service to Go Into Effect Nov. 26.

Work on the Pennsylvania-Hudson and Manhattan rapid transit line between New York City and Newark is progressing rapidly, according to reports just received from engineers in charge of the undertaking. The new station under construction at Saybrook Place, Newark, is four-fifths finished.

While the building may not be completed in every detail when the new service goes into effect on Nov. 26, it will be ready for passengers. The line approaches this station at a grade which will permit depression for the continuation of the road underground to Park Place should this become desirable in the future.

The gap in the viaduct, between the Passaic River and Saybrook Place, which was left as the result of legal difficulties that caused delay in constructing the new line, will soon be closed. The steel at at this point has been erected and the concrete flooring should be set by the end of next week, so that the tracks can be laid in time for trial runs to accustom employes with the new service before its inauguration.

CONFESSES TRIPLE MURDER.

Killed His Sister, Her Child, and His Mother Because He Was Hungry.

Matteo Delomo, an Italian shoemaker, who was arrested as he was entering his store at 503 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, Monday night, for the murder of his mother, his sister, Mrs. Marcella Lo Faro, and her five-year-old daughter, Rosa, at their home, 73 Franklin Avenue, earlier in the day, confessed his guilt yesterday.

Delomo stolidly maintained his innocence when he was arrested, and after several hours of gruelling cross-examination at the Vernon Avenue Station during which Deputy Commissioner Dougherty and Acting Captain Coughlin of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau took turns, he had not weakened.

He was taken to the Gates Avenue Court yesterday morning and arraigned before Magistrate Nash, charged with homicide, on the complaint of his brother-in-law, Adolph Lo Faro, who discovered his wife and child and mother-in-law murdered when he returned home for dinner on Monday.

Magistrate Nash advised the prisoner of his rights and asked him if he wished to procure counsel, to which he assented. The Magistrate then held him without bail for examination on Nov. 16.

It was in the prisoner's pen of the court, a few minutes later, that Delomo confessed, and it was through the kindness of Detective Cavanaugh that he was induced to do so. Cavanaugh knew Delomo, and the latter recognized the acquaintance of the detective when he was doing patrol duty. Cavanaugh went alone into Delomo's cell. Delomo had been very nervous before the Magistrate, and when Cavanaugh approached him sympathetically, he broke down and exclaimed: "I did it! I did it!"

Then, in the presence of Cavanaugh, Lieut. Detective Tunney, and Detective Battalora, he said:

"I went to my sister's house shortly before noon. I was starving and she refused to give me food and ordered me out of the place. I asked my mother, but she would not help me. I lost my temper. I must have gone crazy then and shot them all. That is when I did it. I owed four months' rent and needed money and food. I was being turned out into the streets without either, and the thought of this turned my mind."

Delomo then told the detectives where he had thrown the revolver with which he committed the triple murder. He said that he took a car and went to 76 Richardson Street, Greenpoint. Betweeen that house and the one next door there is an alley hardly wide enough for a man to go through. The detectives went there with Delomo and found the revolver, with four chambers discharged, which Delomo said was the weapon he used. He was then taken to his home in Humboldt Street, where he and the detectives found $6 in crisp bills on a shelf. Delomo said this was part of the money he took from his sister, and the woman's husband recognized the money in a roll as he gave it to her before he went to work that morning. A ten dollar and a five dollar bill found on the prisoner after he was arrested also belonged to his sister, he said.

The crime was the outcome of a family quarrel over the disposition of an estate left by the prisoner's father, which consisted of the building where Mrs. Delomo lived with Lo Faro, his wife, and child. The property was left entierly to Mrs. Delomo.

Delomo was arrested in the early part of September, charged with annoying his mother and sister. He was frequently heard to threaten them if he did not get his share of the property, and the police now say that he went to their home on Monday prepared to carry out his threats.

Delomo was taken to the Raymond Street Jail.

NATION'S LOSS IN BABIES.

Each Death Averted Saves $400, Dr. Jacobi Tells St. John's Guild.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi was the speaker at the annual meeting of St. John's Guild held at the Republic Theatre yesterday. He told the members of the guild of the great loss to the community of every baby that died and the need of greater effort in the line of work done by the guild and greater concentrated effort.

"It is not only the tears that are shed when a baby dies," he said. "If half a million babies die there is an economic loss of $200,000,000. A family may be blessed (or not blessed) with four, five, or six babies. We don't want so many babies; we want strong babies."

He told of the great improvement in the protection of child life through the milk stations and through education such as is given by the guild through its nurses and doctors, and praised the guild's work at its Seaside Hospital. It would be better, he said, if the people who want to help would concentrate their effort and not want to have St. John's Guilds of their own.

Prof. William H. Burr, the President, said that during the excessive heat of the Summer it had been necessary to leave the less needy behind for lack of accommodation on the guild's floating hospital. There were carried from July 5 to Sept. 2 in forty-five trips 47,658 mothers and young children, 1,700 more than last year. There were twenty-two different nationalities among the guild's beneficiaries.

The endowment fund of the guild was increased last year to $134,419 by a $22,000 addition, but it needs a much larger one. There is needed $75,000 for reconstruction in the Seaside Hospital.

Charles A. Moore, Edmond J. Curry, Arthur Iselin, Justice James A. Blanchard, and Dr. Abraham Jacobi were reelected Trustees for five years. The Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman, reported assets on hand, $18,795, and current expenses, $9,353.

WRIT FOR FLORENCE BURNS.

Father Contests Her Sentence and Will Have Her Brought from Auburn.

Frederick Burns, father of Mrs. Florence Burns Wildrick, obtained yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Stapleton in Brooklyn a writ of habeas corpus directing the Warden of Auburn Prison, where Mrs. Wildrick is confined, to have her in court on Friday morning.

Mrs. Wildrick, who was then Florence Burns, figured in the Walter Brooks murder case some years ago. She and Brooks had been sweethearts. Last year she was convicted in Manhattan of working the "badger game," the victim being Charles Hurlburt, a lawyer. Some time after Mrs. Wildrick was sent to Auburn Hurlburt was found dead in the Hudson River.

Mrs. Wildrick was sent to prison for a term of not less than seven and one-half years or more than fifteen years. Her father contends that she should have been sentenced only for a misdemeanor, and he wants the case reviewed.

More Open Stair Tenements.

The Open Stair Tenement Company will lay the cornerstone of a fireproof 100-foot unit building, six stories high, facing John Jay Park and the East River, to-day at 520 East Seventy-seventh Street. At the same time two adjoining buildings of similar type will be thrown open to the public for inspection. Henry Atterbury Smith, who originated this "open stair" type, says that the plan was in the main identical with the group built directly across the street for Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr.

CUMMINS WAS KIND TO HOTEL EMPLOYES

Gave Carriage Man and Detective Each $9,000 Carnegie Stock for Their Notes.

AND HE TOOK CARE OF NOTES

Mr. Moss Inquires About Note Juggling in Various Cummins Enterprises and Gets Some Candid Answers.

William J. Cummins, on trial for the larceny of $140,000, was cross-examined again all day yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Moss. As before, he admitted freely many of the things Mr. Moss asked, but in many cases could not remember. When Mr. Moss attempted to show that Mr. Cummins had the Tennessee Packing and Stockyards Company send him notes signed in blank, resolutions of the Directors authorizing the notes with the name of the loaning bank in blank and certificates of stock signed in blank, Mr. Cummins admitted the notes, but could not say how many of them there were.

"They would have sent me a hundred if I'd asked them to," he said. He said he had "no memory" of the resolutions in blank, but said he would have had them sent if they were necessary.

"I'll admit I had them if it will relieve your mind, Mr. Moss," he said, "but I don't remember them."

The certificates of stock, he explained, were signed by the Secretary and sent to him for issue, but were not good until signed by him as President.

Mr. Cummins admitted that he had sold 50 shares of Carnegie Trust Company stock to Patrick Dealy, carriage man at the Holland House, where he lived, and the same amount to George T. Williams, the house detective. In each case they paid by giving their notes for $9,000, and these notes were discounted at the Carnegie Trust Company. Mr. Cummins said he had guaranteed the two men against loss, and had seen to the payment of interest and part of the principal of the notes.

He couldn't remember whether these payments were made by checks of the Veta-Colorado Company or the Merchants and Manufacturers' Securities Company. He finally said he got the money from M. J. Lynam, and that Lynam got it from his family in Nashville. Asked how many similar transactions there were he said he had sold stock to every friend he had who could be induced to buy and thought they would make money. He declared emphatically that Dealy and Williams would never lose a cent.

The purchase of the Platt Iron Works, under an option obtained by Mr. Cummins, but subsequently transferred to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Securities Company, was gone over to show that all the money that changed hands came from the Carnegie Trust Company on notes of the Merchants and Manufacturers Company or of the Platt Iron Works. Mr. Cummins would not admit this, saying that the notes of the Platt Iron Works were discounted long afterward because it had given its New York account to the Carnegie Trust Company.

Taking up other notes of Cummins's enterprises, Mr. Moss asked if one of the Alfalfa Feed and Milling Company had not been used, with notes of Robert Pringle of Chicago, to take up notes of the Hearn & Langley stock pool. Mr. Cummins admitted this.

Q.—What became of the stock that was held in escrow for these Hearn & Langley notes? A.—Reichmann, Condon, Moore, and myself, who insured Pringle against loss, took the stock.

Q.—How did the Carnegie Trust Company benefit in this transaction? A.—It got the note of Mr. Pringle, a millionaire, in the place of worthless paper.

Q.—Was Mr. Pringle's note paid? A.—It was; Mr. Pringle paid $50,000 of it, and our crowd paid the rest.

Further questioning developed that the Banking Department demanded immediate payment of the Pringle note and that a draft was drawn on Pringle for the amount, $121,000. A letter from Cummins to Pringle was produced, in which he told the Chicago man about the draft and that it need not be paid. He was to say it was a mistake and while an investigation was being made, Cummins and his associates would raise the money and recall the draft. In this letter Mr. Cummins said he had just bought a fine place "next to Teddy Roosevelt at Oyster Bay," and that the Carnegie Trust Company "was doing finely."

Q.—Now in that transaction Mr. Pringle paid $50,000 and got nothing? A.—That is right, and he is satisfied.

Q.—How do you know he is satisfied? A.—He wrote me last week that if he could be of any assistance to me he would gladly come to New York.

The Hearn & Langley notes, which were taken up by this transaction, were put into the Carnegie Trust Company, acording to the evidence, during the régime of C. C. Dickinson.

MRS. SAGE'S TAXES LOWERED

Will Pay on $2,510,000—Levi P. Morton Swears Off.

Mrs. Russell Sage, through her counsel, Robert W. de Forest, applied to the Tax Board yesterday to have her assessment for personal property reduced from $5,000,000 to $2,510,000, which was done. Mr. de Forest set forth the fact that many of Mrs. Sage's securities included in the amount of her personal property had been registered with the State Controller under the secured debt law, and were, therefore, free from taxation. The amount upon which Mrs. Sage will pay is $10,000 higher than that of last year.

Levi P. Morton called at the Tax Department later in the day and swore off an assessment on $200,000 worth of personal property on the ground that he is a resident of Washington, D. C., and has been since April 11. Owing to the change in his address Mr. Morton will not be able to vote next year, the residents of the District of Columbia not having the franchise.

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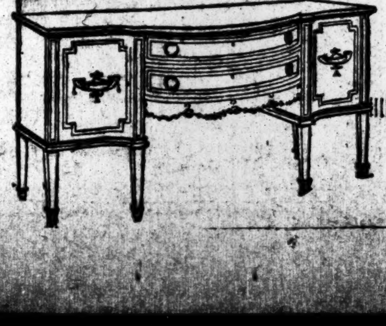

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HEMSTITCHED LINEN HUCK TOWELS	PER DOZ.,	$3.00, 4.20 & 5.00

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS, PORTIÈRES, LACE CURTAINS, COUCH AND TABLE COVERS, BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, ETC.

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During an experience meeting at a colored church, a brother who had recently been converted, arose and said:

"Breth'ren, I'se been a sinner—a low-down, contemptible, black-hearted sinner—dese many yeahs, and I nebber knowed it"

"Don't let that fac' molest you any, brudder," put in a sympathetic old deacon. "De rest ob us knowed it all the time."

Each new advertiser who finally tries Farm and Fireside and finds that results roll in with regularity and promptness, flatters himself that he has discovered a new medium. He has not. The rest of us knew it all the time.

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THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
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The Children's Choice
Little ones as well as grown ups delight in the irresistible deliciousness of

Lindt Chocolate
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You'll understand why Lindt is the world's Premier chocolate after the first taste

Imported in Cakes and Waifers 5c. to $1. at the best stores everywhere.
CHAS SPITZ, Mgr.
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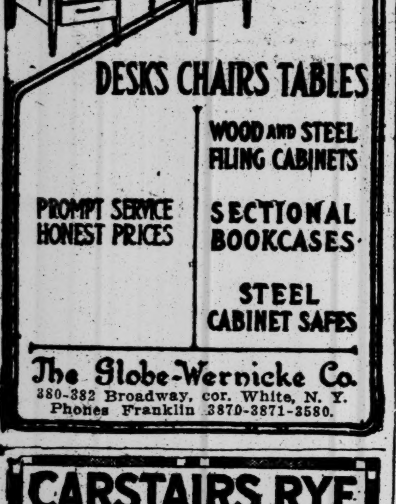

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CARSTAIRS RYE

A delightful blend of the choicest old whiskies. Perfectly aged in wood. Mellow, tasty, smooth. Try it.
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Made to Draw
Your particular chimney problem studied by experts, and estimates given without charge. The work is undertaken with this understanding:
We will not accept payment unless successful.
Kitchen ventilating systems, preventing cooking odors.
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Why Is Fire Hot?
The Book of Knowledge Tells
See Page 7 of The Times

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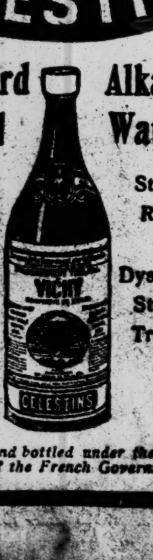

A Delightful Table Water with Highly Medicinal Qualities
Standard Remedy for Dyspepsia Stomach Troubles and Gout
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

THE PROBLEM OF THE TRUSTS

Discussed by Levy Mayer in the Tenth of a Series of Articles by Eminent Men of Affairs—Corporation Lawyer Suggests Federal Control as the Best Way to End Business Evils—Thinks Reduction of Tariff Would Restore Competition.

By LEVY MAYER,
General Counsel of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

Mere reiteration that there now exists great economic disturbance without presenting a plan to cure the trouble serves only to create more uncertainty and financial derangement. The physician who diagnoses the bodily ailments of his patients may do a useful service, but unless he at least attempts a cure he accomplishes but little permanent good.

There is something fundamentally wrong with our present system of corporate control. Thoughtful men, no matter on what side of the line they stand, realize the impending crisis and are eager for relief.

The studious and sober observers of the existing emergency will hail the advent of some plan to eradicate the cause of our commercial difficulties and substitute therefor a conservative but enlightened policy by which all can be equally protected and business be permanently restored to a sound and unfettered condition.

The very profound and masterly opinions of Chief Justice White in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases graphically portray the cause of the prevailing commercial worry. But neither those erudite decisions nor any anti-trust law that human skill has devised will, in my view, prevent the creation or growth of industrial combinations. They are and will continue part of our commercial life.

The same Standard Oil Company and the same American Tobacco Company, though dissolved by court decrees, will survive, though in different form and dress. True, there will be a greater number of integral companies and a consequent increased cost of administration at the expense of the public, but in the near future the conditions probably will be the same as those which prevailed prior to the court orders.

Trusts Born in Avarice.

Combinations are bred by the avarice of man. But that same cupidity inspires society in general. Those who are strongest in the condemnation of trusts will be found equally ready to adopt similar methods for personal gain.

Reaching far down in human nature is the unrelenting chase after fortune and the power and happiness it is presumed to bring. The hunger to grow and expand dominates all classes and occupations, and those who stand in the way are trampled on.

Chief Justice White is not alone. The sentiment of thinking men agrees with him that legislation of some kind is required by the economic conditions of the times, by the vast accumulation of wealth, by the enormous developments of corporate organization, and by the temptation for combination which such organizations create. There does prevail an impression that such power is exerted to oppress and to injure.

When all this has been said we merely have been told that economic conditions are unsettled, but this does not find a way for their betterment or relief. Trusts and monopolies are not new to this age or to this country. They have lived, multiplied, and flourished from earliest times.

There were brick and papyrus trusts among the early Egyptians, just as there are brick and paper combinations to-day. There were wheat monopolies among the Phoenicians, just as there are grain corners at the present time. Combinations in different industries have existed and will continue to exist among all nations and in all civilized society.

The edicts and laws of Kings, Presidents, Parliaments, and Legislatures have been in vain. Nothing preventive has been accomplished. Why not, therefore, recognize them as necessary and constituent elements of our social organism?

Trusts Among Labor Men.

But trusts are not confined to corporations. They flourish with greater freedom among the wage earners. It is estimated that there are nearly 3,000,000 members of labor unions in this country. No one disputes their equal right to labor, to produce, and to acquire and accumulate property.

The price of labor is a large part of the cost of every commodity. Why should there be a distinction in social, economic, or legal conditions between labor combinations on the one hand and those of manufacturers on the other?

No American Legislature attempts to make illegal a combination among wage workers for the purpose of obtaining a reasonable or unreasonable increase in wages or a decrease in hours of employment. No court in this country pronounces unlawful any such contracts. It is not true that the United States Supreme Court has held such unions illegal. Not only do the courts not decree such agreements unlawful, but in a number of the States there are positive statutes to the effect that labor combinations are legal.

Upon what theory of commercial equality can a law declare illegal combinations of refiners of oil or of manufacturers of tobacco to raise the price of their products when like agreements among their workmen are authorized and upheld?

The Anti-Trust act was passed July 2, 1890. Since that date it has been before the Supreme Court and the lower Federal courts many times in various phases and angles. This is neither the time nor the place for a technical analysis of the meaning and interpretation placed by the courts upon that statute.

Nor is this the occasion to suggest, much less discuss, the question whether the Standard Oil and Tobacco decisions do or do not depart from the language of earlier rulings of the Supreme Court.

It is sufficient that that court has now held definitely and finally that only those combinations that unduly or unreasonably restrain inter-State trade are illegal. Only those contracts which are "unreasonably restrictive of competitive conditions," and that have "not been entered into or performed with the legitimate purpose of reasonably forwarding personal interest and developing trade," are pronounced by the great Chief Justice to be within the inhibition of the Anti-Trust act.

To make contracts or combinations illegal there must be "undue restraint."

Chief Justice White said that though the anti-trust statute does not specify, it indubitably contemplates and requires "a standard" and that it was intended by the statute that "the standard of reason" should be the measure used for the purpose of determining whether in a given case a particular act has or has not brought about the result against which the statute provides. To quote the language of the Chief Justice, the Anti-Trust act leaves it "to be determined by the light of reason * * * in every given case whether any particular act or contract was within the contemplation of the statute." In other words, each and "every given case" must stand on its own facts.

What the Courts Have Held.

Few, if any, decisions rendered by the Supreme Court during the last forty years have produced more discussion and found more virulent champions arrayed against each other. Without entering into an analysis of the merits or demerits of these contending forces, the fact remains that no official of an inter-State corporation can know positively whether his corporation or conduct comes within the range of the law until he has had a final decision from the Supreme Court.

The suit against the Standard Oil Company was begun on Nov. 15, 1906. It was decided by the Supreme Court on May 15, 1911. It was in the courts for exactly four years and six months. The Tobacco case was begun July 19, 1907, and decided May 29, 1911—a period of three years and ten months.

It is therefore entirely accurate to say that the management of no one of the great number of big corporations engaged in inter-State commerce (and all such are subject to possible suit by the Government) will be able to know with certainty what the outcome will be of an attack under the Anti-Trust act until after the lapse of years.

But aside from this intolerable doubt as to financial consequences, there is the anxiety growing out of the uncertainty of an attempted enforcement of the criminal provision of the act, which subjects offenders, if found guilty, to the possibility (if that section of the law be upheld) of a year's imprisonment for every separate offense.

The officers of inter-State corporations are in constant jeopardy of a sudden criminal attack. There is no fixed standard by which they can govern their conduct. The industrial world is at the mercy of secret service men and the Department of Justice.

It is time that we be rid of these spies and watchmen. Neither the courts (whether regular or business) nor grand juries can run our commercial institutions. There is altogether too much power of administration already in our courts. They are not equal to the great task and it is no part of their proper functions. Trust indictments will not create, encourage, or develop industries. Prosecutions will not make places for workmen nor increase their wages.

The fundamental requirements of all law and order is precision and definiteness. Before the rendition of the decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, President Taft was of the mind that the doctrine which the Supreme Court subsequently adopted might precipitate disaster.

President Taft's View.

Mr. Taft said on Jan. 7, 1910: "To leave to the court to say what is a reasonable restraint of trade, what is a reasonable suppression of competition, what is a reasonable monopoly * * * is to put into the hands of the court a power impossible to exercise on any consistent principle which will insure the uniformity of decision essential to just judgment. It is to thrust upon the courts a burden that they have no precedents to enable them to carry, and to give them a power approaching the arbitrary, the abuse of which might involve our whole judicial system in disaster."

This saying is just as wise to-day as it was before the recent decisions of the Supreme Court were announced. The science of government and of law and of business has not turned a somersault in the short space of sixteen months.

For these insufferable conditions I would suggest a few remedies that correlate with each other and which to me would seem to promise certainty where uncertainty now exists, and restore confidence where misgiving and apprehension prevail, and substitute stability for instability in the business world.

1. Place power with the President scientifically to reduce the tariff and, if necessary, remove it entirely from imported articles that can be sold on a competitive basis with the products of trusts and monopolies that are not incorporated under Federal law.

2. Enact a Federal incorporation law, under which all corporations engaged in inter-State trade may become incorporated. That law should contain provision for visitation and examination similar to those now in the National Bank act and in the regulations of the Controller of the Currency. Such a law should not be compulsory. Every corporation availing itself of its provisions should be permitted to abandon and surrender its State charter. Every such Federal corporation should be given rights, powers, and privileges in every State on the scale of those now enjoyed by National banks, free from the harassing, nagging, conflicting, and oppressive statutory provisions and burdensome taxes that prevail in nearly all of the States against foreign corporations doing business therein. These grinding State laws have frequently been the controlling reason why corporations have organized local and subsidiary companies and acquired their capital stock.

Federal Corporations Exempt.

3. Remove every such Federal corporation from subjection to the Anti-Trust act. In other words, expressly provide that the provisions of that statute shall not govern Federal corporations, but shall continue to apply only to those not availing of the Federal Corporation act. Give to every Federal corporation the unrestricted and untrammeled right to contract and to enter into any kind of trade agreements pertinent to its business. As a consideration for such freedom, provide that every such Federal corporation shall be required to pay into the United States Treasury annually one-fourth of its net profits, after providing for all fixed charges, interest, payments, depreciation, maintenance, and a dividend equal to, say, 7 per cent. on all outstanding stock.

In order to avoid the payment of dividends on watered stock, provide that a department of the Government, a Federal corporation commission, shall have the right to determine to what extent the issued stock of any such corporation is in excess of the fair value of all of its property.

In this way there will be no statutory penalty on business progress and ambition, or on commercial genius. Corporate officers will then continue with increasing efforts to develop and enlarge their industries and fields of activity.

The Government will obtain through its share of the net profits a constantly increasing revenue, which soon should admit of the repeal or reduction of many of the onerous and unfair Federal import duties and other taxes.

In fact, I believe that under such a law the income of the Government would soon grow to such proportions as to meet not only its ordinary expenditures, but to permit the building of National roads and the dotting of the country with parks and other public improvements.

Let the Government, instead of fettering or shackling the tremendous and limitless resources, energy, and strength of our industrial world, turn its fruits into paths of profit and usefulness for all of the people.

TRIAL OF HARRIS AND BLANCK

It Will Be Called To-day, but May Await End of Cummins Case.

The case of Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, proprietors of the Triangle Waist Company, who are indicted for manslaughter in the first and second degrees in connection with the Washington Place fire last March, when 147 persons lost their lives, will be called for trial before Judge Crain in General Sessions to-day, and the District Attorney will answer ready. It is not considered likely, however, that the case will go to trial at once, owing to the fact that Max Steuer, counsel for Harris and Blanck, is at present defending William J. Cummins of the Carnegie Trust Company, who is on trial before Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

"The District Attorney is ready to try this case, and has been since May, and has also been desirous of forcing the case to trial each month since," said District Attorney Whitman last night. "We shall respond ready to-morrow morning."

The delay in reaching the case was due to a demurrer to the indictments filed by Mr. Steurer, which was decided by Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions last month. At that time it was understood that the case would be tried in December before Judge Swann, owing to the fact that Mr. Steurer was likely to be engaged until that time. Since then, however, it has been discovered that he will be at liberty to try the case in the latter part of next week.

No Damages for Maid Servant.

A Supreme Court jury reported yesterday to Justice Brady a verdict of no cause of action in Minnie Beltras's suit against her former employer, Edward Grossman. Her hand was shattered by the accidental discharge of a revolver which Grossman had at his home. His family testified that the revolver was kept in a jewelry drawer, which the maid was forbidden to open.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
neutralizes the destructive acids of the mouth—cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath

SUBSIDIES FOR SHIPS URGED BY STIMSON

Secretary Says He Favors Payments to Our Vessels Using Panama Canal.

TOLLS WILL AFFECT TRADE

Kansas City Commercial Club Entertains Secretary of War and Speaker Champ Clark, Who Eulogizes Benton.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 14.—In addressing the Kansas City Commercial Club to-night Secretary Stimson, dealing with the problems presented by the approaching completion of the Panama Canal, took advanced ground in favor of subsidies to American shipping using the canal, and in favor of making the canal a military adjunct. The Secretary said:

"Will any one contend that the almost universal system of governmental assistance to a merchant marine has been limited, in our case, by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty—limited, not by plain and express covenant, but by indirection and implication? Would Great Britain dream of making such a contention against the United States when she herself is paying annual subsidies to her merchant marine of between six and seven million dollars a year? Has the United States, in her covenant to 'insure the neutrality of the canal on terms of entire equality' so shackeled her own powers that she cannot resort to the universally established methods which her competitors will use in respect to their vessels passing through the canal? Does equality to all other nations mean inequality to the United States? The answer is self-evident.

"The clause was never intended to forbid a nation to assist her own marine with her own funds. By it the United States barred herself from using her power over the canal to injure the trade of another. She could not isolate or discriminate in any way against another in that other's use of the canal.

"But it was never dreamed that she could not use the resources of her own Treasury in favor of her own vessels.

The Secretary called attention to the fact that although there will be water enough in the Canal to float small boats throughout its length by the close of the rainy season, which commences next May, and while the canal will be fully ready for ocean traffic, through our own neglect no provision has been made for its operation.

As soon as the canal is completed the President's authority over it will cease unless Congress comes to the rescue. A great economic loss will be involved in allowing the present splendidly efficient force of employes to disintegrate, when so much of it will be needed for the permanent operation of the canal.

The Secretary declared that the canal presents a military problem. For defensive purposes it will double the capacity of our fleet, and to have it blockaded at a critical moment in our National life either by accident or design might be quite as disastrous as having twenty of our battleships sunk at sea. The temptation which that fact imposes upon any nation with whom the United States may be at war must never be lost sight of. Correspondingly its military effectiveness will make it a powerful ally in assuring a maintenance of peace.

Touching the important question of coal, the Secretary pointed out that the Panama Canal would have at least three great competitors: The Suez Canal, the Tehauntepec route, and our own transcontinental railroads. The amount of commerce that will use the Panama route will be determined largely by the question of tolls.

Speaker Champ Clark eulogized Thomas Hart Benton, whom he styled "The Great Missourian."

"Statesmen may be divided into three classes," he said. "Those smaller than their reputations; those greater than their reputations; those equal to their reputations. Few of them can bear the severe test of personal contact and close inspection. Benton is greater, far greater than his reputation—a result largely of the unfortunate fact that the down-Easters write nearly all our so-called histories and biographies."

PLEAD FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

Aldrich and Reynolds Address Trans-Mississippi Congress.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 14.—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and former United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Monetary Commission, were the principal speakers at the opening session of the twenty-second annual Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress which began here to-day. Secretary Stimson discussed affairs of his department and ex-Senator Aldrich outlined his ideas of currency reform under the head of "Currency Legislation."

Seven hundred delegates were present when Arthur C. Trumbo of Muskogee, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the convention to order with the declaration that the "Conclusions of the congress should be morally binding upon every Western Congressman and Senator at Washington."

George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, spoke at length on the Aldrich reserve plan, explaining its benefits as regards the farmer and the business man. He said in conclusion:

"In 1907 we had in the Treasury and in the banks of the United States about $1,800,000,000 in gold coin, yet we had to turn to our friends across the water for assistance, the Bank of England furnishing us, directly and indirectly, gold to the amount of $125,000,000, while the average stock of gold in her vaults for the year was only approximately $155,000,000, and all because of an inefficient system of banking and currency which prevented us from mobilizing that gold to stand as a protection for our credits.

"Whether or not this or similar legislation is enacted will depend entirely upon the patriotism of our people and whether or not our business men, our farmers, and the laboring men of this country, who are dependent upon prosperity for their positions, are sufficiently interested to study the bill and make an expression of their opinion of it to their representatives in Congress."

Col. Fred W. Fleming, President of the Trans-Mississippi Congress and Vice President of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, spoke on irrigation, inland waterways, and currency reform. He said in summarizing the objects of the meeting:

"While demanding just recognition in the forthcoming Rivers and Harbors bill we must remember these conditions and not make unreasonable requests. We are certain to receive favorable consideration if our appeals reflect the sound common sense and lofty patriotism of the splendid States and territories located between the great Father of Waters and the Pacific Ocean."

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago, reviewed the credit system of the United States and compared it with the European system. He said the question how to protect the National Reserve Association from ambitious financial control needed careful and serious consideration.

TO USE CANAL IN 1913.

Secretary of War Says Vessels Can Pass Through Before Official Opening.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Vessels will be allowed to pass through the Panama Canal before the official date of the opening of the canal, which has been set for Jan. 1, 1915. This information is contained in a letter received to-day by L. E. Bentley, Chairman of the Progressive Unions' Committee on Immigration, Steamship, and Rail Service from Major F. O. Boggs of the United States Corps of Engineers at Washington.

Major Boggs says:

"I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that while the official date of the opening of the canal has been set for Jan. 1, 1915, it is the intention to allow vessels to utilize the canal just as soon as practicable. Present indications seem to bear out the opinion previously expressed by the Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission that this can be accomplished during the latter half of 1913, although it is too far in advance at this time to fix any definite date. Shipping interests will, however, be advised as soon as the commission feels assured that vessels can be passed without unnecesary delay."

SEES GOOD IN TRUSTS.

President Van Hise Would Control Prices and Excessive Profits.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 14.—The regulation of prices by a National commission similar to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, rather than the general dissolution by the Government of the so-called trusts, was urged by President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin in an address on "Concentration in Industry" before the students of Harvard University to-day. Dr. Van Hise is a close personal and political friend of Senator La Follette.

"When great economic advantage can be shown from concentration of industry," he said, "such concentrations should not be broken up nor prohibited. Nevertheless, the conditions which make possible excessive profits cannot longer be allowed to exist. If existing concentrations be permitted to continue, it is certain that they must be controlled.

"Experience with the railroad rate problem points the way to the creation of State and National commissions having powers with reference to industrial economies similar to, but greater than, those of existing Railroad Rate Commissions. The powers of such commissions should include:

> First—When a combination which is either a National monopoly or is a restraint of trade where there is no monopoly, is found to have marked economic advantage, a commission should have authority to order prices lowered or raised as may be necessary.
>
> Second—When combinations in restraint of trade are found to be such that they do not result in economic advantage the commission should have power to dissolve such combinations.
>
> Third—In the case of natural resources, the commission should have authority to order such changes in processes of production as are necessary to use these limited natural resources economically. Anthracite operators, for example, should be compelled to mine and handle their coal without needless loss. A return to unlimited and destructive competition will result in an extravagant exploitation of our coal resources.

"The objection to commission control of prices on the ground that it is a new step in the direction of Socialism is not sound, if Socialism means Government ownership."

WELCOMED HER AS SISTER.

Girl Deceived Him to Get Admission to the Country.

There landed at Ellis Island ten years ago a young man named Hechler from Kolomao, Austria, who had left behind him a little sister, then between 7 and 8 years old. Hechler got along fairly well in the United States, and he was made happy some weeks ago by a letter saying that the sister, now grown to young womanhood, was coming to America to live with him. A girl, who said she was Ciphie Hechler, arrived at Ellis Island in due time, and Hechler claimed her as the sister he had not seen for ten years. The Immigration authorities permitted the girl to land.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams on Ellis Island learned yesterday that the case had proved to be one of the cleverest but most heartless schemes ever evolved for the purpose of passing an alien into the United States. A few days after the girl landed the young man learned that the girl, instead of being his sister, was a distant relative, whose relatives wanted to get her out of Austria and so had deceived the unsuspecting brother. Hechler made the girl leave his home, but paid a month's board for her at another house, and then wrote Commissioner Williams a letter in which he said:

> Both I and my wife then saw the reason why the people out there were so anxious to have her sent here, and they used this means of getting her into the United States, making me a tool of theirs. We decided that she must leave our premises at once, and in order that she should not be thrown on the street, we brought her to another place and paid for her a month's rent. Her family (she has relatives here) decided that since I was deceived by my relatives and took her from Ellis Island as her brother, I am bound to maintain her, and threatened me lately to bring suit against me for her maintenance.

Commissioner Williams said yesterday that he was making a thorough investigation of the case with a view of determining whether or not the girl should be returned to Austria by the Government. The Commissioner pointed to the case as illustrating the point referred to in his annual report concerning the difficulty of keeping all undesirables out of the country.

Mayor Gaynor May Take a Flying Trip

Dr. Paul F. Gans, the German aeronaut who is planning to fly across the Atlantic in a dirigible balloon next Spring, called upon Mayor Gaynor yesterday. The Mayor told his visitor that if the flight were succcessful he would take a ride with the aeronaut over land. Dr. Gans's plan is to start from Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, with a crew of six men, and try to reach some point in Florida.

Investigates Candidates' Expenses.

A young man who said he was from the District Attorney's office went to the County Court House yesterday and spent several hours reading the expense affidavits of candidates for office in the last election. The affidavits of all the judicial candidates, successful and unsuccessful, had been filed. All of them recite that the candidates spent nothing. Most of the Aldermanic and Assembly candidates also swore they spent nothing.

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RECORD IN CONVICTIONS.

Six Found Guilty of Impairing the Morals of Children.

Six men were convicted before Justices Zeller, Steinert, and Olmsted in Special Sessions yesterday on charges of impairing the morals of children. All the cases were prepared by Supts. Moore and Butts of the Children's Society, and prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney Willmont.

William Winston, a negro of 416 East 135th Street, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. The complainants against him were Amelia Bing, 12 years old, and Annie Zingman, 10 years. Andres Turtrillo, 27, of 242 High Street, Brooklyn, who made improper remarks to 13-year-old Angolin Batilo and Sarah Pinto, was sentenced to nine months in the Penitentiary. William Hyde, an actor, was charged with impairing the morals of Morris Schultz, 13 years old of 237 West Forty-fifth Street. He was remanded to the Tombs until Nov. 17 for sentence. John Harrison, 41, a freight agent in the employ of the New Haven Railroad, was convicted of making improper remarks to 11-year-old Edith Laine and 14-year-old Ellen Lindquest, and was remanded one week for sentence. Amellio Zecchine was convicted on the complaint of 12-year-old Annie Barbetto and 11-year-old Madeline White, and remanded one week. Dominico Laraggilia, who was a coal dealer at 247 East 104th Street, was remanded one week for sentence after he was convicted of attacking Rosie Montuore.

Supt. Moore also appeared before Judge Foster in General Sessions and gave evidence which led to the conviction of Angalin Sarra, 55 years old, of attacking 12-year-old Rebecca Wohl of 288 East Twenty-fourth Street. The maximum sentence in his case is twenty years.

NEITHER COUNTRY WANTS HIM

But Immigrant's Case Discloses Informal Treaty with Canada.

An agreement between the American and Canadian immigration authorities was disclosed in proceedings yesterday before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court. Carmelo Falco, an Italian immigrant, landed at Ellis Island on his way to Hamilton, Ont. He was refused admission to the Dominion by the Canadian Inspectors at Ellis Island, and then expressed a desire to enter the United States.

He came before a special board of inquiry, and was refused admission to this country on the ground that he was likely to become a public charge, and his appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor was also of no avail. Hobard S. Bird, his counsel, then brought the matter before the Circuit Court on a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted by Judge Ward.

Mr. Bird contended that Falco was excluded not on just grounds, but because of an agreement between the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the Canadian Minister of the Interior that immigrants refused by one country should not be admitted by the other. This, Mr. Bird contended, was virtually a treaty, and was consequently unlawful, as it had not been made by the duly constituted authorities, the President and the Senate.

It was admitted by the Government that such an agreement did exist, but it was contended that the proceedings before the special board of inquiry in Falco's case were not a sham. Judge Lacombe declared that the question of this agreement did not affect the case, and that Falco had had a bona fide investigation. Consequently he must be excluded from this country. Mr. Bird will now take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE NE'ER-DO-WELL
By REX BEACH

Author of "The Silver Horde."

"Lots of go, and a clean story from start to finish."—*Helena Record.*

"Rex Beach's best book. . . . Will do more to make the public appreciate the magnificence of the Canal work than anything hitherto published."—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

"This story is a corker. In incident, action, surprise, character drawing, and dialogue it is a genuine *tour de force.*"—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

"Excitement at full speed; a narration witching enough to make readers forget engagements and the time o' the clock."—*Boston Globe.*

"Sure to be one of the widely popular romances of the season."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"Many points ahead of his other ventures."—*Pittsburg Post.*

"Alive with incident and sensation."—*Boston Transcript.*

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By Kowalsky
Gives a glimpse of the natives in merry times of peace and a grim contrast is shown in a page of photographs of the
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Both of which are features in
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SHORT-HAUL CLAUSE UPHELD BY COURT

But Right of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to Make General Reductions Is Denied.

CAN FIX SPECIAL TARIFFS

Transcontinental Lines to Carry the Case to the Supreme Court—Judge Archbald Dissents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Court of Commerce to-day, in handing down its formal written opinion in connection with the temporary injunction granted last week against the Inter-State Commerce Commission's order enforcing the long and short haul clause of the Railroad act of 1910, while denying the merits of the commission's order in the particular case, affirmed in striking fashion the constitutionality of the clause. The arguments of counsel for the railroad in asking the injunction made it plain that they based their arguments largely on constitutional grounds, and the certainty that an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court.

In the decision to-day the court holds that the section of the act in question, directing the commission to see to it that except on special permission a road does not charge more for the shorter distance than for the longer distance in the same direction over the same line, is not a delegation of the legislative function in that the standard for the exceptions to be granted is clearly set forth by Congress. That declaration of the court makes plain the commission's right to fix rates in accord with the long and short haul clause. But the court held that the commission exceeded its authority by making general regulations—such as Congress itself might enact—instead of fixing particular rates.

While to-day's opinion is in the nature of a reason for a temporary injunction the strong language employed suggests that the injunction in so far as it relates to a suspension of rates, will be made permanent when the final hearings are held, unless the commission meanwhile meets the objections of the court. The order of the commission in question was issued on July 22, and it was to have become effective to-morrow.

The case is known as the Spokane rate case, and practically affects all transcontinental lines. The particular defendants in the case before the commission and the petitioners before the court were the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. A general rule had been established by the railroads whereby they might charge more for a less distance on freight going west to points between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast. The Commerce Commission's order estopped the present blanket rates, whereby from all Eastern points, regardless of their distance east, the rate to the Western cities in the affected district was the full rate to the Pacific plus the rate from the Pacific back to the particular point.

Where the Board Erred.

Under to-day's decision of the Commerce Court the commision would have been perfectly within its rights if it had replaced the abolished blanket rates with special itemized rates of its own. Thus, where the rate on first-class freight from New York to San Francisco is now $3 and the rate from New York to Salt Lake City is as high as $3.62, the commission might have substituted a rate of, say, $3.25 to Salt Lake City. Instead of that, however, the commission simply ordered that the rates from New York to intermediate points between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast may exceed the long haul to San Francisco by 25 per cent., from Pittsburgh to the same points by 15 per cent., and from Chicago by 7 per cent.

That, in the court's view, was the commission's error, but the court carefully leaves the way open for the commission by a more elaborate and more definite scale of rates to put itself entirely within the law.

The court's decision to-day was unanimous, except that Judge Archbald of Pennsylvania, whose nomination to the bench of the Court of Commerce caused some protest a year ago, while concurring in the injunction, dissented in holding that the clause in question is unconstitutional. The general opinion here is that the whole matter will before long reach the Supreme Court, but the strong decision of the Court of Commerce, which has itself been attacked as an instrument of hampering the work of the commission, encourages the members of the commission to look for an affirmative decision from the higher court.

The opinion of the court not only agrees with the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the long and short haul provision is constitutional, but that it would be unconstitutional "as an unlawful delegation of legislative power" if no standard were given "to guide the exercise of the commission's discretion in granting authority to depart from the rule forbidding a lesser rate for the long than the short haul in the same direction and over the same line."

The court reaches the decision, however, that the guide to the exercise of the commission's discretion is to be found in other sections of the act, and that these sections impose upon the commission not only the right but also the duty to grant such an exemption whenever on investigation it shall find that no violation of any section of the act would thereby be involved.

"In so far as the commission attempts to determine the relation of the long-and-short-haul rates, irrespective of absolute rates, it goes beyond any authority that has been vested in it," the courts holds.

"The practical effect of the commission's order is to either compel a blanket rate from the entire East to the entire West, or to prevent the carriers from getting all the business which they now secure without loss by making rates which enable merchants to meet the market competition."

Archbald's Dissenting View.

In dissenting from the court's opinion that the long and short haul clause is constitutional, Judge Archbald takes the ground that no guide is supplied by Congress for the determination by the Commission of the particular cases in which a higher charge may be made for the shorter haul. The majority of the court and the commission itself admit that without such a guide the section fails, being merely a delegation of legislative functions by Congress. On this point Judge Archbald says:

"The fourth section in express terms declares, that except as extenuated by the action of the commission, a greater short than long haul charge is per se, a discrimination and advantage which is unjust and undue, and not to be tolerated. And how is it possible, then, to say that a prohibition against what is undue furnishes a guide or rule in determining when it shall result that that which so on its face is to be regarded as undue shall no longer be so?

"There shall be no undue discrimination, says the third section. A greater short than long haul charge is an undue discrimination, says the fourth. At what, then, do you arrive by combining the one with the other? Or where is there to be found the criterion or standard which is to enable the commission to say when and under what circumstances that which it is bound otherwise to say is an unjust and undue preference or advantage of one locality over another is not so? All the guide there is, is its say-so.

"But if it rests merely on that the enactment is confessedly void, and the action of the commission has nothing to sustain it. And that is the only conclusion which I can reach with regard to it. It is held good by the court for the reasons given by the commission, but to this I can not agree, and feel compelled in consequence to give expression to the views which I entertain to the contrary.

"There are at least such grave doubts with regard to the validity of the section that the question might well be passed by at this time, there being other grounds upon which the invalidity of the action of the commission may be rested."

THREE MURDERERS TO DIE.

Gov. Dix Refuses Clemency to Schermerhorn, Falletto, and Brown.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—Three murderers will be put to death at Sing Sing Prison next week as a result of the refusal of Gov. Dix to extend executive clemency. The convicted men are Frank Schermerhorn, Pietro Falletto, and Bert L. Brown.

Schermerhorn, a coachman, murdered Sarah Brymer, a nurse in the employ of Barnes Compton at Millbrook, Dutchess County, on Jan. 13, 1910.

Falletto killed Louis Levine in the latter's store in Port Chester on Aug. 13, 1909.

Brown, a negro, murdered his half brother, William Brown, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, on May 21, 1910.

ATWATER TO LEARN AVIATION

Off to Pacific Coast Next Week to Do So—Couple Now at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Atwater, the latter before her marriage a few days ago the widow of Senator Thomas C. Platt, returned to their home at Central Valley last night, and will depart in a week for the Pacific Coast, where Mr. Atwater will try to become an aviator.

Mrs. Atwater says that she is also greatly interested in aviation, and may make some flights herself after taking a course at the same school with her husband.

Mrs. Atwater said she would maintain her home at Central Valley, where her daughter and her mother, Mrs. Compton, would reside.

Mr. Atwater is the defendant in an automobile damage suit which will be tried at Goshen this week.

Railway Business Men to Dine.

Gov. Emmett O'Neal of Alabama and Walter L. Hines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, will speak at the dinner of the Railway Business Association at the Waldorf on Nov. 22. Trade bodies from many cities will be present. The annual report of the Executive Committee, which recommends that the railroad business associations work to obtain in party platforms planks favoring liberal railroad rates, will be discussed.

Passenger Gone, Thought a Suicide.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14.—The probable suicide of F. C. Patterson, formerly of Bristol, was reported by Capt. George B. Enos of the steamer Tennessee of the Joy Line when she arrived here to-day from New York. Patterson's stateroom was found vacant, and a note directed that in case of accident Frank W. Austin of Bristol be notified. Patterson had been in poor health.

The Story of a Loaf of Bread

BREAD is your daily food. It is far more important to you than any other article of food. It is Nature's greatest force for renewing life and strength. You are vitally interested in the bread you eat. And yet—what do you know about the bread you buy today? How is it made? Where is it made?

This is a brief account, telling just how bread is made in the two greatest bakeries of the world—the Ward Bakery in Brooklyn and the Ward Bakery in the Bronx. The bread is Ward's Tip-Top Bread.

Remember:— you are personally invited to make this trip through one of the Ward Bakeries any afternoon except Saturday or Sunday.

Sifting and Blending the Flour

Let us stop a moment in the great store rooms of the basement where entire trainloads of flour are kept. All of this flour comes from the wheat fields of the great Northwest—the finest and best wheat in all the world.

By means of an endless chain of cups this flour is constantly being conveyed to the top story of this great white building. Here it is deposited into the Sifting Machine, a modern invention for the perfect cleansing of flour. All of the flour is driven through fine silk cloths. Every hour this machine works you are sure to find at least two handsful of foreign particles—mostly fibre from the jute bags—taken from the flour. Only by this means could flour be so thoroughly cleansed.

This cleansed flour is now carried by machinery to the Blending Machine which so operates as to make all the flour perfectly even in strength and quality. The best of flour, coming from the same mills, often varies greatly in strength.

The Weighing Machines

By means of a great conveyer the flour—sifted and blended—is now carried to the next floor below where it is dropped into big hoppers and weighed. You will notice that everything in this room is spotless and white. The machines are white, the floors and walls are of white tile, the bakers are clean and dressed in white. In this room every ingredient that goes into the finished loaf is accurately weighed—the flour, yeast, milk, salt and sugar. These scientific machines give us the right proportions of everything, down to the fraction of an ounce.

The Second Proving Rooms

After about 12 minutes rest the dough is dropped into the second Molding Machine, where it is given the final shaping. Out of these proving conveyers comes the dough. Now it is dropped into the brightly cleaned pans. You will be interested to know that the little red, white and blue labels have been previously placed on the bottom of these pans and that they attach themselves to the loaves—no gum, no moisture, no adhesive, is necessary because the natural stickiness of the dough holds the label. The pans are now set upon wheeled racks and passed along to the great white room beyond—the steam room; the steel doors close upon it. Here is where the bread takes its steam bath—the equivalent of which was given in other days by wrapping the loaves in damp cloths. Both dry and wet steam—that is high and low pressure steam—are used, and the temperature in this room is always kept at one point.

On to the Ovens

Out of the Proving Room, again on the wheeled racks, the bread is now taken to the great battery of ovens. Each of these ovens holds 300 loaves of bread and there are 80 ovens in the two plants—so you see that 24,000 loaves of bread can be baked at one time. Now, just look through windows into the ovens and watch the bread; you can see by the thermometer on the outside just how perfectly even the temperature is kept on the inside. You will note that this is always at 550 degrees.

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

100% PURE

At Your Grocer's **5 and 10 Cent Loaves**

The Mixing Machines

From the big hoppers of the Weighing Machines this perfect mixture which is to become bread drops into the wonderful Mixing Machines on the floor below. Each one of these machines will mix enough dough for 1,500 loaves of bread in twenty minutes. They are run by electricity and the mixing process (which has been fully described in the preceding Ward advertisement) is the most thorough and scientifically perfect that has ever been devised.

Fermentation

The Mixing Machines drop their burden into great troughs (Ward patents) which convey it by means of overhead trolleys, across the wide room where it rests during the period of fermentation. If you ever saw bread mixed by hand you will marvel at the whiteness and even texture of this dough. The thorough mixing achieved by the great, fast-revolving cylinders of these patented machines is the only way to secure such an even texture. This thorough mixing also gives to Ward's Tip-Top Bread 20 to 25% more gluten—"the strength-builder"—than is found in bread mixed by any other method.

The Dividing and Moulding Machines

When the process of fermentation is complete the dough is moved by conveyers to a chute down which it drops to the Dividing Machines. You will have noticed by this time that no hand touches the dough at any stage in the making of Ward's Tip-Top Bread. Every process is carried on by machinery and the dough is moved from one machine to another by mechanical conveyers—first, by the endless chain of cups, then by the conveyer, then by the big troughs on trolleys, etc., etc.

This Dividing Machine is an intricate device which takes the dough *en masse* and which sends it forth out of six separate mouths, or openings, accurately divided into the proper weight for loaves of bread. These loaves are deposited upon a Moving Belt which carries them a short distance and sends them into the first Molding Machine. They go through this machine, and are properly shaped by it, and are then diverted by means of belt conveyers to the first Proving process. This is a period of rest for the dough, given so that it may recover from the compressing effect of the Dividing and Molding Machines.

The Finished Loaf
Down to the Shipping Room

After 35 minutes the baking process is over and the loaves are brought forth by mechanical means to take their places on this moving belt of woven steel wire which you note running along in front of the oven doors. By a clever mechanical device the loaves are taken from the pans as they come out of the ovens. Now you see that the belt is comfortably filled with hot loaves and they are all moving in one direction. Following the belt we find that it deposits its load of bread at the top of a long chute which carries the loaves to the ground floor.

Next follows the Shipping Department. Here we find the busiest scene in all the great bakery. The loaves are moving about on a circular table which distributes them automatically at the most convenient places for delivery to the many waiting automobiles. Outside of this great, well-lighted room, lined up on three sides, stand over two hundred electric automobiles. The bread is placed in large baskets by men wearing white gloves and is then loaded upon the autos. No horses, no stables, with the accompanying odors and uncleanliness, for Ward's Tip-Top Bread!

This is worth thinking about—isn't it?

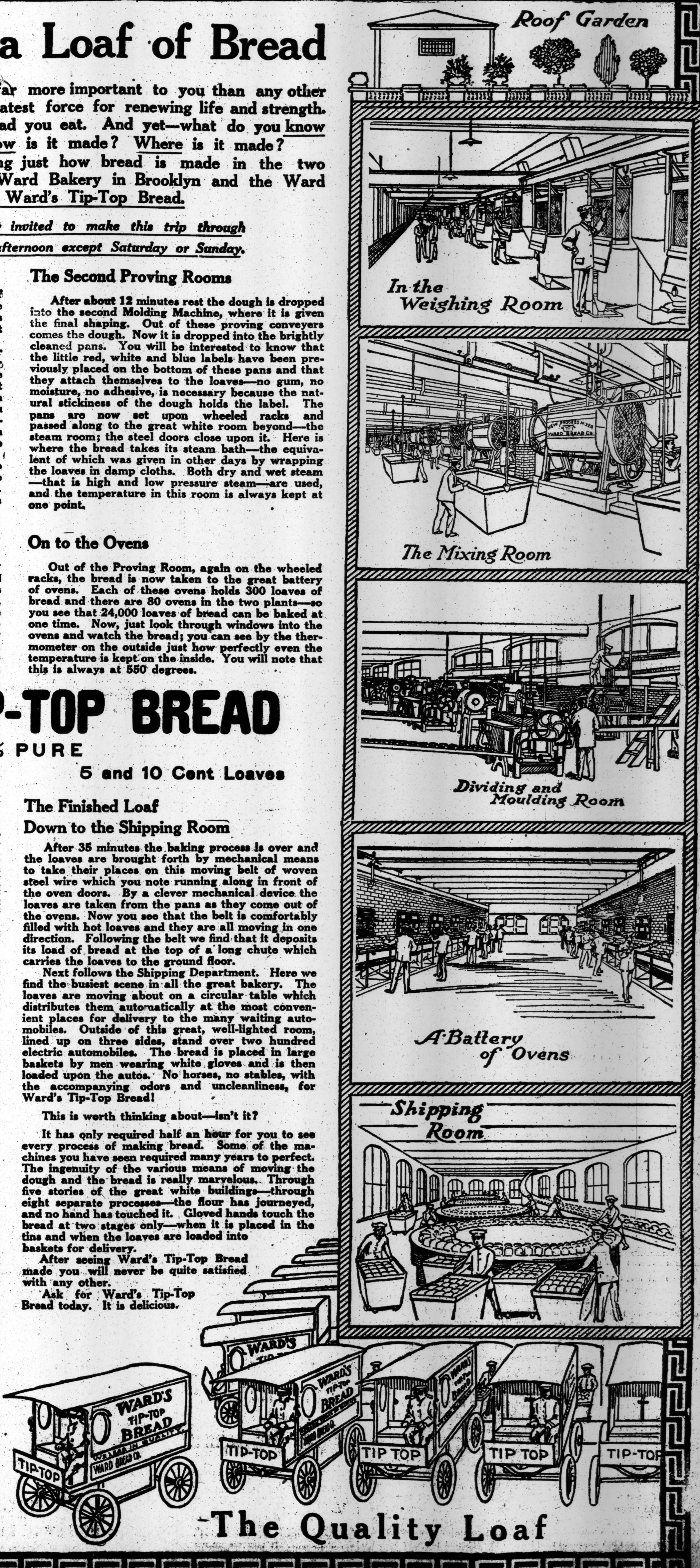
It has only required half an hour for you to see every process of making bread. Some of the machines you have seen required many years to perfect. The ingenuity of the various means of moving the dough and the bread is really marvelous. Through five stories of the great white buildings—through eight separate processes—the flour has journeyed, and no hand has touched it. Gloved hands touch the bread at two stages only—when it is placed in the tins and when the loaves are loaded into baskets for delivery.

After seeing Ward's Tip-Top Bread made you will never be quite satisfied with any other.

Ask for Ward's Tip-Top Bread today. It is delicious.

Look for this ➡ the guarantee of Perfect Bread.

WARD'S
TIP-TOP
BREAD
WARD BREAD CO.



The New York Times.

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ENGLAND'S PARTING OF THE WAYS.

From Canada have come some brilliant members of the British Parliament, and she has also provided members of British Governments. But neither Canada nor any other colony had provided a leader of a British party until the election of BONAR LAW. The issue on which he becomes leader is as notable as his personality. So long as the United Kingdom thought only of itself it could be relied upon to remain a free trade country, but as soon as England begins to think of its tariff imperially anything is possible. More than once England has refused to think of the imperial politics of British protectionism, and doubtless it would refuse again if it were free to choose in its own interests alone. But that is no longer possible if England and Canada are to keep either economic or political company. It has become impossible by the acts of Canada, which already is arbiter of the imperial destinies, and with the acquiescence of the motherland. At this juncture it is well worth while for the United States to consider what is the bearing upon its affairs of the possibility of a Canadian becoming Premier of England who is described as a zealot for tariff reform, meaning a tariff against our exports and a preference for Canada's.

The signs of Canada's predominance are not a few. This week another Canadian member of the British Parliament moved, and the Government accepted the motion, that colonials should be eligible as members of international prize courts. The argument which prevailed was that never again would Canada submit to the settlement of its interests by an imperial representative. Canada has not forgotten yet the Alaskan award, and Canada shapes its actions for Canadian interests. More significant was the announcement made early this month that at the instance of Canada the empire was negotiating with eleven nations for the freedom of the autonomous colonies to withdraw from the empire's treaties. This was one of the sequels of the late reciprocity arrangement with the United States, which revealed to Canada that she must give to all countries in treaty relations with the empire the same treatment which she extended to the United States.

The most significant incident of all, and one directly related to the election of Mr. BONAR LAW as leader of the Opposition, is a memorandum issued by the British Tariff Commission. Unless, says this authoritative body, the United Kingdom makes possible a policy of imperial co-operation in such matters, Canada and the other colonies will be forced into making treaties in their own interests. Our reciprocity treaty was an example. The Commission therefore looks for a repetition of the inconveniences which resulted from that treaty with ourselves as other nations make commercial arrangements with other colonies. Immediate problems arise now from the insistence of Australia and New Zealand upon release from the restriction of imperial treaties upon freedom of navigation within their own waters. The demand for freedom from these treaty restrictions is an imperial rather than a colonial demand, having become such by the indorsement of the imperial conference:

> The choice, therefore, at the present time, is not a simple choice between free trade on the one hand and preference on the other, but between the adoption of empire reciprocity and breaking our existing commercial imperial relations.

England, therefore, finds itself at the parting of the ways by Canada's refusal to admit that she is at the parting of the ways. If Canada insists upon remaining British, England must resign her predominance as partner. She may retain her primacy in name, but material interests must be settled according to the interests represented within the empire. No self-respecting colony can remain within a Government consisting solely of an Executive Committee chosen within the British Isles alone. Canada leads the colonies which will not remain within the empire unless represented in the councils of the empire on a basis of equality in general politics and control by each of its own interests. Already the Dominion has given notice that it will judge of the merits of British quarrels, and will lend its resources only upon Canada's discretion. This week it is announced that the home Government has approved the Canadian postage stamp, Canada having rejected the imperial stamp. Such straws show that Canada's nationhood is no fiction. What is Canada's idea of a tariff for itself and for the empire needs no elaboration just now. And it is within practical politics that a Canadian may be British Premier. It is not too soon for us to consider the effect upon our trade of imperial discrimination against it.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN IN LONDON.

The cable dispatches indicate that Mr. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN bears himself, after one great triumph as an operatic impresario in London, a first night triumph, modestly and discreetly. He has learned by experience that one swallow in opera does not make a Summer. He views the future dispassionately, with open eyes and an open mind. They tell him in London, as he says, that he cannot hope to appeal to the regular operagoing class, the Covent Garden crowd, but must make a new set of operagoers for himself. If that is true, failure is inevitable. A lifetime of labor would be required to achieve that end. But because people say such things, they are not necessarily true. Nobody knows, not even theatrical experts. You may reasonably hope to make fairly accurate prognostications in all theatrical and operatic matters except the public taste and support.

Mr. HAMMERSTEIN has begun with a prodigious first-night success. Princes, Dukes, Ambassadors, and a large number of wealthy and influential Americans, resident in London, were in his audience They all belong to the Covent Garden contingent If they continue to look for operatic entertainment in King's Way, substantial success is assured for HAMMERSTEIN. Where they go, the crowd goes. Meanwhile, our congratulations are due to the most original, most inventive, audacious, and energetic of contemporary impresarios. He has "done us proud." He has, thus far, confounded the prophets of evil. It is always true to say of him that whatever good fortune falls his way he richly deserves He has developed greatly since his first venture in Harlem theatricals, since his early experiments with expensive vaudeville. He has built a splendid new opera house in the heart of London, produced a brand-new opera magnificently, turned thousands of persons, eager at the last minute to buy tickets, away from his doors, and he can afford to breathe freely and let the future take care of itself.

TAX-MONEY FOR TRADE.

"We are doing too much with city money," said the Mayor in his remarks upon the city's largest budget. The more general opinion is not that the city is doing too much, but that not enough is done with the city's cash. In other words the demands upon the city's cash are excessive not because of the totals demanded and spent, but because of the lack of corresponding results. The point will be clear beyond any dispute if it is illustrated by some of the city's most conspicuous activities. Since 1898 the city has issued bonds for the purposes named as follows:

Rapid Transit	$73,302,337
Bridges	84,778,277
Docks and ferries	86,653,977

Any citizen moving about town at all is in position to judge whether the city is doing too much with the resources appropriated to these uses, and to make comparison of results under city and private management. The subways are under private management, and are doing twice what they undertook to do, with corresponding advantages to the city and to themselves. The bridges, docks, and ferrries are under city management and are not doing half what they ought. Not a single bridge is operated in the manner of the subways as parts of through routes which carry passengers without change. If the bridges were operating to double their capacity they would be self-sustaining, and would swell the tax valuations as the subways have done. Not only are the bridges operated to poor advantage, but there have been bridges completed for years on which a rapid transit wheel has never turned, and there is no prospect of one turning in any future which can be foreseen.

The management of the docks and ferries is more alert, although the results are not satisfactory. For perception of this fact thanks are due to the present administration. But in considering the large plans for the future it is necessary to look to the past. We have seen rentals on productive dock property reduced to promote the commerce of the port. If the city made money on the docks it would lose by the repulsion of trade, and properties which have been reported as formerly earning 8 per cent. have fallen to mere self-support, or less. It has been said that the city borrows money at 4 per cent. to build docks to rent at 2 per cent. And some of the latest construction has been criticised by the prospective interests which must provide lessees. Certainly the city's dock projects are less flourishing than private enterprises of similar character, which are provided along lines very different from the city's.

The intention is not to be hypercritical but to give reasons why there is jealousy of providing tax-money for the city to trade with. The most conspicuous reason of all is that the city prefers to provide a quarter billion of dollars to build a subway system competitive to its own rather than to develop the splendid property which it possesses. There could be no clearer proof that in municipal finance policies are determined by fads or prejudices rather than by the pocket nerve which produces profit in private ventures. The money is spent by those who have no responsibility for results. No taxpayer would subscribe for a dollar of the stock of the subway which the city is building after private capital has rejected it, but the taxpayers as a body are supposed to want a quarter billion spent in a manner to depreciate the city's already large investment. Never was there a greater delusion than that the city's purse is bottomless and the adventures which would be disastrous for private enterprise can be rashly undertaken by the city and pushed through in defiance of prudence. The budget is burdensome not because the city is doing too much but because its expenditures are not producing results. If the bridges and ferries and docks were as successful as the subways there is no limit to the funds which would be placed at the city's disposal for further public works. As the matter stands there is a large section of opinion which never will approve the city's undertaking to supply for itself anything which it can get done by private capital. An organization which is so deficient in results in the comparatively simple task of government should not be trusted with a task so much more difficult as investment for profit. Waste in government may be necessary, but waste in city trading can be avoided.

A NEW SURGICAL FEAT.

For the first time in the history of surgery a vital organ has been transplanted from a human body to a living patient. The kidney that is to serve, if present promise is fulfilled, in lieu of a tuberculous organ excised, has been successfully transplanted by Dr. HAMMOND of Philadelphia, in the presence of surgeons who had heard Dr. ALEXIS CARREL describe last week, at the Clinical Congress in that city, his own successful transplantation to a human patient of the kidney of a dog.

The diseases of old age are largely those that affect special organs. Much has lately been learned about organic processes. Dr. MELTZER of the Rockefeller Institute has lately demonstrated that the bodily organs and nerves and tissues have a circulatory system of their own, independent of the heart and lymphatics. They may be removed and kept alive in cold storage, or made to grow, in a more nourishing medium than the bodily fluids, to enormous size. Kidneys and other glands are often found unserviceable because stunted and atrophied. We may soon hear of one excised, grown to normal size, and replanted whole. The subject of Dr. HAMMOND's operation was fortunate in falling heir to the kidney of a healthy man killed by an accident. The percentage of fatalities of healthy human beings to the number of diseased organs in living persons has never been computed. It cannot be large. If the organs and tissues of animals can be utilized there will be enough to go around, and lives that might in former times have been despaired of may be considerably prolonged.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Expert Makes a Mistake.

So general is the admission that Mr. PULITZER was a successful journalist, and so nearly inevitable is the conclusion from his success, as shown by the money value of his newspaper properties, that his understanding of journalism was complete, that there is an element of seeming absurdity in questioning the extent of that knowledge. Yet the impulse to question it does arise on reading the particularly relevant parts of his will.

Take, for instance, what he says about the awarding of annual prizes to reporters. His directions are that these prizes are to be given for the best reportorial work, and the test of superiority is to be the combination of "strict accuracy, terseness, the accomplishing of some public good commanding public attention and respect."

Subjecting this test to analysis, one sees that the demand for accuracy is justifiable—it is, undoubtedly, a fundamental merit, though it is, unfortunately, a merit too often sacrificed to other considerations by certain papers, sometimes on the reporter's own initiative and sometimes at the command, explicit or implicit, of his employers. On the other hand, inaccuracy to some degree is inherent in the very nature of newspaper work. Therefore it is not always a crime, and it is often a mishap rather than a fault. But accuracy may stand as always commendable.

The case of terseness is different. That quality is not an absolute virtue; it is, like other virtues, relational. "Stories" can frequently be bettered by telling the facts at greater length, with the embroideries and embellishments that ingenuity and fancy can supply, while they can even more frequently be ruined by cutting them down to the bare bones.

The colossal error in Mr. PULITZER's test is the demand that the reporter's production shall accomplish some "public good." Any such expectation would be fatal. The "good" the reporter does should be purely incidental and unintentional. It is not his business to express opinions or to make arguments, or to do anything except tell what is or has happened. His duty is to supply the material for the use of others—editors and the public—in arriving at conclusions. This will be laid down as an inviolable law for reporters in Mr. PULITZER's school of journalism, if that bright dream ever comes to anything, and unless it can teach its aspirants for reportorial positions to abandon all ambition to win his prize for writing the best news story of the year, their chance of remaining on the staff of a good newspaper will be slight and their sufferings from the blue pencil of the intelligent copy reader will be acute.

Rights of Authors Vindicated.

With each new invention there arise new questions, or new phases of old questions, which the courts have to settle without the guidance of precedent or anything except the general principles of reason and equity. It took the makers of phonograph records a long time to find out just what they could and could not put on their disks and cylinders without making a bargain with the composer of music they wanted to use, and they learned to their sorrow that copyright prohibitions extended further than to the printers of scores. In the end, however, they found that the restrictions against the enforcement of which they fought were on the whole advantageous to everybody, and they have adapted themselves happily enough, judging from the enormously rapid extension of their business, to deprivation of liberties which they at first assumed as a matter of course and "natural."

Now it is the turn of the moving-picture people to discover that, unlike the greatest of French dramatists—he being, of course, one long dead—they cannot take their property wherever they find it—that a thing is not necessarily theirs just because they want it and can use it. The law, for them, as interpreted or made by the United States Supreme Court, is that without the consent of—which means without payment to—the owner of a book copyright, whether author or publisher, they cannot reproduce scenes from that book by means of their lights and films and curtains. In doing so, it seems, they violate the owner's well-guarded right of dramatization.

To call a moving picture a dramatization unquestionably subjects that word to a good deal of tension. But it stands the strain, as, indeed, it must, if the Supreme Court insists, and anybody who protests against this stretching of a word as cruelty to the language can probably be silenced by asking him if cinematographic reproduction of the dramatization of a book is not dramatization of another kind, what is it?

Perhaps it is the comparatively recent recognition of any property right at all in the products of mental effort, musical or literary, that accounts for the anomalous status of this property before the law. Why an author or composer doesn't own what he makes exactly as does any other producer, and why he cannot retain till he dies such interest in it as he does not sell or give away—why he cannot transmit that interest to his chosen heirs to be theirs forever—that is not explained by the vague considerations of public benefit upon which alone the limitations of his power to a few years is based.

Will Know Better Next Time.

Of course it was rather hard that Gov. DONAGHEY of Arkansas, right in the capital city of his own State, should have been put off a street car and compelled to walk just because he had nothing in his pocket except a $5 bill with which to pay his fare. A tactful conductor would have "trusted" a passenger so distinguished, or even said, "Oh, that's all right, Guv'nor, seein' 's it's you!" This particular conductor, however, stood by the rule that nothing bigger than a $2 bill was to be changed, and, as the Governor couldn't pay, and nobody offered to pay for him, the Governor walked.

The misguided official says that he doesn't know why he was put off the car, but expects to know before the matter is ended. That, now, is not a pretty way to talk about an episode in which he was wholly to blame for what happened, so far as any blame fell upon anybody. Not only is the rule as to bills larger than $2 entirely reasonable, but nobody is under compulsion to "make change" for even the smallest coin that can be changed. No tender is legal except the tender of the exact amount needed to close a transaction, and anybody who doesn't do that has no rights, not even the right to growl.

People who habitually spend all of their small money before they will "break a bill" deserve all the trouble and annoyance that comes upon them, and when wiser folk by unavoidable accident find themselves changeless where change is needed, they should accept the consequences with philosophy and at least the semblance of good temper.

Postal Red Tape.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By a coincidence my letter addressed to you on the method of mail delivery in apartment houses appeared side by side with your article on the admission by the Government of its liability to you in the sum of 5 cents lost in transmission.

I am reminded of the delay in the delivery of a letter once sent to a suburb of this city. It was carried two stations up the line, and long after I had forgotten all about it I received a package of reports from the Post Office, the last one of which regretted that the cause of delay couud not be ascertained.

Comparisons are, indeed, odious. Contrast the care taken and the labor expended in correcting an error, or trying to ascertain the cause of a delay, with the method of delivering a letter for Mr. John Jones, which is handed over by the carrier to the tender mercies of St. Clair Montmorenci Andrew Jackson, the adonis of the telephone desk, within whose dusky poll there does not always exist an immaculate conception of duty unswayed by the hope of reward.

CLIFF D. WELLER.

New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cliff D. Weller surely voices the sentiments of all living in apartment houses as regards the delivery of private mail matter. It is not an unusual sight of a morning to see the table in the main hall littered with letters and papers for the various occupants of the house and left there until it pleases the "gentleman of color" to distribute them to their rightful owners.

In the meantime, anybody and everybody, whoever enters or departs, is at perfect liberty to handle the mail, for which we are eagerly waiting upstairs. It is only very recently that a letter addressed to me never reached me, and as the sender's address was plainly written on the back of the envelope, and it was never returned to the writer, I am more than certain that it was lost in the careless handling of the hallboy. Surely, each one of us is entitled to receive his mail directly from the hand of the letter carrier, and the Post Office Department should be compelled to see that we do.

R. S.

New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

The Order of Dating.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has in recent issues mentioned the fact, unique for a century, that the date of last Saturday was the digit 1, written six times, thus: 11, 11, 11.

Since we are considering the writing of dates, may I offer a suggestion? The practice of our business men, of Government clerks, and, indeed, of the American public generally, is to write first the number of the month, then of the day, lastly of the year. Thus to-day's date takes this form: 11, 13, 11. The European custom follows the order: day, month, year, to-day's date being 13, 11, 11. Does not the latter appear to be the natural and, therefore, proper order? For any one having to do with both practices confusion easily arises. To avoid the chance of confusion and to conform to the natural order would it not be advisable to express the date, when numbers only are used, by Arabic numerals for the day, Roman numerals for the month, and Arabic for the year? To-day's date would then be thus written: 13, XI., 11.

AUSTIN SCOTT.

New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 13, 1911.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any one who will use numerals for dates is lazy and unbusinesslike. We will not permit it in our business. The old Quaker method is obsolete, and should not be revived or allowed. There is also danger in the practice, because it is doubtful subsequently as to what date was intended by the writer.

T. F. CHEVALIER.

New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

THE BUDGET FOR 1912.

It Can Be Further Amended in the Taxpayers' Interest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you grant space to question certain conclusions regarding the budget of 1912 that are being widely circulated in the name of taxpayers' organizations? It is being claimed that (1) this year's contest for economy has been lost by default, (2) the budget increases may be understood only by experts, (3) no taxpayers' organization has money enough to employ such experts, and (4) nothing more can be done for another year. Each of these claims is contrary to facts.

1. Instead of going by default, this year's contest for economy has been, relative to the past, remarkably successful. Twenty-six million dollars was cut out of budget estimates. The $4,800,000 increase for operation follows a year when only a little over $600,000 increase was noted, compared with a yearly average of over $6,600,000 for the preceding ten years.

2. Exactly where every cent of the increase goes may be learned by any layman in less time than it takes to write misstatements. So obvious are the needs provided for that taxpayers are unwilling to oppose most of them openly. Salary increases were refused. In general more work was required with the same money, which in itself is a standardizing process. Moreover, $3,000,000 will come back to reduce taxes, from the unexpended balances which used to go to increasing salaries, &c.

3. Our taxpayers' organization has had experts at work day and night, i. e., the Bureau of Municipal Research.

4. There is much that can be done this week. Taxpayers' leaders can secure reductions if they can prove their general charges. The facts are available. Taxpayers can protest to the Aldermen and the Mayor against cutting out the appropriations for standardizing salaries and supplies, studying schools, health, hospitals, &c.

Officials have met taxpayers' leaders more than nine-tenths the way. When budget estimates were being considered taxpayers, instead of studying, were talking about "slavery," &c. When accounting revision was at stake one large taxpayers' agency, and a vociferous critic, was misrepresenting the facts and the purposes of that revision, which has both increased revenues and decreased waste by many millions.

What taxpayers' organizations suffer from most just now is not lack of facts, but lack of leadership willing to use facts.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
Director Bureau of Municipal Research.

New York, Nov. 12, 1911.

Life from Other Planets?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the editorial article on Dr. Bastian and the origin of life, you overlook the possibility—pointed out, I think, by Arrhenius—that dried ultra-microscopic spores might be driven about the universe from one planet to another and even from one solar system to another. Lord Kelvin had suggested that meteorites could carry germs of life, as the heating of meteorites does not extend to the core, and it is possible that such a "gondola" theory as it is called may be true. Arrhenius then carried out this idea of Kelvin's, giving electric repulsion as the cause of these spores shooting about the universe. The eminence of the above names merits their owners' consideration in a discussion of this kind. Especially as you say it is "unquestionable" that life originated on some one planet. On the hypothesis of the cosmic interchange of life germs, life may always have existed, one planet taking up the task of supporting life when another has become unfit habitat. A highly speculative idea, of course, but not impossible.

C. F. HOWLAND.

New York, Nov. 14, 1911.

England's City Employes Act.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the danger to the public health involved in the non-removal of garbage as a result of the present strike, it is interesting to note that the law in England has provided not precisely against such a case, but certainly against similar nuisances. Under Section 4 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property act of 1875, which act advanced very considerably the cause of trades unions, it is provided that willful and malicious breach of contract by employes of municipal authorities or of a contractor upon whom is imposed or who has assumed the duty of supplying gas or water to the public, is summarily punishable. Had our English cousins who legislate in Parliament had in mind anything so base as garbage they would, no doubt, have added a provision aimed at that superfluous commodity.

T. SETON JEVONS.

New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

Boston's Garbage Removal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Commissioner Edwards started to remove ashes and garbage at night it was called an experiment. To my knowledge the City of Boston was pursuing this plan forty years ago, and I have never heard that it had abandoned it. Why doesn't Commissioner Edwards send a capable man on to Boston and find out how it is done there without disturbing sleep?

On my way to work every morning last Winter, when the wind blew, I was compelled to take a bath of suffocating ashes, and so were thousands of others. There is a strong suspicion that the noise made by the drivers in handling cans has been part of a well-conceived plan to arouse public opinion against night removal. The night method should not be abandoned.

SUFFERER.

New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

Papers for New York's Finns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take the liberty of replying to Mrs. W. H. Switzer's question in THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning Finnish papers. There are no Finnish papers printed in New York, but The New Yorkin Untiset is published from 780 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Its subscription price is $2 a year, and it comes out every Thursday. But the paper which most of the New York Finns read and all the Finnish societies advertise their entertainments, balls, &c., in is Raivaaja, Box 468 Fitchburg, Mass. It is a daily and is well edited, and its circulation is larger than any other Finnish paper. It costs $3.50 to subscribe for one year, $1.75 for half a year.

AUG. MARTIKAINAN.

New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

Opera Ticket Speculators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Theatre ticket speculation is not dead by any means. Do you look for proof? Here it is: If you cannot get desirable seats at the opera and walk away much disappointed from the box office near the Fortieth Street and Broadway corner you will pass a row of men who, in rather shy tones, ask you if you desire choice opera seats. If you say yes, one of these men escorts you around the corner where, at a considerable advance, hundreds of opera ticekts are offered for sale—for better seats, of course, than those to be had at the box office. Where do these speculators get these choice seats when early comers cannot get them at the box office?

L. MOOR.

New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

Opportunities in Manhattan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Daily Reader" wants some one to tell him whether he ought to abandon his job of bookkeeper and go to Seattle or Portland or some other far Western point, where he says people tell him there are "loads of chances" to start in business. Not unless he has some capital, and not then unless he knows how to do something besides keep books.

The writer has been through the mill and has come back to Manhattan perfectly contented to spend the remainder of his days here, and convinced that nowhere else on this continent are there more opportunities for a man of energy and pluck who has superior knowledge of almost anything.

R.

New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

WHAT THE LEGAL AID DOES.

It Deals in Justice, Not Charity, Its President Tells Women.

Arthur Von Briesen, President of the Legal Aid Society talked to the National League for the Civic Federation of Women in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon on "The Influence of the Legal Aid Society Upon Civic Life."

Mr. Von Briesen protested against the frequent use of the term "charity" in connection with the work of his society. One man at least considered the society organized for some other purpose. This man, expecting an action to be brought against him, contributed $500 to the society and then seemed surprised that he was not immune.

"We deal in nothing but justice," said Mr. Von Briesen, "and that is not charity. A new arrival in this country, unacquainted with our tongue and our customs, falls into the hands of men who wrong him. To refuse him justice is to make an Anarchist of him; but when he is treated justly and protected it makes a good citizen of him, and he loves and honors the country."

Mr. Von Breisen said that 32,000 cases came into the hands of the society last year and that 30,000 of them were settled out of court. Then he said of the loan sharks:

"The constant cruelty practiced by the loan sharks on the poor clerks and others working for small pay is difficult to believe. When one of these men falls into the hands of a shark he never escapes.

"Then there are the installment houses that tempt men to buy more than they can afford and articles which they do not need. Often $10 is charged for a twenty-five-cent ring, and the deluded purchaser is hounded until he pays, or surrenders the article after having already paid many times its value. It is the duty of the society to protect these men and women."

"Many persons," said Mr. Von Briesen, "live by exploiting the poor. We are making every effort to improve this condition The society looks upon every immigrant as a ward of the nation. It seeks to protect them against dishonest banking institutions and dishonest dealers in all of the necessaries of life. But the largest number of clients we have are natives of the United States. Natives of Great Britain come next, and then the other natives trail along."

Carl Schurz presided, and among those present were Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Chairman of the Legal Aid's Executive Committee; Mrs. William Perry Northrup, Secretary; Mrs. Henry C. Backus, Mrs. George P. Lawton, Miss M. M. Stevenson, and J. A. Johnson, who has charge of the work of protecting poor Jack ashore.

A CURE FOR HIGH PRICES.

Mayor Shank Believes a Municipal Purchasing Agent Will Do the Trick.

In the municipal purchasing agent Mayor Stanley K. Shank of Indianapolis believes he has found the means of breaking the power of the cold storage owners and reducing the cost of living to city dwellers.

Mayor Shank came into National prominence by personally selling potatoes and apples in the markets of Indianapolis at half, or less than half, of what the regular dealers were selling them, and he now writes Arthur E. Everbury, 131 Cathedral Parkway, this city, that out of his experience in fighting the cold storage people in his city he has decided to appoint a capable man to go into the city markets to see that a shortage of all commodities is prevented.

In a recent letter to Mr. Overbury, who has been interesting himself in the high cost of living in this city, Mayor Shank also says:

> The law of supply and demand, it seems, no longer controls the price of commodities. This is now largely the prerogative of the commission and cold storage men. This Fall people of Indianapolis paid as high as $1 a bushel for apples. At the same time fruit was rotting on the ground in orchards not more than twenty miles from the city. This puzzled me at first, but an investigation soon revealed the reason. Growers told me they were unable to get enough for the fruit to pay the cost of gathering and shipping. Commission men said the market was glutted. It was. Cold storage houses contained millions of bushels. Only a limited supply was permitted to reach the consumer, hence the high price.
>
> I became interested in potatoes when I noticed such a wide difference in prices. In Michigan they could be bought at about 70 cents a bushel. At the same time Indianapolis people were paying about $2 a bushel. This convinced me somebody was getting an unreasonable profit. I sent a man into the growers' territory with instructions to buy if prices were right. Two days later he wired that he had purchased one car at 69 cents free on board Indianapolis. These potatoes I sold on the city market at 75 cents a bushel. Where delivery was required I charged 85 cents. This just about paid the expenses of the venture. The first car was soon followed by another, and up to the present I have disposed of about ten cartloads. Of course, I do not expect to keep this up indefinitely. The coming of the potatoes had the effect I desired. It convinced the people there was a hold-up somewhere.
>
> I believe a municipal purchasing agent will go a long way toward solving this problem. Place a man in the city markets to see that a shortage of any commodity is prevented, and it is my belief that prices will remain pretty close to their normal level.

Mr. Overbury believes many other cities are watching the experiments carried on in Indianapolis by Mayor Shank, and that eventually the law of supply and demand will once more have direct bearing in the regulation of prices.

The City's Lights at Dusk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whoso in these latter Autumn days wishes to see something fine should cross the Hudson River from New Jersey by the Cortlandt Street boat, about the time when the day is beginning to darken.

Looking at Manhattan from the forward part of the boat, one can see "cloud-capped tower and gorgeous palace," which on their fronts bear stars—a sight unsurpassed in the world.

"He sees before him the great city lie,
The glimmering lights about gray towers and high
Rising from gardens dark; the guarded wall
The gleaming dykes, the great sea bounding all."

G. W.

New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

$11.11 at 11 A. M. on 11—11—11 in Ossining.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Saturday you called attention to the fact that it was the eleventh day of the eleventh month of the eleventh year of the twentieth century, and that, consequently, the date could be written 11—11—11, which would not be again possible for 100 years. You may be interested to know that on Saturday, at 11 o'clock in the morning, I happened to sell a quantity of goods to a customer which came to exactly $11.11. That is, at 11 A. M. on 11—11—11, $11.11 was the amount of the account; surely an unparalleled coincidence.

MERCHANT.

Ossining, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1911.

The Dog and the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Certainly these women are passing strange. Now comes one, claiming to represent 200,000 others, who files a protest on the burial of an army dog in a tiny flag! Wouldn't you, Mr. Editor, just naturally have attributed the latter act to womanly sentiment rather more than the former? Wherefore, in fact, is the desecration of the flag?

Is not a dog usually faithful to his master? And cannot a dog, whose master serves the flag, serve him, and so the flag, as faithfully as need be?

J. W. E.

New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

Elected as a Republican Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you kindly correct a misstatement made by the press generally respecting the election in the Sixty-first Aldermanic District as to the statement that I was a Republican-Fusion candidate? The fact was that my Democratic opponent, Mr. Bent, received the indorsement as he did two years ago when he carried the district by 1,800. I think it only fair that this correction should be made so as to account for the small plurality received by me.

WILLIAM H. PENDRY.

New York, Nov. 11, 1911.

HOTCHKISS TO CHECK RECKLESS INSURANCE

Liability Business at Critical Stage, Superintendent Says, Owing to Competition.

COMMISSIONS TOO LARGE

Insurance Department Recommends Cut in Expenses or Rise in Rates —The Reserve Question.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—A statement by William H. Hotchkiss, Superintendent of Insurance, issued to-day, says that insurance against industrial accidents has reached a critical stage owing to reckless competition. Mr. Hotchkiss says:

"In the opinion of this department the so-called liability insurance situation is a serious one. For years the companies writing this kind of insurance have been involved in such a rush for business that too little attention has been paid to the basic facts of expenses and ultimate solvency. With little loss experience to guide them—the business being relatively a new one—reserves are now proving inadequate and commissions have been, and still are, too large; other acquisition and home office expenses have increased from year to year. The problem of the Insurance Department to see to it that each corporation which offers this very necessary kind of insurance to the public is in a solvent and a safe condition is, therefore, becoming difficult in the extreme.

"The public erroneously believes that the liability companies are making a large and unwarranted profit through insurance against industrial accidents covered by liability policies. The fact is, however, that reckless competition prevents a proper reduction in expenses and therefore in insurance cost.

"For two or three years it has been known to the supervising departments that—due to the conditions already referred to—this kind of business has, in most of these companies, been conducted at a loss. A proper and scientific conduct of liability business demands revision downward of commissions and other expense charges or an upward readjustment of rates. One or the other of these things must be done, or insolvency will ultimately result.

"A first step was taken this year by the enactment in seven of the States of a new reserve law requiring these companies to provide reserves for a minimum loss ratio of 50 per cent., which percentage is to increase at the rate of 1 per cent. each year for the next five years, or to 55 per cent. in 1916. But experience shows that even this latter percentage will not furnish an adequate margin of safety. The statistics on file in the department show that on business written previous to ten years ago—which is practically the only business on which the companies have a completed experience—there is an ultimate loss ratio of more than 60 per cent.

"At present, it is fair to state that the employers' liability insurers expend on the average about 25 per cent. of the premiums in commissions to the middleman, 5 per cent. for other acquisition cost, and 10 per cent. for home office expenses and taxes. That is, if the loss ratio is 60 per cent., the whole premium is disbursed in the ways indicated, leaving, at best, no return on the capital invested. If, however, either of these percentages happens to be exceeded, particularly if the excess continues for a few years, as is now often the case, these ratios amount to danger signals, which are of value to the department, and through it to the insuring public.

"In view of these conditions, which, in spite of a considerable increase in rates due to existing or contemplated legislation, have during the past year become more acute, the department will, until present tendencies are checked, insist on the highest possible reserves, and hold every doubtful case strictly against the company; in addition, this year at least, it will demand that the unearned premium liability be reported on the monthly pro rata basis. Further, any company whose annual report shall show a loss ratio, commission expenses, or other important disbursements sufficiently above the normal to cause inquiry, will be obliged to submit to an investigation of its affairs, this that the facts may be ascertained and the public informed, or, if necessary, warned.

"The department will also, as soon as possible after the receipt of the Dec. 31 statements of companies of this class, cause their experience in 1911, particularly in the matters of loss ratios and commissions, to be tabulated and furnished to the public, to the end that employers desiring employers' liability insurance may have in convenient form the danger signals here referred to, and thus may also better understand what becomes of the premiums paid."

GERMAN AMBASSADOR HERE.

Count Bernstorff Going on to Washington After Conference with Kaiser.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, has just arrived in New York after his annual holiday in the Fatherland and his regular annual conference with the Kaiser. The Ambassador, who is accompanied by the Countess Bernstorff, is staying at the Plaza. They will leave for Washington to-morrow, after an absence of three months.

While in Berlin Count and Countess Bernstorff visited their daughter, now Countess von Pourtalès, the wife of a young attaché at the Foreign Office, and their son, Count John Bernstorff, who is serving his "volunteer" year in the Guards, preparatory to entering the University of Berlin. The Ambassador's heir is to become a diplomat like his father.

Count Bernstorff returns to Washington, he says, at a period when the horizon of German-American relations is entirely cloudless. The one outstanding difference, the perennial potash problem, has just been settled, and nothing is now in sight to cause either Germany or America's diplomatic representatives sleepless nights. The Count had his customary audience with the Kaiser shortly before departing for the United States.

Fellow-passengers of the Bernstorffs on the George Washington were the daughters of the new American Ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Leishman. The Countess Goutant de Biron and her sister, Miss Leishman, join their mother here and will return with her to Berlin later in the year in time for the opening of the brilliant Court festivities in January.

FOR FREE SPEECH IN PULPIT.

Ministers Should Preach on Worldly Affairs, Says Col. Watterson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—Speaking last night at the dedication service in the new First Christian Church here, Col. Henry Watterson, editor of The Courier-Journal, paid his respects to journalists, statesmen, and ministers.

"I would have all ministers of religion as free to discuss the things of this world," he said, "as the statesman and the journalist, but with this difference, that the objective point with them shall be the regeneration of man through grace of God and not the winning of office or the exploitation of parties and newspapers.

"Journalism is yet too unripe to more than guess at truth from a single side. The statesman stands mainly for political organism. Until he dies he is suspected. The pulpit remains, therefore, still the moral hope of the universe and the spiritual light of mankind.

"It must be non-partisan. It must be non-professional. It must be manly and independent. But it must also be worldly-wise—not artificial; sympathetic, broad-minded, and many-sided, equally ready to smite wrong in the mighty and kneel by the bedside of the lowly and the poor, the weak and the afflicted."

PLENTY OF THRILL TO 'THE LITTLEST REBEL'

With Dustin and William Farnum Acting Splendidly as Real Wartime Heroes.

LITTLE MISS SHELBY'S HIT

In His Civil War Story Mr. Peble Has at Least Spared Us One Familiar Complication.

THE LITTLEST REBEL, a play in four acts, by Edward Peple. Liberty Theatre.

Lieut. Col. Morrison	Dustin Farnum
The General	William B. Mack
Forbes	Roy Gordon
Lieut. Harris	Walter Horton
Sergt. Dudley	T. E. B. Henry
Corp. Dudley	John Sharkey
Harry O'Connell	John C. Hickey
Sergeant of the Guard	M. A. Kelly
Collins	Charles Lawrence
Smith	Fred Kley
Judson	Franklyn Horton
Color Sergeant	John C. Leslie
Courier	Frederic Moore
Capt. Herbert Cary	William Farnum
Mrs. Herbert Cary	Percy Haswell
Virgie	Mary Miles Minter
Uncle Billy	George Thatcher
Sally Ann	Mamie Lincoln
Jeems-Henry	Lawrence Merten

What Gen. Sherman said of war might be applied with about equal truth to most plays about war. From Altoona, which delighted and thrilled our grandfathers, down to the present time they have been pretty much the same. And especially is this true of civil war plays.

All hail, then, to Mr. Edward Peple, who at least spares us the familiar love interest, the longing of the Southern maiden for her Yankee lover, whom she despises in the open and adores in the secret recesses of her heart. It may be impossible to entirely agree with Mr. Peple's criticism of his own play printed in the programme, (what, indeed, would become of our profession if all authors took to writing their own reviews,) but it is still possible to hand him the palm for a vigorous, interesting, holding melodrama of its kind.

Mighty little of it seems real, mighty little of it is of a sort that the sophistocated playgoer will not be able to discount from experience, but again, and this to the credit of the author, actor, and producers, mighty little of it will fail to please the average playgoer who lends himself easily to stage illusions.

"The Littlest Rebel" is, in short, the kind of play for which theatres were built primarily—that is to say, it is a play in which everything is carefully prearranged to get the thrills and laughs, and in which actors may act to their heart's content.

To begin with, this play of Mr. Peple's was a one-act sketch given at a benefit matinée in this city and reviewed with pleasure at that time. The sketch, bringing into play the encounter of a Northern soldier and a Southern spy, the two men first kept apart, then forced to realize their human brotherhood through the presence of a little girl, now provides the second act of the longer play. It is also the best part of the play, and obviously what precedes and follows has been built around it. But the carpentering has been done skillfully enough, and the result is interesting of its kind.

At the outset you see the Southern homestead, with ruin on all hands, only one loyal slave remaining, and a somewhat too haughty and sharp-tongued young woman and her little girl, facing a Yankee raid. Then comes the Yankee hero to cheer and succor, to apologize for his company's rudeness, and to take swift vengeance on the drunken brute, who has set fire to the house and made this little family homeless.

In the second act, the littlest rebel, her mother dead, and the last of the slaves departed, holds communion with her dolly in a deserted cabin on the plantation, trying to get what cheer she can from berries and acorn coffee, the only food at hand. Her father, the Southern scout, comes in, there is a joyful reunion, and then the sound of horses' hoof-beats sends him for safe hiding to the loft. For a time the child, in a really beautiful and affecting scene, holds off the pursurers, but, ultimately, the rebel's presence is betrayed to the same Yankee who was the good angel of the earlier act, and who, now again, shows that he is human. In the face of probable court-martial if the act is discovered he writes a pass for father and daughter through the lines, the result being that his own life is ultimately in danger. Of course he is saved before the final curtain falls.

But before that there have been other thrills, including one brought about by a lively skirmish of Federal and Confederate soldiers, with mounted cavalry and infantry running loose all over the place, tumbling over breastworks, going to death like heroes, every one of them, and making a fearful racket of shouts and shooting as they go.

All this is discovered in the usual theatrical way, with plenty of vim and go and spirit and with a backing of good colorful scenery and plenty of incident to make it holding and exciting. If any play will ever bring back that much-desired quantity—the gallery crowd—to the theatres of this town, "The Littlest Rebel" ought to do it.

Certainly with such a wonderful little artist as the child, Juliet Shelby, in the cast, and those two exceptionally attractive and able citizens, the brothers Farnum, to do the heroic deeds, there is plenty of reason why other parts of the Liberty Theatre should be filled as well. For there is no more ingratiating and charming personality on our stage than that of Dustin Farnum, and in rôles of the romantic hero type there is no other man who acts half as well. Here, too, he has the admirable co-operation of William Farnum, who knows how to play splendidly in the big, broad, deep-throated way of melodrama. And the pair of them realize every ounce of drama in their respective scenes.

There is possibly a bit too much of the little girl after the second act, for even a wonderful child, with a most amazing gift for emotional expression, may have too much to do. But that again is a question of taste. Some people [illegible]. Miss Percy Haswell, Mr. George Thatcher, Mr. William B. Mack, and Mr. John C. Hickey are among those who contribute to the values of the performance. At any rate "The Littlest Rebel" has the novelty to recommend it. War plays do not come often nowadays.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock will give a dance at her home in Westbury, L. I., on Friday night.

The Countess Louis de Biron is staying at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Henry Phipps has cards out for an at home with music on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 1,063 Fifth Avenue. Boris Hambourg will play.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brinkerhoff Jackson are at the Hotel Gotham, to remain until Nov. 21, when they will sail for Roumania, where Mr. Jackson has been appointed Minister. He was formerly Minister to Cuba.

Mrs. J. Warren Goddard has returned from abroad and has opened her house, 52 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore of Tuxedo Park are in town and are staying at the Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Edwards Robinson (Miss Anne N. Sloane) have returned from their wedding trip in Canada and are in their new home, 31 West Eleventh Street.

Mrs. William Hamilton Harris is giving a luncheon to-day at Sherry's for her granddaughter, Miss Hazen Symington, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Albert Symington.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Shonts will be at the Plaza this Winter, instead of taking a house. Mrs. Shonts and her daughter, the Duchess de Chaulnes, and her son, and Miss Shonts will come into town to-day from Tuxedo.

Miss Harriette Cady has returned from a visit to Mrs. Julius Catlin at Morristown, and is at her apartment, 253 West Forty-second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Black have taken the George C. Clausen stall box at the opera for Mondays, as Mrs. Clausen is in mourning.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner are still at their Hohokus, N. J., country place, and will not return to town until late this season.

Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth will give a luncheon for her débutante daughter, Miss Frances H. Wyeth, on Nov. 23, at her residence, 9 East Seventy-fifth Street. The guests are to be other débutantes of this Winter.

Lawrence L. Gillespie is giving a dinner for Lord Camoys, who is to marry Miss Mildred Sherman on Dec. 2, at the Union Club on Nov. 24.

Mrs. William H. Woodin of 127 East Sixty-ninth Street will give a tea on Dec. 1 to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary L. Woodin, followed by a dinner and theatre party.

MISS HECKSCHER ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher to Marry Hon. O. B. Brett.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The engagement is announced in The Daily Mirror of the Hon. Oliver Baliol Brett, elder son and heir of Viscount Esher, and Miss Antoinette Heckscher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher of New York. The marriage will take place during the Winter.

Lord Esher's younger son, Maurice, married Zena Dare, a well-known musical comedy actress, in January last.

MISS ELKINS TO WED AT 19.

Mrs. Neilson's Daughter to Marry C. De Guigne, Jr.—Mother Gave Up Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The marriage of Miss Marie Louise Elkins, daughter of Mrs. Kate Felton Neilson of this city, to Christian De Guigne, Jr., of San Mateo, Cal., will take place at the Belgravia here on Thursday next.

This afternoon the bride to be, accompanied by her mother and the bridegroom-elect, obtained the license. Miss Elkins is only 19 years old, and had to have the consent of her mother to be married. Mr. De Guigne was born in Paris, and is 23 years old. After an extended wedding trip the couple will make their home in California.

Several months ago Mrs. Neilson, mother of the bride, who was the widow of George Elkins, Jr., gave up a fortune for the sake of marrying Mr. Neilson, her first husband's will providing that she should give up several hundred thousand dollars should she remarry. Later she went into court and had her daughter's allowance increased, declaring that $25,000 a year was not sufficient for the prospective bride.

Miss Williams to Wed M. D. Ferris.

The engagement of Miss Dorcas Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williams of New York and Lawrence, L. I., to Morris Douw Ferris has been announced. Mr. Ferris was graduated from Columbia, class of '07, and was a member of the 'Varsity crews of '04 and '05. He is the son of Morris Patterson Ferris of 676 West End Avenue, and a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris, the third Chancellor of New York University. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Delta Phi Club, and is a practicing lawyer in this city, having been admitted to the bar in 1907.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Carson Entertains Debutantes.

Miss Bettv Carson, a débutante of this season, entertained a party of about forty young girls, most of them débutantes of the season, at luncheon yesterday, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Carson, in East Thirty-seventh Street.

Among her guests were Marjory and Florence Blair, Sarah and Dorothy Manice, Helen Seton, Natalie Slocum, Helene Courd, Rosalie Moran, Eleanor Lawrence, Sybil Davis, and Dorothy Janes.

Society Girls in Play.

The cast for "Pride and Prejudice," the play to be presented on Dec. 8 and 9 for the benefit of the Union Settlement, will include the Misses Carol Murray, Eleanor Lockwood, Susan Colgate, Isabel Foote, Dorothy Perkins, and Gertrude [illegible].

Among the patronesses are to be Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Miss Clara Spence, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Parmalee Prentice, and Mrs. Frank Hastings.

German Consul General Much Better.

The condition of Rudolph Franksen, German Consul General in this city, who was taken to the German Club, 112 Central Park South, Sunday night after being stricken with apoplexy while at dinner with friends at the Deutsche Turn Halle at Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, was reported as much improved last night.

Dinner Dance for Miss Kurzman.

Seymour P. Kurzman, 13 East Forty-ninth Street, will give a dinner for his débutante daughter, Miss Rose Kurzman, on Saturday, Dec. 9, at Sherry's.

Royal
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Used and praised by the most competent and careful pastry cooks the world over
The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar—made from grapes

FIRST RECITAL HERE BY ADRIANO ARIANI

Young Italian Pianist Comes Into New York Unknown and Unobtrusively.

METHODS NOT CONVENTIONAL

Programme of the Usual Order, Including Selections from Bach, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt.

Mr. Adriano Ariani is a young Italian pianist who comes unknown and unobtrusively into the New York musical season, and had his first hearing here yesterday afternoon in the Belasco Theatre. He played a programme not much different from that of the conventional piano recital—an arrangement of Bach's A minor organ prelude and fugue, Beethoven's "Appassionata" sonata, Schumann's "Carnaval," pieces by Chopin, and Liszt's twelfth Hungarian Rhapsody. But he played them in a way not wholly conventional, that was calculated to give pleasure.

Mr. Ariani is not a heaven-storming virtuoso; nor is he a pianist of highly commanding powers—one who makes a vivid proclamation of vehement emotions. He cultivates a lesser but none the less charming style—one in which repose, delicacy, clarity, clear-cut finish and a singing tone are predominant. His playing is musical and sincere in its feeling, and at its best it shows tenderness of sentiment and true poetic insight. His technique is ample; but it is not a matter to rivet the attention of his listeners, and it is evidently not, to him, the matter of chief importance. His tone is not large nor does it show as great a range of expression and of color as he might well put into it, especially by a somewhat freer use of the pedal. Yet there is a singularly happy union of qualities in his equipment that makes his playing what it is, though it may not be the glory of the celestial.

Mr. Ariani's playing of the arrangement of Bach's fugue was clear and well proportioned. In the "Appassionata" sonata the denotement of passion was restrained, not impulsive, and the work took on under Mr. Ariani's fingers proportions less, perhaps, than its own. The whole stature of Beethoven was not revealed here. There were certain phrases and passages delivered in an unaccustomed manner; yet it could not be said that thereby Beethoven's thought was falsified. The performance of Schumann's "Carnaval" was perhaps the best that Mr. Ariani gave. It was of true poetic beauty, sensitive to the changing moods of the successive movements, of which he made pictures subtly expressed in miniature, but vividly imprinted with a characteristic significance. It was a pleasure to hear this composition treated in such a manner rather than as the publication of stormy passions and overwhelming emotions and as the vehicle for the triumphant sweep of a transcendent technique which is able to play many of the movements so fast that their real meaning becomes almost unrecognizable.

There was an audience of considerable numbers that evidently derived much pleasure from Mr. Ariani's playing.

LUDWIG HESS'S RECITAL.

The German Tenor Heard in German and English Songs in Harris Theatre.

Ludwig Hess, a German tenor of repute in his own country, who had made his first appearance in New York last Sunday in the Philharmonic Society's concert, gave a song recital of his own yesterday afternoon in the Harris Theatre. His programme contained songs by Schubert, songs in English by Campbell Tipton, Harriet Ware, Bruno Huhn, Hugo Kaun, and Sir Henry R. Bishop; songs by Schumann and two folk songs, "Sandmännchen" and "Jan Hinnerck."

Mr. Hess's voice has both beauty and power, and there are certain excellent qualities in his singing that give it an unusual value. He seeks diligently after characteristic and dramatically potent expressions, whether it be sentiment, pathos, passion, tragedy, or humor, and he succeeds in giving it the fullest utterance. He appears to have modeled his style in some measure after that made so familiar here a season or two ago by Dr. Ludwig Wüllner, and has some of his intensity and concentration, and also a trace of his mannerism; although it would be unfair to call him an imitator of that unique personality. It is unfortunate that Mr. Hess prevents the natural beauty of his voice to count for all it should on account of his faulty manner of producing his tones; it gives them a constricted quality which is often unpleasant; and there is also much unevenness in them. He is fond of the use of head tones, in which he is apt to overindulge, though often he uses them with skill and effect. His general conception of the songs he sings, his phrasing, his diction, are generally admirable, and his singing gives the impression of deep sincerity. In his English songs he treated the language with clearness and showed little accent.

There was a good deal of exaggeration of the sentiment of Bishop's song, "My Pretty Jane," that frequently overlapped into sentimentality, but there was none in the tender little "Sandmännchen," and there was real fervor in his treatment of Kaun's "My Native Land" and Wolf's "An die Geliebte," and a note of contagious enthusiasm in the latter composer's "Fussreise." More can be made of Wolf's "Der Tambour" than he found in it. Perhaps his most successful effort, in one way, was his singing of the folk song, "Jan Hinnerck," in low German, full of drastic low German humor, which he reproduced with inimitable spirit.

OPERA BILLS NEXT WEEK.

"Madama Butterfly" on Monday, with Miss Farrar—Sunday Night's Concert.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza yesterday announced the operas for the second week of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House. None of the operas of the opening week will be repeated.

Monday evening "Madama Butterfly" will be sung by Miss Farrar, Mme. Fornia, Mrs. Mapleson, and Messrs. Martin, Scotti, Bada, and Rossi. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

Wednesday evening's opera will be "Faust," with Miss Farrar, Mme. Maubourg, Mrs. Mattfeld, and Messrs. Jadlowker, Gilly, and Rothier. Mr. Sturani will conduct.

"Götterdämerung" will be given on Thursday evening with Mme. Gadski, Miss Matzenauer, Mme. Fornia, Mme. Wickham, Mme. Alten, Mme. Sparkes, and Messrs. Burrian, Weil, Goritz, and Griswold, who will make his début with the company as Hagen. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

Friday evening will be presented the double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," with Miss Destinn, Mme. Wickham, Mme. Maubourg, and Messrs. Martin and Gilly in the former opera, and Mme. Alten and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, and Gilly in the latter. Mr. Sturani will conduct.

Saturday matinée's opera will be "Lohengrin," with Mmes. Fremstad and Matzenauer, and Messrs. Jadlowker, Weil, Witherspoon, and Hinshaw. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

The programme for the first Sunday night concert on Nov. 19 will be as follows: Overture, "Saul," by Bazzini; aria from "Dinorah," sung by Pasquale Amato; aria, "Vissi d'Arte" from "Tosca," sung by Mme. Fremstad; concerto in G minor, by Bruch, by Efrem Zimbalist; symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," List; "Ave Maria," sung by Mme. Fremstad; "Largo al Factorum" from "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," sung by Mr. Amato; Walther's prize song from "Meistersinger," and "Zephyrs," by Hubay, by Efrem Zimbalist; "The Dance of the Hours" from "La Gioconda." Conductor, Josef Pasternack.

Tuesday evening of next week the Metropolitan Opera Company will give the first of its nine performances in Philadelphia. The opera will be "La Gioconda."

Saturday evening of next week "Trovatore" will be sung at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the cast including Mme. Gadski, Mrs. Orridge, and Messrs. Martin, Amato, and Rossi. Mr. Sturani will conduct.

Orville Harrold Studied Here.

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES a cablegram from London, giving an account of Oscar Hammerstein's new opera house, stated that since Mr. Hammerstein discovered Orville Harrold in vaudeville the young tenor had been studying in Europe, preparing for his London appearance. In reality Mr. Harrold studied with Oscar Saenger of New York from the first. Until early last Summer he had never been abroad.

'WIFE DECIDES' A POOR DRAMA

Dramatized Novel at Weber's Theatre Exploits Nothing at All.

THE WIFE DECIDES, a comedy drama in three acts, by Thomas McKean. Weber's Theatre.

Frederick	W. H. Murdock
Mrs. Alfred Dorian	Frances Murdock
Mrs. Kenneth Macauley	Nina Herbert
Druce McAllister	Severin De Deyn
Alfred Dorian	John J. Kennedy
Edith Malcolm	Madge Tyrone
Leslie Griswold	Joseph Granby
Janet	Carrie Lee Stoyle
Bradford Hoyt	Elwood F. Bostwick
Wanda	Edna May Hamel
Lucie	Ferise Boros
Sister Marthe	Caroline Locke
Nora	Jane Wheatly

"The Wife Decides" has been extensively advertised as a popular novel, and it may be, but as a play it lacks about every element of dramatic action that even a correspondence school of playwriting could imagine. Three acts and about two and a half hours at Weber's Theatre last night were devoted to the exploitation of nothing at all, with only one small scene, to which the actors failed to "rise," to give the piece the right to be called drama.

Here is the storq: A business man has married a woman who wants a home and who does not love him. They have two children. She is a writer of novels, and there is a man who helps her write them. The husband has no time for "such trifles," to quote him. The wife has been quite faithful. The husband thinks she hasn't. He chokes her a bit, and then he apologizes, but she insists on going out into a stage thunderstorm. They meet again a year later, and she forgives him, for the sake of the children and a happy ending. Several other persons appeared on the stage, all of them connected with divorce and marriage in a more or less important way, but absolutely unrelated to the plot. The setting of the first two acts had walls of French gray and only the furniture that was necessary. The last act showed the exterior of a villa in Santa Barbara.

Jane Wheatly played the wife and Elwood F. Bostwick had the rôle of the husband, while Severin De Deyn was the potential villain who was not at all villainous. The other people were the unnecessary "feeders," though some praise ought to go out to John J. Kennedy for his performance of a comedy character part, to Ferise Boros for her impersonation of a French maid, and to little Edna May Hamel for her work as the only one of the two children that appeared. Also, W. H. Murdock did himself credit in a butler rôle.

LUCIE AND FRITZ BRUCH PLAY

Violinist and 'Cellist Are Little Better Than Accomplished Amateurs.

Lucie and Fritz Bruch, a youthful pair, appeared in a form of concert which is infrequent in New York yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Lyceum. Miss Bruch plays the violin, and Mr. Bruch the 'cello, and the two were heard together in several ensemble numbers, including Vieuxtemps's double concerto in A major.

Their style of playing is not much better than might be expected from accomplished amateurs and would doubtless give pleasure to those who are interested in such performances. Miss Bruch's intonation was often defective, and her technique scarcely adequate to cope with the imitative effects which Vieuxtemps employs throughout his work. Mr. Bruch plays with better tone, and perhaps a more finished style.

Besides the concerto the programme included a serenade by Godard and a passacaglia of Handel's arranged by Halvorseu. Mr. Bruch played alone the andante from Golterman's A minor concerto, and a Hungarian rhapsodie of Popper and Miss Bruch was heard in a ballade and polonaise of Vieuxtemps.

"MASQUE OF CITIES" AT PLAZA.

Borough President McAneny to Open City History Club's Entertainment.

Borough President George McAneny will open the "Masque of Cities," the entertainment to be given on Friday and Saturday of this week, afternoon and evening, at the Plaza, under the auspices of the City History Club.

Many novelties are to be introduced. Some well-known women will pose as famous portraits, including Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Mrs. Frederick Remington, Mrs. Stanwood Menken, Mrs. Charles Knoblauch, and the Baroness von Rottenthal.

An educational meeting is to be held on Saturday morning, when the work of the City History Club of New York will be demonstrated. President John H. Finley will make an informal address.

Among the young women who will pour tea at the dramatic and musical teas at the "Masque of Cities" on Friday and Saturday afternoons will be the Misses Ethel Carhart, Rosalie Smith, Louise Vanderbilt, Hilda Holmes, Harriet McAlpin, Katharine Shaw, Helen Cauldwell, Marion Graham, Marion Smyth, Madeleine Weir, Elise Ladew, and Gladys McAlpin.

New Theatre Work Stops Temporarily.

The cessation of work and the boarding up of the plot to be occupied by the new New Theatre in Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets has caused some comment recently as to the reason. This condition began about a month ago, after the old buildings on the site had been razed, and at that time it was learned that since the new theatre is not to open until the Fall of 1912 there was no need of hastening the building operations, and the contractors were simply waiting until other work on hand was out of the way. The stopping of work had nothing to do with the finances of the New Theatre company or with the plans for the structure.

To-day's Weddings.

Miss Elizabeth Bryan Sloan and Monson Morris are to be married this afternoon in the Church of the Ascension. A reception will follow at the home of Gen. and Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, the bride's stepfather and mother, 59 West Ninth Street.

Miss Adelaide Taylor Buchanan is to be married to Charles Lansing Baldwin at 4 o'clock to-day in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. A reception will be held at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Jennie E. Taylor, 110 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Miss Olida de Apezteguia and John Wolfe, son of Mrs. Christopher Wolfe of Tuxedo Park, will be married this afternoon at the residence of the bride's grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, 2 East Ninety-second Street.

Miss Margaret Buckelew Helme and Edgar Jean Marston are to be married at 4:30 to-day in St. Thomas's Church. There is to be a reception afterward at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Helme, 35 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Miss Arietta H. Prentice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Packer Prentice, and Stephen Willets Collins are to be married at 8:30 this afternoon at the bride's home, 9 West Sixteenth Street. Only the two families and a few intimate friends will witness the ceremony, which is to be followed by a reception.

Miss Gladys Frances Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson S. Clark, is to be married to Karl C. Mertz in Grace Church, Orange, N. J., this afternoon. The reception will be given at the home of the bride's parents in East Orange.

In St. Jerome's Church this afternoon Miss Isabel Frances Curry, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James Francis Curry, will be married to Lieut. Thomas Leslie Crystal, U. S. A.

Miss Agnes B. Wilson and Hunter Eckert of Reading, Penn., are to be married this evening at the home of the bride's brother, George T. Wilson, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Many New Yorkers will attend the wedding to-day in Washington, D. C., of Miss Olga Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, to Dr. Breckenridge Bayne. All of the bride's attendants, save one, are New York society girls, and include the Misses Elise Ladew, Mildred Poor, May Ladenburg, and Katharine Shaw.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ben Greet will give the second of his series of lectures on Shakespearean plays at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association to-night. The play to be discussed is "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

The two hundredth performance of the coronation pictures at the Kinemacolor Theatre was celebrated yesterday, when souvenirs consisting of an illustrated monograph on the coronation, by Edwin Bower Hesser, were distributed.

The New York opening of Charles Klein's latest play, "The Outsiders," which was to have taken place during the Christmas holidays, has been postponed until Spring, in order that Mr. Klein may rewrite the last two acts of the play, a task that he thinks will occupy three months or more. Mr. Klein will sail for Europe on Dec. 9 for a rest.

DIVORCEES WED AND SAIL.

Mrs. J. S. Martin and Sterling Postley Were Married Last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley sailed on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie yesterday on a bridal trip, which will extend through Europe. Although they were married last Thursday in the City Court by Judge Peter Schmuck, immediately after obtaining their marriage license at the City Hall, the news of their marriage did not become known until yesterday.

The couple arrived at the pier just ten minutes before sailing time. Their stateroom was banked with flowers. Mr. Postley was said to be in ill health, and would not talk about his marriage.

Mrs. Postley, who is the daughter of the late Richard W. Buckley of this city, married John Sayre Martin on Sept. 30, 1903, and obtained a divorce from him last July.

Mr. Postley was divorced by his first wife, who was Miss Edith Cook, and is now Mrs. Ross Ambler Curran. Miss Elise C. Postley, his sister, was Mr. Curran's first wife. Last May she was married to Guernsey Curran, brother of her first husband. Miss Marie Harmon was Guernsey Curran's first wife, and she was married to Walworth Pierce on May 9 last.

Two Washington Weddings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The marriage of Miss Mary Louise Talburtt and James N. Fitzpatrick took place this afternoon at St. Patrick's Church in the presence of a large company, the Rev. James A. Smith, the assistant rector, officiating. A reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Talburtt, followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick left this evening for a trip to New York and Canada and a visit to Montclair, N. J., before taking up their residence at 1,243 Kenyon Street.

Miss Harriet Huntington Thompson was married this morning to Henry C. Gibbs at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, the Rev. W. T. D. Moss officiating. Miss Lulu Gibbs and Alfred Ray Thompson were the bridal attendants.

There was no reception, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs leaving immediately for an extended Southern trip. They will reside at 3,423 Sixteenth Street, this city.

President Madero's Aunt Dies Here.

Mrs. Mario Madero Garcia, aunt of President Madero of Mexico, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning following an operation for appendicitis that was performed a week ago. Mrs. Garcia, who was 31 years old, came to this city with her husband, Rodaldo, who is manager of the Nueve Leon Bank, Monterey, from Monterey about ten days ago. Her brother also accompanied her. Following the operation Señor Garcia took up his residence at the hospital and seldom left his wife's bedside. She seemed to make good progress, but on Monday night she had a relapse. During Mrs. Garcia's illness many prominent Mexicans visited her, including the Consul General in New York, C. Romero; Louis De La Barra, brother of the ex-Mexican Ambassador to the United States, and H. Barron, commercial agent for Mexico in the United States.

John Whitman Dead at 97.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 14.—Passaic's oldest man, John Whitman, 97, died at midnight last night at his home, 104 Passaic Avenue. He was born June 3, 1814, in Nova Scotia. He was a descendant of John Whitman, who came to the New World in 1638, and he was of a long-lived family. Mr. Whitman was in business in Halifax, St. John, Cambridge, Mass., and New York City. Mr. Whitman's wife died five years ago. One son, Clarence Whitman, former President of the Merchants' Association of New York, is a cotton manufacturer. The other sons are James Whitman of the New York dry goods firm of Harding, Whitman & Co., and William Whitman of Boston. The daughters are Mrs. Frederick P. Fairbanks of Paulison Avenue, this city, and Mrs. Arthur Little of Boston. Mr. Whitman leaves thirty-three grandchildren and twenty-three great-grandchildren.

John Schliemann.

Deputy Tax Commissioner John Schliemann, who was for years a prominent figure in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 541 Franklin Avenue, that borough. His death was caused by acute indigestion and heart disease. Mr. Schliemann was born in Germany sixty-four years ago. In his early days he was in the grocery business in Brooklyn and was one of the organizers of the Retail Grocers' Association of Brooklyn. Mr. Schliemann served as a member of the Police and Excise Boards of the old City of Brooklyn under Mayors Howell and Whitney. He had been a Deputy Tax Commissioner for thirteen years. He was a member of the Andrew Jackson Club, the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, and the Masonic Order. His wife, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

Obituary Notes.

F. F. BRIDGEWATER, proprietor of a drug store in Raritan, N. J., dropped dead yesterday morning at his home from heart disease. He was 55 years old and a native of London. Before he started business in Raritan Mr. Bridgewater had stores in New York and Coney Island.

ANDREW J. FORT, father of Ex-Gov. J. Franklin Fort, died yesterday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Walter L. Oliphant, in Mount Holly, N. J. His death resulted from infirmities of old age. Mr. Fort, who had been an invalid for a long time, had been totally blind for a number of years. He was 89 years old. Mr. Fort was formerly a member of the State Legislature.

Mrs. LYDEN READ WARREN, mother of Postmaster and ex-Mayor Nathan A. Warren, died in her eighty-third year at her residence, 103 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, yesterday. Death was due to bronchial pneumonia. Mrs. Warren was born in Rutland, Mass. Postmaster Warren is the only survivor.

The Rev. WILLIAM WHITE HANCE, eldest son of the late George C. and Sarah White Hance, died yesterday at Palenville, N. Y., at the age of 60 years. The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Woodbridge, N. J., Friday afternoon.

ELEANOR J. SEWARD died at her home in Montclair on Monday from apoplexy. Mrs. Seward lost two of her sons in the Spanish-American war. She was 64 years old and was born in this city. She went to Montclair to live in 1883. Two of her sons, Capt. Charles W. Seward and Lieut. Emott Seward of the Ninth Regiment of New York, died of typhoid fever in camp at Chickamauga Park, Tenn. One son, Robert, survives her. Mrs. Seward was Secretary of the Montclair Research Club.

ROGER LAMSON, a member of the dry goods firm of Lamson, King & Co., in Leonard Street, died Monday from pneumonia at his home in Larchmont.

DAVID S. GODDEN, who for many years sold toys and candies to the children of Peekskill, N. Y., died Sunday. He was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in which at one time he was a lay reader. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Mr. Golden leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. G. E. Holmberg, the wife of a Peekskill physician.

JAMES H. DALY, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Assessments and Arrears in the Controller's office, died on Saturday at his home, 1,959 Eighty-fourth Street. Mr. Daly was in the city's employ twenty years. He served as Chief Clerk under Controllers Coler, Grout, Metz, and Prendergast.

WILLIAM SCHLINGLOFF, a veteran of the civil war, died Sunday at 214 Stockton Street, Brooklyn. He was a manufacturer of paper boxes and 75 years old. Mr. Schlingloff was born in Germany.

MATTHIAS F. CHRISTENSEN died Sunday in his home, 574 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a son of the late Gen. Christian Christensen. Mr. Christensen was born in Brooklyn and was 56 years old.

WILLIAM LEOPOLD, an artist, who served through the Spanish war, died on Sunday at his home, 218 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this city forty-four years ago.

Dr. AUGUSTUS BEEKMAN SMITH, a dentist and an inventor of dentist tools, died on Sunday at his home in New Haven. He was born in White Plains and was 85 years old. Dr. Smith practiced in New Haven fifty years.

EDWIN CHATTERTOWN, who was the oldest engineer on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and last surviving member of the New Haven Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is dead at his home in New Haven, aged seventy-[illegible] years. He entered the employ of the New Haven Road in 1852 as a fireman, when wood, instead of coal, was used as the fuel. Mr. Chatterton was retired on a pension in 1903.

What Is the Sun Made of?
The Book of Knowledge Tells
See Page 7 of The Times

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BASS.—Nov. 11, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bass a daughter.

MERRILL.—Nov. 13, Hartford, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Merrill a daughter.

Married.

Brooklyn.

DEAKYNE—HARTLIEB.—Nov. 11, Emma Hartlieb to Fred M. Deakyne.

Connecticut.

OVERTON—HYATT.—Nov. 12, Milford, Louise H. Hyatt to Allen L. Overton.

New Jersey.

BEVINS—DEAN.—Nov. 11, Trenton, Eliza J. Dean to William T. Bevins.

FRITZ—FARLEY.—Nov. 11, Trenton, Alice J. Farley to William Fritz.

MESLER—ROBBINS.—Nov. 11, Lakewood, Louise Robbins to Ernest E. Mesler.

RILEY—TRENCHANT.—Nov. 12, Newark, Ethel M. Trenchant to James M. Riley.

SMITH—MARKEY.—Nov. 11, Trenton, Ella D. Markey to Allen C. Smith.

WILLIAM—HULL.—Nov. 9, Morristown, Alma Hull to Harry William.

New York State.

DAILEY—McGARR.—Nov. 9, Ossining, Alice L. McGarr to James A. Dailey.

GRIFFIN—HALL.—Nov. 11, Ossining, Adeleine Hall to George N. Griffin.

Died.

BROOKFIELD.—On Monday, Nov. 13, Mary Brookfield, daughter of James and Catharine Brookfield. Funeral will be held at the Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and 72d St., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 10:30 o'clock.

DOLL.—On Monday, Nov. 13, 1911, at 4 A. M., Jacob Doll, in his 62d year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 6 West 77th St. Funeral private.

EHRICH.—The interment of the late Louis R. Ehrich, who died in London on Oct. 23, will take place at Salem Fields, Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Thursday, Nov. 16, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

GILBERT.—Suddenly, at her home, 146 West 58th St., Sarah W. Plum, widow of the late Edward G. Gilbert of Troy, N. Y. Funeral at her late residence on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 4 P. M. Interment on Thursday at Troy, N. Y.

HANCE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1911, at Palenville, N. Y., Rev. William White Hance, eldest son of the late George C. and Sarah White Hance, in the 60th year of his age. Services at Trinity Church, Woodbridge, N. J., Friday, Nov. 17, on arrival of train leaving via Pennsylvania Railroad at 1:35 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ISRAELS.—At his home, 24 Edgecliff Terrace, Park Hill, Yonkers, on Monday, Nov. 13, 1911, Charles Henry Israels, beloved husband of Belle Lindner Israels, aged 45 years. Funeral private, Wednesday, Nov. 15. Please omit flowers.

LAMSON.—At his residence, Larchmont, N. Y., on Nov. 13, 1911, of pneumonia, Roger Lamson. Funeral services at his late residence, Larchmont, N. Y., Thursday morning on arrival of train leaving New York at 9:06 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

LOCKE.—Benjamin M. Locke. Funeral at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building.)

LOZANO.—On Monday, Nov. 13, 1911, Cornelia Lozano, beloved wife of the late Faustino Lozano, at her residence, 149 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral Nov. 15, 1911, at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Nativity, Madison St. and Classon Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MacGREGOR.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 12, 1911, David Alexander, son of the late Donald R. and Ellen MacGregor, and beloved husband of Maddeleine Edwards MacGregor. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 19 West Stewart Av., Lansdowne, Penn., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MOSENTHAL.—Augusta Andreae, died Oct. 31, 1911, at Vienna, Austria. Service will be held at 16 West 85th St. on Thursday, Nov. 16, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

POST.—At Saratoga, Monday, Nov. 13, Lucy Mitchell, beloved wife of Josiah H. Post. Funeral at her late residence, 849 East 17th St., Brooklyn, at 1:30 P. M. Thursday, Nov. 16.

REED.—Funeral services of Charles A. Reed at his late residence, Scarsdale, N. Y., Wednesday at 4 P. M. Special train leaves Grand Central Station at 2:45 P. M., returning at 5 o'clock.

SIMMONS.—On Oct. 29, in Brussels, Belgium, Eva Wilber Simmons, beloved wife of C. A. Simmons of 443 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y., in her 50th year.

STAUTMEISTER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1911, Frank, beloved husband of Hermina and father of William H. Stautmeister, in his 57th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 3,688 Broadway, Thursday, 16th inst., at 8 P. M. Interment Friday at convenience of family.

SÜS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1911, at her residence, 309 West 93d St., Caroline E. S. Süs, widow of Augustus William Süs. Funeral private.

TERRY.—In Hartford, Conn., Nov. 13, 1911, Elmira Sedgwick Sanford, wife of James Terry, aged 66 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 78 Wethersfield Av., Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THAYER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 13, George L. Thayer in his 55th year. Funeral services from 911 Amsterdam Av. Thursday, Nov. 16, at 8:30 P. M. Newport, R. I., and St. Louis papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Monday, Nov. 13, 1911, at 35 Second Place, Brooklyn, Cornelia Sutphen, widow of the late Chauncey S. White, in the 94th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M. Interment at Brockport, N. Y.

WHITMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 14, 1911, at his residence, 104 Passaic Av., Passaic, N. J., John Whitman, in his 98th year. Funeral services will be held at 12 noon on Thursday, Nov. 16, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Passaic, N. J.

WOOLF.—On Monday, Nov. 13, Emily, beloved wife of John L. Woolf. Funeral from the residence of Miss Florence Benjamin, 503 West 121st St., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 9 A. M.

ACKERMAN.—Jeannette H., 265 West 45th St., Nov. 11, aged 58.
BARRY.—Cecilia A., 3 Weiher Court, Bronx, Nov. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
BEISLER.—John, Nov. 12. Funeral 994 2d Av.
BLAKENEY.—John H., 634 East 138th St., Nov. 12.
BROWN.—John F., 1,120 Clay Av., Bronx, Nov. 12, aged 44. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
BROWNE.—Margaret L., 119 West 90th St., Nov. 13. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
BRUCKHEIMER.—Cecilia, 369 West 116th St., Nov. 13, aged 71. Funeral private.
DE BOISFEILLET.—Marie P., 307 West 51st St., Nov. 12, aged 58.
DELAMARCH.—Alfred, 6 Spring St., Nov. 13. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
ENGEL.—Mathilda S., 2 West 129th St., Nov. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
FALK.—Jennie, 141 West 90th St., Nov. 12.
FRAZER.—Mary, 415 West 36th St., Nov. 12. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.
HENNESSEY.—Ellen, 1,903 2d Av., Nov. 12. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
LEFERVE.—Leona, 191 East 76th St., Nov. 12. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
McCARTHY.—Michael J., 151 Willis Av., Bronx, Nov. 13, aged 46. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
McCARTHY.—Sarah, 1,975 2d Av., Nov. 13. Funeral to-day.
McDONNELL.—Bridget M., 251 West 100th St., Nov. 13. Funeral to-day.
McLAUGHLIN.—Benjamin, 527 West 49th St., Nov. 12. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.
MAHONEY.—William, 130 Bank St., Nov. 13, aged 6. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
MITCHELL.—Catherine, 129 Stanley Av., Nov. 12. Funeral to-day, 9:45 A. M.
PARRY.—David, Nov. 13, aged 31. Funeral 171 8th Av. to-day, 2 P. M.
ROONEY.—Mary, 2,276 8th Av., Nov. 13. Funeral to-day.
SCHOESTEIN.—Rudolph, 121 West 105th St., Nov. 12, aged 84.
SOUTHARD.—Beatrice, 400 West 118th St., Nov. 14, aged 24. Funeral to-morrow, 10:30 A. M.
STEINFELDER.—Henrietta, 1,215 Park Av., Nov. 12. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
STERN.—Rosa, 794 East 158th St., Nov. 12.
SULLIVAN.—John J., Jr., 32 St. Nicholas Av., Nov. 13. Funeral private.
SUS.—Caroline E. S., 309 West 93d St., Nov. 14.
VAN SETTER.—Marie H., 151 East 31st St., Nov. 13. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
WARD.—Edward M., 10 Goerck St., Nov. 12. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
WODISKA.—Julia, 200 West 112th St., Nov. 13, aged 86. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
YOCHMANN.—Rudolph H., 43 Manhattan St., Nov. 13. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BISCHOFF.—Mary, 115 Rapelye St., Nov. 13. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
BODEN.—Martha, 967 Willoughby Av., Nov. 13, aged 82.

Died.

BOHLEN.—Jurgen, 271 Evergreen Av., Nov. 12, aged 85. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
CLARKE.—Winifred, 281 Van Buren St., Nov. 13. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
CLINKUNBROOMER.—Henry C., 199 Kingston Av., Nov. 13. Funeral private.
EYERMANN.—Cecelia, 347 Broadway, Nov. 12. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.
FENN.—Harry T., 366 54th St., Nov. 13, aged 43. Funeral private.
HERON.—Helen, 62 Lynch St., Nov. 12.
HILKE.—Frederick, St. Peter's Hospital, Nov. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.
HOYT.—Sarah J., Nov. 13. Funeral 1,256 Bedford Av., Nov. 13. Funeral to-day.
JANESKY.—Joseph B., 1,356 Bushwick Av., Nov. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
LOOMIS.—Edith R., 8 Willow Place., Nov. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
McGRATH.—Mary, 138 Dikeman St., Nov. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
MUIR.—Matilda, 551 45th St., Nov. 12, aged 65. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
MURPHY.—Lucy, 271 22d St., Nov. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.
NELSON.—Andrew, Jr., 211 22d St., Nov. 14. Funeral to-morrow.
O'CONNOR.—Johanna, 225 23d St., Nov. 13. Funeral to-morrow.
QUAIN.—Bridget, 89 Coffey St., Nov. 12, aged 53. Funeral to-day.
RYSDYK.—Edmund C., 368 Van Buren St., Nov. 13, aged 64. Funeral service to-day.
SCHLIEMANN.—John, 541 Franklin Av., Nov. 14. Funeral notice later.
SHERWOOD.—Martha E., 52 Hemlock St., Nov. 12, aged 67.
STRATTON.—Anna McF., 1,540 48th St., Nov. 14. Funeral Nov. 17, private.
TULLY.—Mary, 483 5th Av., Nov. 12. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
VAN RIPER.—William H., 559 10th St., Nov. 11. Funeral to-day.

Connecticut.

BISHOP.—Frank H., Waterbury, Nov. 11, aged 55.
CAMPION.—James L., New Haven, Nov. 13, aged 6 months.
FENWICK.—James W., West Haven, Nov. 12, aged 66.
HOUGH.—F. Marie, Hartford, Nov. 12.
JONES.—May D., Woodbridge, Nov. 13.
McCARTHY.—Michael, Woodbridge, Nov. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
MacFAYDEN.—Janet, Hartford, Nov. 13, aged 82. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
MAGNER.—Sarah E., New Milford, Nov. 12, aged 60.
SELLECK.—Isaac H., Danbury, Nov. 12, aged 64.

Long Island.

BAUMAN.—Raymond, Ridgewood, Nov. 12, aged 2 months.
BENNETT.—Sarah A., Woodhaven, Nov. 13, aged 57. Funeral to-morrow.
COLLINS.—Mary, Jamaica, Nov. 11, aged 76.
HARTMAN.—Amelia, Flushing, Nov. 11, aged 35.
HOLMES.—William, Long Island City, Nov. 12, aged 49.
JOCKERS.—Benjamin E., College Point, Nov. 11.
KING.—John, Jamaica, Nov. 12, aged 9.
LAMBOY.—George, 159 14th Av., Long Island City, Nov. 12.
LOCHNER.—Margaret, 497 Broadway, Astoria, Nov. 11, aged 48.
SIMON.—Regina, College Point, Nov. 12, aged 9.
SMITH.—R. Walter, Islip, Nov. 12, aged 70. Funeral to-morrow.
SOTH.—Madeline G., Ridgewood, Nov. 12.

New Jersey.

BELL.—Robert H., Hoboken, Nov. 11.
BURNS.—Ann, 313 Pearl St., Elizabeth, Nov. 12, aged 75.
BYRNES.—William, Paterson, Nov. 12.
CAMPBELL.—Cornelius, 339 Avenue E, Bayonne, Nov. 12, aged 29.
COLEY.—Margaret, Trenton, Nov. 11.
DUFF.—Andrew, 404 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Nov. 13, aged 35. Funeral to-morrow.
DUNWORTH.—Stella M., Orange, Nov. 14, aged 3. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
DURSTEWITZ.—George R., 1,026 Garden St., Hoboken, Nov. 12, aged 46. Funeral to-day.
FORCE.—Peter, Keyport, Nov. 12, aged 60. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
GRIMES.—John H., 184 Arlington Av., Jersey City, Nov. 13.
HOLT.—Ellen, Trenton, Nov. 12, aged 77. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
HUNT.—Newton, Alpaugh, Nov. 12, aged 80.
KELLER.—August, 82 Stegman Av., Jersey City, Nov. 13. Funeral to-day.
KEVETT.—John J., Trenton, Nov. 12, aged 59. Funeral to-day, 8 A. M.
KLAIBER.—Frances R., Trenton, Nov. 12, aged 15. Funeral to-day.
McLAUGHLIN.—William, Flanders, Nov. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 10:30 A. M.
McNULTY.—Mary A., 169 Railroad Av., Jersey City, Nov. 13. Funeral to-morrow.
MANNING.—James D., Trenton, Nov. 11, aged 24.
MATTHES.—William C., 326 Mulberry St., Newark, Nov. 13. Funeral service to-day.
PARSONS.—Henrietta, 95 Stone St., Newark, Nov. 13, aged 75.
RADCLIFFE.—Benjamin, Newark, Nov. 14, aged 78. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.
SAYRS.—Mary E., Newark, Nov. 14, aged 45. Funeral notice later.
SEWARD.—Ella J., Montclair, Nov. 13. Funeral to-day, 3:30 P. M.
SKILLMAN.—John, Sussex, Nov. 12, aged 60.
SMITH.—Agnes J., Trenton, Nov. 12, aged 9 months.
SNYDER.—George, Plainfield, Nov. 12, aged 37.
STEIDLE.—Ellie, 411 Broadway, Elizabeth, Nov. 13, aged 43.
STOLL.—Jacob, 377 Fairmount Av., Newark, Nov. 13, aged 63. Funeral to-morrow.

New York State.

CHADEAYNE.—Charlotte B., Ossining, Nov. 12, aged 74. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.
GODDEN.—David S., Peekskill, Nov. 12, aged 79.
KORFF.—Augusta M., Mount Morris, Nov. 13. Funeral private.
MITCHELL.—Catharine, 129 Stanley Av., Yonkers, Nov. 12. Funeral to-day.
QUINLAN.—Albert, Liberty, Nov. 13, aged 20. Funeral to-day.
SCHUSTER.—Emile, Mount Vernon, Nov. 13. Funeral private.
WILSON.—Andrew, Lake Mahopac, Nov. 12, aged 73. Funeral private.

In Memoriam.

ASHER.—Service in memory of the late Rev. Prof. Joseph Mayor Asher, rabbi of the Congregation Orach Chaim, 1,463 Lexington Av., in that synagogue, Thursday evening, Nov. 16, at 8 P. M. Rabbis M. S. Margolies and D. De Sola Pool will participate in the service.

MANTELL.—Robert B. Mantell, Louise and Ethel, daughters, and Mary L. Russell, mother of the late Mrs. Robert B. Mantell, desire to thank their friends for the kind messages of condolence received during their recent bereavemnt.

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YALE'S TEAM PLAY SHOWS DEFECTS

Formations to be Employed Against Princeton Fail to Work Out Properly.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—Yale's football scoring machine slipped a cog several times this afternoon and the coaches cut short the practice in an unsettled frame of mind. They compromised the unsatisfactory practice by ordering the squad out for evening signal work, where individual coaching could make it possible to correct some of the glaring defects of team play. Some of the formations which are being banked upon heavily to win the Princeton game were used with little success. Their execution was palpably ragged and the coaches finally gave up trying to make them work.

The 'Varsity was driven against two sets of opponents, first the freshmen and then the scrubs, each being hurled against the regulars twice. Weakened by the loss of the Scientific School's disqualified players, the freshmen were easy to penetrate, but the 'Varsity scored only twice in fifteen minutes' line smashing. Against the stalwart scrubs the 'Varsity made little impression, becoming more and more unsteady in their team play and finally halting for evening dress rehearsal.

Dunn returned to the eleven and was again assigned as full back, the only place whose occupant is not now regarded settled for the Princeton game here on Saturday. His work seemed the best of the Yale back field to-day, and he is the probable choice on Saturday. He was the only member of the back field to remain in the practice all the afternoon.

Freeman and Camp were supplanted early, Reilly and Andersen succeeding them without improvement in effectiveness. Dunn scored one of the two touchdowns made, shooting clear for a thirty-yard run, the longest of the day.

Avery and Bomeisler again changed ends and the shift will probably last the remaining ten days of the season. Avery was not on tiptoe at left end and Sheldon was tried out by the end rushes coaching council, Tom Shevlin, Howard Jones, and Springer Brooks. Sheldon snatched up a fumbled ball and raced twenty-five yards for the other touchdown.

For the first time since he broke a bone in his hand Harry Perry played on the 'Varsity to-day, displacing Scully at left tackle in the latter half of the game. Capt. Howe ran the eleven only the first ten minutes of play to-day, the team going to pieces under Strout.

"Pudge" Heffelfinger, one of Yale's greatest guards, arrived from St. Paul this afternoon and joined the biggest coaching conclave which has convened this season. It includes Walter Camp, Johnny Field, Tom Shevlin, "Pa" Corbin, Ted Lilley, Bo Olcott, Ralph Bloomer, George Adee, Buck Morris, Brooks, Howard Jones, Ted Coy, De Witt Cochrane, Dr. Brides, and Harry Holt.

TIGERS IN A SLUMP.

Princeton Coaches Have Unsatisfactory Drill in Team Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Princeton's coaches hammered strenuously at the 'Varsity men this afternoon, and a hard scrimmage lasted more than an hour. The results were far from satisfactory, and the opinion of all who witnessed the drill was that the 'Varsity had slumped miserably and had an off day at Osborne Field.

With two more days of real work left before the battle with Yale, the Tigers' slump came at a dangerous period. There was no joke about to-day's practice, and the coaches urged the men on at their long drill in the hope that the team as a whole would get together.

De Witt, Vaughan, Hart, and White were given only light work, and it was probably due to their absence that the scrubs tore through the 'Varsity for substantial gains. No record was kept of downs, and the few scores made by the 'Varsity came from the irregularity of the scrimmage. Even at this very indefinite form of work the lack of team play in the 'Varsity was woefully evident. A team of first substitutes should have made a better showing than the Princeton eleven did this afternoon.

The interference to-day failed to protect the man with the ball, and time and time again the 'Varsity backs were hurled behind the line of scrimmage by the second team. Sawyer took De Witt's place at right half back, and Andrews was at full back for Vaughan, Baker retaining his place at left half back. These shifts were not due to any injuries, and merely signify a rest for Vaughan and De Witt.

The most encouraging feature of the long drill was the punting of De Witt and Andrews in scrimmage formation and the drop kicking of Baker. Rushing the ball proved very unsatisfactory, and all the work along this line seemed to lack the power that had been shown up to this time. The punters, however, got good kicks away, placing them well, to the consternation of the scrub backs. Baker dropped over a few neat goals from the 40-yard line, and stunts of that variety on Saturday may yet startle the Elis.

Just for a joke, some Beau Brummel wore one of these fuzzy-wuzzy overcoats to the Opera.

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HARVARD'S WORK ROUGH.

Rush Line Again Changed—Storer Goes to Right Tackle.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 14.—There was some real football work cut out for the Harvard 'Varsity team in the Stadium to-day. The eleven was on the field against the substitutes for nearly an hour and a half, and at least thirty minutes of this time was devoted to rough scrimmage. The regulars were not very smooth in their plays, but were able nevertheless to score one touchdown on the substitutes on straight football, the line plays going with considerable snap and Reynolds finally being driven across the goal line.

The practice previous to this scrimmage was all on plays and in working out the offensive and defensive assignments. The Harvard rush line was again changed about this afternoon. Storer, who has played centre all year, was shifted to right tackle, and Parmenter, a man who started as a candidate for tackle, but who recently has been Storer's substitute, was placed at centre. Storer is very aggressive and has done very good work at centre except for his passing back for kicks. Parmenter is a good football player, but had little opportunity this year. Whether Capt. Fisher will decide that Storer will make a better tackle than Jencks for the Yale game may be decided before Saturday, as to-day Storer did some very good work. He weighs less than 180 pounds, but is more aggressive on attack than Jencks and may prove stronger to play on the short side of the line on Harvard's shift on attack.

CORNELL PLAYS IN GALE.

New Formation for Chicago Game Worked Out on Alumni Field.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The disadvantages of football practice at Alumni Field was brought out again to-day when the Cornell team had to practice in one of the worst gales of the Fall and found it almost impossible to make much headway. Practice on the new field has usually been advantageous, but at present it is more comfortable on the old 'Varsity Field in the valley.

New plays for the Chicago game on Saturday, the first time this year that these formations will be brought from under cover, were tuned up for an hour in a very fast signal drill. Previously the men had gathered before the blackboard in the training house, and Coach Dan Reed has explained all the details. He then turned them over to Butler and told the 'Varsity to put them into effect on the field. They worked them out quite extensively, and most of them were run off smoothly. In addition to these Butler pulled off the straight-line plays and end formations, which Cornell has employed all year.

WEST POINT MAY LOSE DEAN.

Hodgson Being Developed to Take Full Back's Place in Navy Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 14.—With the Navy game less than two weeks away the Army team is in a somewhat crippled condition and to-day the majority of the 'Varsity men were on the side lines. Arnold did not get into the scrimmage, and although Benedict reported to-day after having a week's lay off, he was only allowed to run through signals. Walmsley played in Arnold's place at guard and then relieved Sibert at centre, Purnell going in at guard. Hyatt played a short time, and was succeeded by Keyes.

It now looks as if Dean, who was injured, might not get into the Navy game, and Hodgson is being developed for the place at full back. Hodgson has proved a good man in handling punts and in running them back. he is Dean's equal, although his punting is not up to Dean's standard. Hodgson left the game early to-day with a sprained ankle, but Trainer Tuthill said it was slight. Hobbs, in making an end run turned his ankle and had to retire.

Keyes made some nice runs to-day, and twice tried for a drop kick from the twenty-yard mark, but missed both by a narrow margin. The 'Varsity eleven, with the substitute backs on their team, scored twice to-day, the last touchdown being made after four plays had carried the ball from the fifty-five-yard mark.

Officials for Yale-Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—Almost on the eve of their annual game, Yale and Princeton have finally selected officials for their annual football game. The list announced to-night by Head Coach Field follows: Referee—Mr. Langford, Trinity; Umpire—Dr. Williams, University of Pennsylvania; Field Judge—Mr. Snow, Michigan; Head Linesman—Mr. Costello, Cornell. Yale declined to allow the Central Board to choose the list, although all of Yale's officials this Fall have been selected by that body, even the set picked last month for the Harvard game. All except the umpire were agreed upon three weeks ago, but this held fire until last Saturday evening, when Johnny Field, head coach of the Yale team, went to Princeton and conferred with the officials relative to the list. A tentative agreement was reached which was this evening confirmed by telegraph from Princeton.

Tigers' Students to Walk to Yale Game

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Five Princeton students prominent in athletics in the university, will leave here at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning on a walking tour to New Haven, Conn., which they hope to reach in time for the Yale-Princeton football game on Saturday. The quintet expects to make New York City by to-morrow evening, a distance of fifty miles. Thursday's programme calls for fifty miles, with the night stop at Greenwich, Conn., and thirty miles are reserved for Friday, when the pace will be decreased.

The party is composed of J. F. Simons of Elizabeth, N. J., a member of the 'Varsity track team and the scrub football team; T. F. Clark of Philadelphia, last year's captain of the gymnastic team; W. J. Logan, Brooklyn, of the scrub football team and championship junior crew; F. C. Hall, Brookline, Mass., of the track team, and R. B. Irwin of Lansdowne, Penn.

Middies Increasing Speed and Power.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 14.—Behind closed gates this afternoon the Naval Academy coaches worked hard to put the finishing touches on the team which will line up against the Army's representatives on Nov. 25. The chief efforts of the coaches were directed toward increasing the speed, power, and solidity of attack and to induce the forwards to charge promptly and get down the field under kicks. With two such punters as Dalton and Dean opposing each other it is recognized that the game may depend upon the speed of the forwards in getting down the field, and the readiness with which they take advantage of any opportunity. Dalton continues his splendid punting in practice, and it is believed here that he will more than hold his own with Dean. Gilchrist continues to improve in his quarter back work and is strengthening his hold on the position each day. Elmer is not coming up to expectations, and appears lacking in aggressiveness. His place at left guard is now filled by Wakeman.

Cutler School Defeats Heathcote.

The Cutler School of New York City defeated Heathcote Hall at Harrison, N. J., yesterday afternoon in a closely contested game of football by the score of 5 to 0. The one touchdown was scored by Flint in the third period of the game. The features were the brilliant playing of Fee of Heathcote and Wainwright and Twyeffort of Cutler.

Dolan's Goal Wins for Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—Stamford High School football eleven defeated Wesleyan freshmen here this afternoon, 3 to 0. Dolan kicked a goal from placement in the last period.

LEACH CROSS WHIPS TOMMY MALONEY

East Side Dentist Tries Hard for Knockout, but His Blows Lack Needed Power.

In one of the fastest and most furious bouts between lightweights which has been staged in New York during the past few months Leach Cross, the east side dentist, defeated Tommy Maloney of the west side at the Fairmont Athletic Club last night. The bout went the full distance of ten rounds, and there was not a minute when either showed any disposition to stall, except to recover from the effects of a terrific punch, and there were plenty of the hard wallops, Cross handing out more than his opponent, at the same time being forced to accept quite a few himself.

Cross's terrible right, which has put many promising lightweights to sleep, was much in evidence during the bout, and several times it appeared that he had Maloney on the way to slumberland, but the west side boy was able to take it all, holding on when necessary.

In the first round Maloney ran into a straight right jab and went to the canvas. It was a hard blow and he was plainly dazed, but he refused to take any count and jumped quickly to his feet. Cross realized that his opponent was in distress and tried hard to end the bout, but could not. During the latter part of the round Maloney did nothing except hold on. In subsequent rounds Cross shot his terrible right against Maloney's jaw with sufficient force to rock the west sider, but he could not knock him off his feet. Time and again after taking a great amount of punishment Maloney rallied and forced Cross around the ring, driving blows to Leach's head and stomach which made the latter wince.

In spite of adverse weather conditions the bout drew a large crowd. Big delegations from the sections where the rival boxers reside turned out to cheer their favorites.

Cross walked to the centre of the ring and landed a right on Tommy's head which rocked the west sider. For the next minute Maloney showed to advantage and landed often with his left, both in the open fighting and in the clinches. About one-half minute before the bell sounded Cross shot out a straight right, which caught Maloney on the jaw, and the west sider went down. He was up in a second, but was badly dazed. Leach tore in to make a quick finish, but Maloney held and stalled until the bell rang.

Cross had all the better of the second round. He was trying hard to land a knock-out, and the right hand was flying all the time at Maloney's jaw. He landed several blows with enough force to shake up Maloney, and he drew blood from Maloney's nose shortly after the round began. Maloney exchanged three or four fast rights, but during the greater part of the round he was on the receiving end of the punching. The round belonged to Cross.

Maloney showed to much better advantage in the third round and earned the honors for the three minutes of fighting. He set the pace throughout and was very effective, shooting over his left to Cross's head. He got one light left as he was backing away, and it almost floored him, although it was not a hard blow. Near the close of the round Maloney rushed Cross to the ropes and landed such a shower of blows that Leach had to hold on. They were in a clinch at the centre of the ring when the round ended.

Maloney continued his aggressive tactics in the fourth session and gained an even break. The round was marked by plenty of action all the way. Cross did not show as much willingness to mix as in the preceding chapters and had to take some hard wallops, but he usually returned them.

Maloney started off strong in the fifth round and had the better of the early part of the period, but Cross came back and evened matters before the bell rang. The fighting was fast and furious, and there was no lack of hard punches at any stage. Cross was playing for Maloney's stomach and did some effective work in the clinches.

The sixth was another great session of give and take in which the tide of battle was always shifting. Both boys took punishment that would ordinarily bring a bout to a quick finish. At one time Cross had Maloney against the ropes, driving in punches that seemed enough to put Tommy away, and a few seconds later Maloney was handing Cross a straight to the jaw, which shook up the dentist. But Cross was more effective, and he gained the round on points.

Maloney carried the fighting to Cross all through the seventh round, but he paid the penalty. Cross met the rush of the west sider with straight lefts, and in the clinches he pounded away at Maloney's body with both hands. Three times he pushed out his left and drove Maloney across the ring. Maloney was trying hard and landing often, but his punches did not carry the steam that marked Cross's blows. The round belonged to Cross.

In the eighth round Cross continued to stay back and let Maloney do the forcing, but he was less effective in getting over that terrible right, and got only an even break. Cross ducked cleverly and several uppercuts by Maloney went wide of their mark. At one time during this round Cross complained that Maloney was using his head and butting him.

In the ninth round Cross again had the better of the going, his stiff punches to the body forcing Maloney to hold on at times to avoid being floored. The west sider was still fighting hard, but did not land as often as Cross, and his blows lacked the steam.

In the tenth session Cross had Maloney in distress, and it seemed that only a punch or two were needed to finish the bout. But Maloney weathered the storm by clinching and came back remarkably strong before the final bell. His rally, however, gained him neither the round nor the bout.

FORBES DEFEATS GOLDMAN.

Chicago Fighter Shows Superior Cleverness at Royale A. C.

Harry Forbes of Chicago, the former bantam champion, but now scaling in the featherweight class, was entitled to the decision over Charlie Goldman of Brooklyn last night in the star bout at the Royale Athletic Club. Forbes displayed unusual cleverness and ability and landed almost at will, but his blows lacked steam. Goldman, who is credited with a knockout punch, was unable to find many landing places and failed to show to advantage.

The bout from the start was fast, but neither man was able to accomplish much during the ten rounds. The Chicago boxer did most of the forcing in every round, while the Brooklynite devoted his attention to infighting and when at close quarters pounded hard body blows. Forbes used a left jab in most of the rounds and landed often on Goldman's face, but in the final round the only mark of punishment visible was a small cut under Goldman's left eye. Forbes did not show a scratch.

Six of the ten rounds were credited to the former champion, with two going to Goldman and a brace ending even. Goldman, although willing at all times, and always boring in, could not do much with his opponent, who is an old hand at the game, and when he attempted some wicked blows Forbes always managed to avoid them.

Forbes started off in the opening session to carry the work to the rugged Brooklynite, and scored repeatedly, but Goldman took all that came his way in hopes of getting an opening to land a knockout. The pace from the first round until the fifth was fast by both boys, but for a time in the sixth and seventh both slowed down and the men were content to go along easily.

In the entire ten rounds neither boy was able to score a knockdown, or even get his opponent in anything like danger. In the ninth and final rounds both boys fought at top speed and were exchanging blows without showing any signs of danger.

In the semi-final of six rounds Walter Hennessy was unable to get going against Young Henry, a Brooklyn lightweight, and was left on the receiving end all the way. Henry, a short, stocky built lad, slammed and forced Hennessy to back up to the ropes in every round.

SMITH AND BURNS DRAW.

New Jersey and New York Boys Fight Fast Bout at Brown's A. A.

Cy Smith of Jersey City and Kid Burns of the west side last night fought one of the hardest battles ever seen in Brown's A. A., with the result at the end a draw. The Jerseyman was the more effective, getting in many stinging blows to the body, which the local lad apparently did not relish, as he almost continually hung on at the end of the volleys, in which both men did their share of the infighting.

Burns had the better of the three opening rounds, with his opponent showing to advantage in the three succeeding sessions. The seventh and ninth were even and the eighth and last went to Smith and Burns, respectively.

The local fighter made the most of his jabbing abilities during the opening session, but toward the latter part of the round Smith came through with some hard infighting. Starting in the second round, Smith rushed at his man and ran into a left hook to the jaw, followed by a succession of jabs. Smith aimed for the body and got rights and lefts to the face and body effectively. At the end there was a hard exchange of both hands by each to the face and body.

Smith slammed with both hands, beginning with the third round, but was uppercut for his pains. Burns jabbed repeatedly and ducked out of trouble. After getting two over to the jaw Burns got a good beating about the body in a mix-up. Burns got in both hands to the jaw and strong lefts to the body. Smith was considerably mussed up, and, although forcing the fighting, was invariably stopped by the left of the west sider.

Opening the fourth round, Smith rushed into a left hook. Burns uppercut his man three times without a return, and forced Smith to rush in wildly, attempting to rough it at close quarters. Smith got across a hard right to the jaw which staggered his man. He then began to force in strong fashion, using both hands effectively to Burns's body. The latter tried to stop the rushes, but was beaten back, a right chop to the jaw at the bell being enough to slow him up.

The Jerseyman got in a stinging left to the jaw at the start of the fifth. He bored in continually, forcing in a way that was not relished by his opponent, who hung on most of the time. There was an apparent lack of steam behind Burns's punches, and Smith waded in fearlessly. Smith was after his man at all times and gave him no rest, with the result that at the end Burns was very tired.

The Jerseyman rushed Burns beginning the sixth. In the middle of the session both fought hard, Burns coming back strong. Smith got in the hardest punches throughout the rest of the round and although Burns made a flurry at the end he was gradually being beaten down.

In a rush by Smith at the start of the seventh round Burns fell in an endeavor to avoid him. Smith saved the punch which was on its way to the west sider's jaw. There was a capital exchange midway in the round, at the end of which honors were even. Beginning the eighth Smith did his usual rush and got in a hard right hook to the body. He outfought his man at close quarters and had the better of the session.

The ninth was an interesting period, both men apparently stalling until the last round. Each got in some hard blows, but none had sufficient force to put a check on the other. The last round was one of the hurricane affairs, which got the crowd on its feet, yelling like so many madmen. At close range Burns was the more effective, his straight punches having plenty of steam behind them.

KIRBY FOR A. A. U. HEAD.

Columbia Man Strong Candidate for Amateur Athletic Presidency.

For the first time since George Pawling's name has been mentioned for the Presidency of the Amateur Athletic Union opposition developed yesterday in a rumor that one of the stdongest names in amateur athletics will be presented at the annual meeting of the A. A. U., which will be held in this city next Monday.

It developed yesterday that there is to be a contest for the chief office within the giving of the delegates to the annual convention after all, and that Pawling, the candidate of the Pennsylvania delegation, will not have clear sailing.

Gustavus Town Kirby of this city and one of the moving spirits in both A. A. U. and Intercollegiate Athletic Association legislation is the choice of many of those who have a vote on the proposition, and rumor has it that he will be supported strongly by the representatives of many of the sectional organizations, all of whom are convinced that he will be an ideal official, and one very well qualified to capably fill the office.

It is said that it was only after much persuasion that Mr. Kirby consented to have his name go before the convention, and only after he had been assured that he had been spoken of favorably by delegates of sections far away from the metropolis.

Mr. Kirby has been well and favorably known in the world of athletics for many years. Formerly actively connected with the athletics of his alma mater, Columbia University, he afterward was chosen as one of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Association, for which organization he has labored to good purpose.

KENTUCKY HORSES SOLD.

Mark Hanna Knocked Down to E. W. Knapp at Top Price of Sale, $635.

Mark Hanna, a chestnut gelding, brought the high price at the auction of novice horse show talent from the Powhatan Stock Farm, Kentucky, at Durland's last night. The saddle horse was bought by E. W. Knapp of this city for $635, after some lively bidding. Mark Hanna has won many ribbons at shows throughout Kentucky.

A dozen other saddle and harness horses were sold and brought prices ranging from $75 to $400. S. I. Davis of this city bought Powhatan Powell for $400. The consignment was typical of the high-class Kentucky horses, and the prices were lower than usual. The auction was conducted by Albert De Cernea. The sales were as follows:

Mark Hanna, ch. g., 5 years, E. W. Knapp	$635
Powhatan Powell, b. g., 4 years, S. I. Davis	400
Katherine Kerr, br. m., 5 years, J. Symmers	310
Powhatan Sadie Carter, ch. m., 5 years, M. Armstrong	220
Sarah Sheehy, b. m., 5 years, E. Karney	205
The Master, br. g., 5 years, H. Heilbrun	200
Bell o' the Ball, ch. m., 4 years, George Mills	195
Fannie Hunt Priest, ch. m., 7 years, W. H. Oppenheim	190
Copperfield, b. g., 7 years, W. C. Raymond	150
Anna Muir, b. m., 4 years, J. E. Meyer	130
Mr. Jarrocks, b. g., 6 years, J. McGuire	75
Trixle, b. m., 6 years, M. Heinman	75

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

In the second game of the three-game series of three-cushion carrom billiards in the National Intercity Billiard League at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn, last night, Charles Warren, playing for Boston, easily defeated John Huking of Brooklyn by the score of 50 to 31 points in 113 innings. Warren made the high run of four twice, and also had a high mark of five points. The Brooklyn player's best effort was three points, which he made three times. Warren made his high run of five in the last inning. The contestants in last night's game will oppose each other again this evening in the last game of the series.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Doyle's Billiard Academy, Charles Atherton defeated Stephen Cortelyou by the score of 115 to 85 in forty-four innings. Atherton was playing at 115 points, while Cortelyou had to make only 100 points to win. The winner's high run was 16 points, while Cortelyou made a high mark of 11.

In the second night's play of the amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom billiard tournament at the Washington Heights Billiard Academy, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, Mr. Mass defeated Mr. Traeger by the score of 20 to 9 points. The contestants were playing with handicaps of twenty points each, and the game required thirty-nine innings. The tournament will be continued this evening.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 14.—A. G. Harris of Chicago to-night defeated Fred Reynolds of Kansas City, 50 to 38 in eight innings in their game of the National Amateur Three-Cushion Billiard League. Harris's high run was 6; Reynolds's 4.

Gilbey's
SPEY-ROYAL
ALL SCOTCH
WHISKY
It's ALL Scotch and ALL 10 years old.

BASEBALL MEN GATHER IN TEXAS

National Association of Minor Leagues to Hold Three Days' Session at San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 14.—A majority of the delegates to the 1911 convention of the professional baseball leagues arrived early to-night on a special train from St. Louis. The delegation was met at Austin by a local committee, and after a reception by Gov. Colquitt was escorted to San Antonio.

The opening session of the convention will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The convention will last three days. Preparations for the meeting were made aboard the train by the Board of Arbitration. A vigorous contest is promised by opponents of the "optional agreement" practice. It is contended by those who oppose the practice that present conditions permit cornering of practically all available talent, and they want a rule that will hold all minor clubs hard and fast. In the fight against the optional agreement are the Pacific Coast, Texas, Western Canada, Southwest Texas, and Wisconsin-Illinois leagues.

Joe Gardner, owner of the Dallas Club in the Texas League, will advocate a stronger central government for the National association with a President who will devote all his time to the interest of the minor leagues.

GIANTS' TRIP TO CUBA.

McGraw and Squad Will Leave Here To-day for Invasion of Island.

The Giants, after a good rest since the strenuous world's series, will pack their grips and the bat bag again to-day, and at 12:38 o'clock will take a train from the Pennsylvania station for Jacksonville, where they expect to arrive at 3:35 to-morrow afternoon. After a week's training in Florida, the Giants will invade Cuba and play the leading teams on the island.

The trip is being managed by Frank C. Bancroft of Cincinnati, who has arranged for several games in Florida. The team will play Jacksonville on Oct. 17 and will go to Miami on Nov. 18. The squad will stay at Miami on Nov. 19 and 20 for a hunting and fishing trip, and on Nov. 21 and 22 the Giants will play two games with the Miami team. Then the team will go to Key West, where they will cross bats with the Key West team on Nov. 24.

On the same evening the Giant squad will take a steamer for Cuba, arriving at Havana at 6:30 on the morning of Nov. 25. A series of twelve games has been arranged with different teams on the island. Three games a week will be played, and the team expects to be back in New York in time for Christmas. Besides Mr. Bancroft, the party includes Manager McGraw and Players Mathewson, Crandall, Wiltse, Wilson, Hartley, Devlin, Doyle, Fletcher, Herzog, Becker, Devore, Paulette, and Latham. Nine of the party will be accompanied by their wives.

Manager McGraw has made it plain to the players that he wants them to play their best in Cuba. Mindful of the fate the Detroit and Athletic teams met in Cuba when each of them was decisively defeated by the Cubeb teams, McGraw means to show the islanders that baseball is faster here than in Cuba. He has insisted on his men remaining in good condition for the trip. The Giant manager is confident that the team will make a better showing against the Cubans than the Detroits or the Athletics.

The Cuban promoters who arranged to take the Giants to Cuba have guaranteed the players $500 each and their expenses.

AMERICAN LEAGUE FIELDING.

Chief Bender and Covington Only Players Not Charged with an Error.

Chief Bender of the Athletics, who pitched in thirty-one games during the past season, did not make an error. Covington, the Detroit pitcher, who was in seventeen games, did not make a misplay, either, but these two players are the only ones in the League who have a perfect fielding average, according to the official figures given out by President Ban Johnson last night. Eddie Summers of Detroit, in thirty games, made only one misplay. Jack Quinn has the best average among the Yankee pitchers, for he made only two errors in thirty-nine games.

Zelder, who played in twenty-nine games, has the best average among the first basemen, with .997. Stovall of Cleveland, in 118 games, has an average of .986. Hal Chase of New York is fifteenth in the list. He played in 124 games—more than any other first-sacker—and has an average of .974.

McConnell of Chicago leads the second basemen with .973, with Eddie Collins of the Athletics second with .966. Gardner of New York has a mark of .959 and is sixth on the list.

Turner of Cleveland leads the third basemen with .970, and Tannehill of the White Sox was the best short stop, with .951. Jack Knight was tenth on the list, with .907. Among the outfielders, the best were Butcher of Cleveland, with .984; Oldring of the Athletics, with .979; Crawford of Detroit, with .975, and Birmingham of Cleveland, with .973. Birdie Cree of New York was sixth on the list, with .964.

Sullivan of the White Sox and Blair of New York were tied among the catchers, with an average of .986 each. In club fielding, the Athletics were first, with a mark of .964, while New York was in seventh place with .948.

MAYOR TO SEE HORSE SHOW.

Gen. Grant and Staff Also to Visit National Exhibition at Garden.

Mayor Gaynor has accepted the invitation of the Directors to attend the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden next Monday evening. The Mayor will be accompanied by Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo and Fire Commissioner Joseph F. Johnson.

Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, commanding the Department of the East, and his staff have accepted the Directors' invitation to attend the show next Saturday evening—the opening night of the exhibition.

Miss Helen Preece, the fourteen-year-old English girl, who is regarded as one of the best horsewomen in England, and who is to ride at the show in the Garden, arrived in New York last night on the Atlantic transport liner Minnewaska from London. Miss Preece brought with her seven of her own horses, and, owing to the unusually rough voyage of the Minnewaska, she spent most of her time with the horses, seeing to it that they were properly handled and cared for while the Minnewaska was plowing her way through the giant seas that buffeted the liner on every day of the voyage across the Atlantic.

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The latest collar for now?
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Fits swell
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15¢ 2 for 25¢
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Here's a Fine, Snappy Cool Weather Drink!

Imperial Gold Label Beer

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BEADLESTON & WOERZ
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Order from any dealer.

is Refreshing, Invigorating, Nutritious! Just Try It!

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE SCHEDULE

Five Local Teams Will Open Season of Twenty Games on Jan. 2 at Rink.

According to the schedule of games which the Schedule Committee will present to the Amateur Hockey League for adoption at the next meeting of the delegates to-morrow night, the regular championship series will begin on Tuesday, Jan. 2, and continue until Friday, March 8. All the games will be played at the St. Nicholas Rink.

Five teams will participate in the tournament, namely, New York Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Hockey Club of New York, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and Wanderers' Hockey Club. Each club will play eight games during the season, or two with each other team, making a total of twenty games. The teams will play for the Amateur League Trophy, emblematic of the championship. The complete schedule of games is as follows:

Tuesday, Jan. 2—Hockey Club vs. Wanderers.
Thursday, Jan. 4—St. Nicholas vs. Crescent.
Tuesday, Jan. 9—St. Nicholas vs. Hockey Club.
Friday, Jan. 12—Wanderers vs. New York A. C.
Tuesday, Jan. 16—Crescent A. C. vs. Hockey Club.
Wednesday, Jan. 17—New York A. C. vs. St. Nicholas.
Tuesday, Jan. 23—Hockey Club vs. New York A. C.
Friday, Jan. 26—Crescent A. C. vs. Wanderers.
Tuesday, Jan. 30—Wanderers vs. St. Nicholas.
Friday, Feb. 2—New York A. C. vs. Crescent A. C.
Tuesday, Feb. 6—Wanderers vs. Hockey Club.
Thursday, Feb. 8—Crescent A. C. vs. St. Nicholas.
Wednesday, Feb. 14—Hockey Club vs. St. Nicholas.
Friday, Feb. 16—New York A. C. vs. Wanderers.
Wednesday, Feb. 21—St. Nicholas vs. New York A. C.
Friday, Feb. 23—Hockey Club vs. Crescent A. C.
Tuesday, Feb. 27—New York A. C. vs. Hockey Club.
Friday, March 1—Wanderers vs. Crescent A. C.
Tuesday, March 5—St. Nicholas vs. Wanderers.
Friday, March 8—Crescent A. C. vs. New York A. C.

Fifty Puppies in Field Trial Derby.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS, Ky., Nov. 14.—Fifty puppies eighteen months old started here to-day in the second field trial of the Derby of the National Fox Hunters' Association. Conditions were unfavorable for the hounds, as the day was dry and frosty, and the dogs had much difficulty in finding and holding the scent.

Automobile Exchange
Reaches a large audience of men and women interested in motor cars. They represent great purchasing power.

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Over 100 high-grade used cars; every desirable make; not being on expensive Broadway, and under light expenses, prices here average one-third less than others ask; touring cars, $250 to $1,500; runabouts and roadsters, $200 to $1,500; a few taxicabs, limousine, and landaulets, $500 up; if you want a real bargain, come where low prices are possible; cars sold for owners on 5 per cent. commission; no storage or other charges; prompt payments; high-class bank and business reference. 334-340 West 44th St., between 8th and 9th Avs. Phone 5738 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILES AND BODIES.
Green's Purchasing Agency, old Brewster Building, 1,587-1,589 Broadway, corner 48th St.; used automobiles of the highest grades can be purchased from us at sacrifice prices; we have the largest showrooms in the city and the greatest variety of cars to select from; all makes, from $125 to $3,000; demonstrations cheerfully given; satisfactory time payments arranged; if you want to sell your car quickly bring it here.

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Bargains in high-grade used cars, including Simplex, Lozier, Thomas, Speedwell, Palmer-Singer, American Traveler, Chalmers, Darracq, Alcos, with open and closed bodies; guaranteed; several chasses suitable for 1,000-pound trucks.
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Delauney-Belleville landaulet, for a town car or taxicab; very reasonable; also used and rebuilt Stevens-Duryea models at most attractive figures; call or write.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
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Packard, 18 H. P. 1909 Landaulet.
Packard, 18 H. P. 1909 Limousine.
Renault, 20-30 H. P. 1907 Landaulet.
Renault, 20-30 H. P. 1905 Limousine.
Sanford, 'Phone Bryant 1381, 46 W. 43d St.

Bargain.—See my stylish inside drive coupe body car; just right for all kinds weather; has 40 H. P. full equipment, demountable rims; must sell quick. Russell, 1,974 Broadway.

LIMOUSINE BODIES at AUCTION PRICES.
Closing Out—250 at $75, $150, $250, etc.
100 NEW Bodies; ½ Others' Prices.
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Model 8-F, seven-passenger Stoddard-Dayton; fully equipped; engine just overhauled; new magneto; $800. Monroe Auto and Repair Company, 202 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Packard fitted with touring and limousine bodies; a rare bargain.
USED CAR DEPT. STODDARD MOTOR CO.,
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Limousine and landaulette bodies, new and second hand, for sale; bodies fitted and painted. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

For Sale—Inclosed Columbia electric; double motorless battery; $175. PAUL'S GARAGE, 165th St. and Jerome Av.

CHALMERS "FORTY" TOURING car, rebuilt and repainted. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, New York.

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Benz Town Car.—Used one Winter; less than half cost. Owner, K 208 Times Downtown.

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TIRE BARGAINS.—We are offering among other bargains a "First" grade tire at greatly reduced prices, and upon addition of 20 per cent. will give full guarantee; this, however, is optional and not the main thing, which is the fact that here is an opportunity to get "firsts," fresh, live, new stock at HALF PRICES. For example:

28x3	$9.75	32x4	$18.00
30x3½	13.75	36x4	24.00

and all sizes between and beyond these figures at HALF REGULAR prices.
TUBES, all sizes, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.50.
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.,
1,710 Broadway, 54th St.

BEAR ROBES.

Handsome pair bear robes, perfect condition; also elegant fur coat and fur-lined coat; no cash offer refused. 143 East 39th St.

AUTO DRIVERS ON TRIAL.

Contest Board to Discipline Pilots in White Plains Meet.

The Contest Board of the American Automobile Association will hold a meeting to-day to take action on the alleged unsanctioned race meet at White Plains on Election Day. Several licensed drivers took part in the meet, and the board will be asked to enforce the rule of suspension against them. The meeting will be held in the clubrooms, when William Schimpf, the new Chairman of the Contest Board, will preside for the first time.

Among the drivers who took part in the White Plains meet were Henry Munroe, P. G. Thebaud, and Thomas Costello. The latter drove one of the winning cars in the Glidden tour. Monroe won the ten-mile free-for-all race at White Plains.

The board will also consider the protest of Spencer Wishard, who was disqualified with his Mercedes car in the class for 401 to 600 cubic inches displacement cars in the Fairmont Park road race. The Lozier car was declared the winner by the referee of the race.

Contest Committee for Savannah.

Members of the Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America will leave to-day to make the necessary inspections and other preliminary work in connection with the races at Savannah. The members of the committee are Col. Robert Morrell, E. R. Hollander, A. H. Whiting, L. P. Brown, and A. H. Law. F. E. Edwards will represent the Technical Committee of the American Automobile Association. Fred Wagner, the starter, will also accompany the committee. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has informed the committee that the pressure of his business affairs will not permit him to act as referee in the Vanderbilt Cup races, as was suggested, but that he hopes to attend the race carnival at Savannah during Thanksgiving week.

Reynals's Beagles Win Two Prizes.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 14.—The pack of eight couples exhibited by E. S. Reynals of White Plains, N. Y., won first prize to-day in the trials of the National Beagle Club of America at Shadwell. Daylight and Diligent, also owned by Mr. Reynals, won the prize for best couple of hounds bred by an exhibitor. The prize for the best three couples of hounds went to Somerset Beagles, owned by G. B. Post, Jr., of Barnardsville, N. J.

Hounds Have Long Run.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The cold weather made the hunters keen for a run when they met at New Cassell at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. To the surprise of the huntsmen, J. E. Davis, the master of the hounds, who was recently operated on for appendicitis, appeared in an automobile that followed by road. Also Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, whose preference is for a good hunter in a fox hunt, motored with others to the end of the trail. The hounds laid on at Mr. Koul's place, ran east through Hicksville to Jericho Turnpike, where F. Ambrose Clark registered a fall, while the pack crossed S. Taber Willets's property, then ran parallel with East Norwich and the Jericho Turnpike, to Joe Stevens's place, where they checked. Again they laid on down the road and turned east across Underhill's Lane and finished at Syosset station. Among those who followed were Mason Blake, Henry Dreier, S. A. W. Baltazzi, Mr. Riery, and William Rochester, who had a fall at Underhill's Lane.

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BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.

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CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage. Columbus Circle. Tel. 7706 Col.

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KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.

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TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

New Pan-American Chamber of Commerce Plans to Develop It.

Closer commercial relations between the United States and the South American countries are expected to be developed by the Pan-American Chamber of Commerce, just incorporated in Trenton. Julio F. Sorzano explained yesterday that the Pan-American Chamber which is to be established in this city will not be a simple bureau of information to hand over catalogues, samples, and trade information, but will be a Chamber of Commerce in its broadest sense and will add to the usual facilities of a Chamber of Commerce the hospitality of a club where all Pan-Americans arriving in New York will find not only the facilities needed by merchants visiting a foreign commercial centre, but a place where they may feel at home and find a neutral ground where they may attend to their business without interference.

Among the founders of the new chamber are Alfred P. Boller, President of the Institute of Consulting Engineers; John F. Wallace, Chairman of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.; James H. Post, President of the National Sugar Refining Company; E. A. de Lima, President of the Battery Park National Bank; Charles H. Simmons, President of the John Simmons Company; Charles A. Schieren, Anton A. Raven, Silas D. Webb, and a number of prominent engineers and merchants.

The chamber intends to examine the economic, industrial, and agricultural problems and to collect data through bureaus or representatives here and in the South American countries and to publish its data for th ebenefit of members and subscribers. It is also planned to arbitrate trade disputes and to perform a number of other offices.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A disturbance that has moved from the middle land slope has been attended by snow in the upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the Middle Atlantic States.

The temperature has become considerably warmer throughout the East and South and the great central valleys.

Unseasonably low temperatures continue in the Northwest Canadian provinces. The disturbance now over the lakes will advance East attended by snow in the North Atlantic States and to the South, but followed by fair weather in these districts Thursday.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate to brisk south, shifting to west Wednesday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south, shifting to west and northwest Wednesday night; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable winds.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have brisk south to east winds and rain followed by fair weather after Wednesday night to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow or rain Wednesday. Thursday fair and somewhat colder; moderate to brisk south, winds, shifting to west.

New Jersey—Rain Wednesday. Thursday somewhat colder; moderate to brisk south winds, shifting to west.

Northern New England—Snow Wednesday and Thursday; fair; somewhat colder; brisk south winds Wednesday night.

Southern New England—Rain or snow Wednesday. Thursday fair and somewhat colder; moderate to brisk south, shifting to west, winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	36	27	4 P. M.	43	36
6 A. M.	36	27	6 P. M.	41	36
9 A. M.	38	30	9 P. M.	36	36
12 M.	41	35	12 P. M.	34	31

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 31; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 25 degrees at 3:30 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
Wednesday, Nov. 15th, 1911
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF STANDARD TRUST CO., Trustee
$275,000 Tennessee Rwy. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 30-year Gold Bonds.
3,500 shs. Tennessee Rwy. Co.
375 shs. Paint Rock Coal Co. of N. J.
All right, title, and interest, claim, and demand therein of the Harriman Securities Co., its successors and assigns.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY.
5,000 shs. Central Radiator Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
75 shs. Astoria Silk Works of Long Island City.
All right, title and interest in 3 Promissory Notes, made by R. B. Hicks to order of Bronson Murray, as follows, $100 due Nov. 5th, 1908, $100 due Nov. 5th, 1909, $111.25 due Nov. 5th, 1910.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
$9,000 District of Columbia 3 65-100 p. c. Bds. of 1924.
$5,000 Erie R. R. Prior Lien 4 p. c. Bds., 1996.
$5,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Rwy. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$4,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$2,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. 3½ p. c. Bds., 1997.
$2,000 Canada Southern Rwy. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$3,000 Northern Pacific Rwy. Prior Lien Rwy. & L. G. 4 p. c. Bds., 1997.
$2,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rwy. Terml. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1914.
100 shs. Citizens Central Natl. Bank.
236 shs. Long Island R. R.
105 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
50 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. pfd.
43 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Hutchins Securities Co. of Jersey City.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$2,000 Tennessee Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds.
18 shs. New York Mutual Gaslight Co.
25 shs. York Rolling Process Co.
35 shs. Lindstrom Brake Co.
10 shs. Mayfair Realty Co.
110 shs. Mayfair Realty Co.
100 shs. American Coal Co. of Allegany Co.
10 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
$400 Vanderbilt Realty Impt. Co. 5% Profit Sharing Bds., 1939.
$15,000 Jamaica Estates 6 p.c. Regst. Bonds, due 1917, with 300 shs. stock as bonus.
30 shs. First Natl. Bank Jamaica, L. I.
33 shs. Natl. Reserve Bank.
22 shs. United Public Utilities Co. pfd.
$500 Nome Mining Trust 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1920.
1,500 shs. Double Value Vending Co. common.
275 shs. Quaker Ridge Realty Co.
2,000 shs. Barnes King Development Co.
3,070 shs. Copper Securities, $25 each.
6,500 shs. Copper Securities, $5 each.
1,480 shs. Sinnemahoning Iron & Coal Co. pf.
6,711 shs. Sinnemahoning Iron & Coal Co. common.
9,000 shs. Guerrero Mines Co.
$20,000 Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., Buffalo 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
200 shs. Western Multiphone Co.
$10,000 Fort Smith Light & Traction Co. 1st 5s, 1936.
$1,000 New York & East River Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1922.
$2,500 Note of A. C. Riordan & P. M. Johnson, dated June 23d, 1911, due Nov. 23, 1911.
$2,500 Note of C. A. Alisky, dated June 20, 1911, due Nov. 20, 1911.

The entire stock of very high-cost

Furs, Furs

Inventoried at $28,000, of one of the most prominent retailers of this city will be sold at public auction tomorrow, Thursday, Nov. 16, at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom, No. 8 Greene St., near Canal, by D. Hartmann, auctioneer. This stock consists of the finest broadtail Persian lamb, Hudson seal, mink, caracul, pony skin, squirrel ladies' and gents' coats and jackets; a beautiful selection of genuine Russian sable, mink, lynx, fishers, ermine, white, black, sitka, and pointed foxes, Persian lamb, seal, stone marten, baum marten, red fox, white caracul, natural blue fox, raccoon, and chinchilla scarfs and muffs; also a stock of skins, consisting of Russian sables, Hudson Bay sables, Alaska seal, Hudson seal, Persian lamb, pointed beaver, mink, large line of fine tails, &c. Special Notice.—This stock is no doubt the finest ever sold at auction, made up in the latest fashions, ranging in prices as high as $1,800 per garment, and a great opportunity for all prospective buyers.

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Baltic, Nov. 15, 12:00 Noon | Minnewaska, Nov. 18, 9:00 A. M.
St. Paul, Nov. 18, 9:30 A. M. | Lapland, Nov. 18, 10:00 A. M.

American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
St. Paul........Nov. 18 | St. Louis.......Dec.
Philadelphia....Nov. 25 | New York......Dec. 1[illegible]

Atlantic Transport
NEW YORK—LONDON Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Min'waska..Nov. 18, 9 AM | Minnetonka..Dec. 9
Minneapolis, Dec. 2, 7:30 AM | Minnehaha..Dec. 16

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
LONDON, PARIS VIA DOVER—ANTWERP.
Lapland (new)..Nov. 18 | Finland ....Dec. 2
Vaderland......Nov. 25 | Zeeland ....Dec. 13

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
*St. Paul. Nov 18, 9:30 AM | *St. Louis.......Dec. 2
Oceanic..Nov. 25, noon | Olympic (new)..Dec. 9
*American Line Steamer.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Baltic...Nov. 15, noon | Cedric..........Dec. 7
Celtic....Nov. 23, noon | Baltic..........Dec. 14
NEW YORK & BOSTON
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Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, and Naples.
Romanic..Nov. 25, noon | Adriatic........Dec. 2

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20,000 MILE CRUISE by the S. S. "BLUECHER" (12,500 tons).
Leaving New York Jan. 20, 1912
Ports of call: PORT OF SPAIN, PERNAMBUCO, SANTOS, BUENOS AIRES, (Across the Andes,) PUNTA ARENAS, (through the STRAITS of MAGELLAN,) VALPARAISO, RIO DE JANEIRO, BAHIA, PARA, BRIDGETOWN, and a visit to the
PANAMA CANAL
Optional side trips everywhere.
Duration of Cruise 80 DAYS COST $350 and up.
Also Cruises to the Orient, West Indies, Around the World, Italy and Egypt, etc.

REGULAR SERVICES
To HAMBURG via PLYMOUTH and CHERBOURG.
S. S. AMERIKA (22,500 TONS)
SAILS NOV. 21, 10 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
*PRES. GRANT.........Nov. 18, 9 A. M.
†AMERIKA............Nov. 21, 10 A. M.
MOLTKE..............Nov. 25, 9 A. M.
§PENNSYLVANIA......Dec. 2, 2 P. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. *Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg. §Hamburg direct. Second cabin only.
Tourist Department for Trips Everywhere.

Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
The Ideal Way to the Playground of the World by
S. S. HAMBURG NOV. 15, JAN. 4. | S. S. CINCINNATI DEC. 7, JAN. 25, MARCH 7.
SPECIAL TRIP to ITALY and EGYPT.
S. S. KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA, FEB. 14
Calling at FUNCHAL (12 h'rs), GIBRALTAR (4 h'rs), ALGIERS (8 h'rs), GENOA (20 h'rs), NAPLES (8 h'rs), PORT SAID (6 days). Returning to New York via NAPLES and GIBRALTAR.
Passengers carried to any of these ports. Ample time for sightseeing.
Write for Booklets of All Cruises.
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"Kronprizessen Cecilie"
The fastest German Steamship on which the two Cardinals Designate
MOST REV. JOHN M. FARLEY
and
MOST REV. DIOMEDE FALCONIO
sailed yesterday (Tuesday, Nov. 14,) to Paris enroute to Rome to receive the ensignia of the Cardinalitial Dignity is one of the unexcelled passenger fleet of the
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Sailings for London, Paris and Bremen weekly, on Tuesdays and Thursdays; Mediterranean Ports on Saturdays
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France.)
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
La Bretagne.......Nov. 16 | *La Lorraine.....Dec. 7
*La Provence......Nov. 23 | *La Touraine.....Dec. 14
*La Savoie.........Nov. 30 | *La Provence.....Dec. 21
*Twin Screw Steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3:00 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
†ROCHAMBEAU (New).....................Nov. 25
†Quadruple Screw Steamer.
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

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WEEKLY SAILINGS By Prinz Steamers (5,000 Tons) OF THE ATLAS SERVICE
NEXT SAILING PRINZ JOACHIM, NOV. 18, 2 P. M.
The PRINZ steamers offer all the comforts and conveniences of our well-known transatlantic liners. They are especially adapted for this service. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND SERVICE.
Send for particulars.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Cameronia..Nov. 18, 8 AM | Caledonia...Dec. 2, 3 PM
California.Nov. 25, 10 AM | Columbia...Dec. 9, 10 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:47 | Sun sets..4:43 | Moon rises..1:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:18	3:33	9:30	9:48
Governors Island	3:45	4:00	10:05	10:25
Hell Gate	5:35	5:50	11:45	12:05

Arrived—Tuesday, Nov. 14.

SS Minnewaska, London, Nov. 4.
SS Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 4.
SS Cameronia, Glasgow, Nov. 4.
SS Coppename, Paramaribo, Nov. 4.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, Nov. 11.
SS Denver, Galveston, Nov. 9.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Nov. 11.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 13.
SS Carib, Wilmington, Nov. —.
SS Vienna, St. Lucia, Nov. 6.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Nov. 11.
SS Prinz Joachim, Colon, Nov. 7.
SS Moltke, Naples, Nov. 2.
SS Prinz Joachim, (German,) Colon.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TO-DAY.		
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alice, Naples	———	1:00 P. M.
Hamburg, Naples	———	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P. M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
SAIL TO-MORROW.		
Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Albingia, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Katahdin, Brunswick	———	1:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	———	3:00 P. M.
Ikaria, Argentina	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Dochra, Argentina	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Benecia, Azores	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prinz der Nederlanden, Haiti	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Camaguey, Tampico	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P. M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
President Grant, Hamburg	———	9:00 A. M.
Caronia, Madeira	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tagus, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Uller, Guiana	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prinz Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Oceana, Bermuda	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Minnewaska, London	———	9:00 A. M.
Lapland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A. M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	———	8:00 A. M.
Prinzess Irene, Naples	———	11:00 A. M.
Denver, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P. M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P. M.
F. J. Luckenbach, San Juan	———	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.		
Chicago City	Swansea	Oct. 28
Michigan	Antwerp	Oct. 3
Oregonian	Puerto Mexico	Nov. 7
Alamo	Mobile	Nov. 7
El Mar	New Orleans	Nov. 8
Oscar II	Christiansand	Nov. 4
Narragansett	London	Nov. 2
El Occidente	Galveston	Nov. 10
Trabboch	Barbados	Nov. 7
Oceana	Bermuda	Nov. 13
Thespis	Barbados	Nov. 5
DUE TO-MORROW.		
St. Paul	Southampton	Nov. 8
Mauretania	Liverpool	Nov. 11
St. Michael	Algiers	Nov. 2
Philadelphia	Curacao	Nov. 8
Tagus	Bermuda	Nov. 14
Stephano	Halifax	Nov. 14
Santa Marta	Colon	Nov. 9
Antilles	New Orleans	Nov. 11
El Mar	Galveston	Nov. 11
DUE FRIDAY.		
Provence	Havre	Nov. 11
Celtic	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Nov. 9
Camaguey	Tampico	Nov. 9
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 14
Lampasas	Galveston	Nov. 11
DUE SATURDAY.		
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	Nov. 7
Mexico	Havre	Nov. 4
Baltico	Almeria	Nov. 4
Grenada	Grenada	Nov. 4
Aries	Huelva	Oct. 28
Clearfield	Venice	Oct. 29

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Mauretania, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 1,166 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:30 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, to-morrow night.

SS Celtic, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 1,260 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:35 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Friday.

SS St. Paul, incoming from Southampton, was reported 753 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:15 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, to-morrow morning.

SS Volturno, incoming from Rotterdam, was reported 95 miles southeast of Cape Race at 9:15 A. M. yesterday.

SS Iroquois, incoming from London, was reported 193 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this morning.

SS Narragansett, incoming from London, was reported 60 miles southeast of Sable Island at 10:10 A. M. yesterday.

By United Wireless.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz, was 1,055 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 14th.

SS Huron, Jacksonville, was 547 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 14th.

SS Alamo, Mobile, was 195 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 14th.

SS Philadelphia, Curacao, was 408 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 14th.

SS Oceana, Bermuda, was 264 m. S. E. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 14th.

SS Antilles, New Orleans, was 522 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 14th.

SS Allianca, Cristobal, was 896 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 14th.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, was 645 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 14th.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lusitania, at Liverpool, Nov. 14.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Bremen, Nov. 14.
SS Zeeland, at Antwerp, Nov. 14.
SS Crossby, at Santos, Nov. 11.
SS Aragonia, at Suez, Nov. 14.
SS Don of Airle, at Melbourne, Nov. 14.
SS Hydra, at Table Bay, Nov. 14.
SS Uhenfels, at Port Natal, Nov. 14.
SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, at Hamburg, Nov. 13.
SS Cretic, at Naples, Nov. 13.
SS Verdi, at Montevideo, Nov. 12.
SS Afghan Prince, at Kobe, Nov. 13.
SS Craster Hall, at Callao, Nov. 14.
SS Linden, at Ascension, Nov. 14.

Sailed.

SS Pennsylvania, from Hamburg, Nov. 11.
SS Sant Anna, from Marseilles, Nov. 10.
SS C. F. Tietgen, from Copenhagen, Nov. 11.
SS Rochambeau, from Havre, Nov. 11.
SS Hudson, from Bordeaux, Nov. 12.
SS Lux, from Seville, Nov. 12.
SS Cavour, from Santos, Nov. 14.
SS Prinz Sigismund, from Colon, Nov. 11.
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, from Kingston, Nov. 11.
SS St. Patrick, from Cochin, Nov. 13.

Passed.

SS Cleveland, from New York, passed Perim.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Brow Head.
SS Lutetian, New York for Cette, passed Sagres.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.	
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed via Saattle)—Tamba Maru	Nov. 16	6:30 P. M.
Tahiti and Marquesas (via San Francisco)—Mariposa	Nov. 17	6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru	Nov. 17	6:30 P. M.
Samoan Islands (via San Francisco)—Oceana	Nov. 19	6:30 P. M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Nov. 20	6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Marama	Nov. 24	6:30 P. M.
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Nov. 30	6:30 P. M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

Metropolitan Golf Election Dec. 12.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association will be held at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on Tuesday, Dec. 12, at 8 P. M. Only eight changes appear in the new ticket presented by the Nominating Committee. Frederick S. Wheeler, James L. Taylor, and W. D. Vanderpool have been renominated as President, Vice President, and Secretary respectively, but S. C. Mabon of Ardsley has been named to succeed M. N. Buckner as Treasurer. Two new names appear among the Executive Committeemen. They are Cornelius J. Sullivan of Baltusrol and James A. Stillman of Garden City, who will succeed H. V. Keep and Joseph P. Knapp. The Nominating Committee consists of Howard F. Whitney, (Chairman,) A. R. Fish, and A. H. Lockett.

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United Cigar Stores Corp. Stock
Internat. Nickel Co. Stocks
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Hackensack Water Co. 4s
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B. H. & F. W. PELZER
'Phone 6060 Hanover. 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

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Oil Fields of Mexico Stock
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New Orleans Ry. & Lt. issues
Rochester Gas & Elec. 5s, 1912
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42 Broadway. Tel. 6400 Broad.

FOR SALE
$10,000 KANSAS CITY RY. & LT. 6s, 1913
20,000 KANSAS CITY RY. & LT. 5s, 1913
30,000 METROPOLITAN ST. RY., K. C. 5s
$15,000 ONTARIO POWER 1st 5s, 1943
50 REPUBLIC RY. & LIGHT COM.
WM. M. CLARKE
Tel. 1918 Rector. 20 Broad St.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recede Further at Close of Session—Day's Fluctuations Irregular.

DECLINE IN HARVESTER

Result of Adverse Decision in Missouri—Much Railroad Financing Rumored.

Trading narrowed still further yesterday, although a considerable degree of activity was maintained in the three stocks most largely traded in. Prices moved very irregularly, some issues showing a good deal of strength at times during the day, although the general movement of prices was downward. This represented not so much a market interpretation of the day's development as it did a continuation of the selling movement which has been under way for probably five or six days, although its effect upon prices was not clearly defined until last Saturday. The selling this week may possibly be regarded as a secondary profit-taking movement, the heaviest liquidation for the long account having taken place while prices were still moving upward. The curtailment of trading during the last few days, which continued yesterday, would be a natural accompaniment of this movement.

One item in the day's news which found substantial reflection in the stock directly concerned was the announcement of the decision against the International Harvester Company in the ouster suit brought against the company by the State of Missouri. It will be noted with interest that the decision in this case offers an alternative to the company the acceptance of which will enable it to reestablish its legal position in that State. The separation of the International Harvester Company of America from the International Harvester Company of New Jersey is one of the conditions required. According to report this is one of the things to which the Federal Government's legal advisers pointed as essential to any agreement between the Government's legal advisers and the representatives of the company in respect to a plan designed to bring the International Harvester Company within the requirements of the Sherman law. In both these cases it remains to be seen whether the company will submit to the conditions named as the price of official approval of its position. The immediate effect of yesterday's news upon the price of International Harvester Company stock was a decline of over 5 points, of which loss nearly half was recovered before the close. Another special movement which attracted some attention was the strength of Lehigh Valley, which again touched the high price of the year recorded on Monday, and which closed with a net gain, despite the reactionary movement in the market as a whole. Reading, on the other hand, which lately had shared with Lehigh Valley in the strength of the anthracite stocks, closed at the lowest price of the day, with a net loss of 1¾. Report busied itself yesterday with the form to be taken by the Lehigh Valley's segregation plan, upon which progress is recently understood to have been made.

The Commerce Court handed down yesterday the opinion upon which was based its recent temporary injunction against the enforcement of the reduced freight rates in the intermountain territory ordered last July by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The majority opinion of the court upholds the constitutionality of the long and short haul clause of the rate law, putting the injunction upon narrower ground than if it had been issued on the view that this clause was invalid. While much interest was taken yesterday in the court's opinion in this case, it is to be recalled that the points at issue are to be finally determined after the hearing which must be had before the present injunction can be made permanent. Even then the decision will be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

A good deal was heard yesterday of prospective railroad financing, though few if any of the reported issues of securities have yet been definitely determined upon. The flotation of any considerable proportion of the issues talked about yesterday would indicate on one hand a very considerable investment demand for bonds and on the other a disposition on the part of railroad managements to assume fresh obligations for the purpose of engaging in new construction or the completion of work already undertaken.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅜ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for all dates, from sixty days to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½ per cent. for November and December maturities, and 4@4¾ per cent. for four to six months' maturities.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3⅜ per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 3¼ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 4½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $404,867,816; balances, $15,018,569; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $311,219.

The local banks have lost $3,243,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8740; demand, $4.87.

Paris—Cable, $5.16⅞ plus 1-64; check, $5.16⅞ less 1-16.

Berlin—Cable, 95¼ less 1-32; check, 95⅛ plus 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, $5.18⅛ plus 1-32; check, $5.18⅛ less 1-16.

Holland—Cable, 40⅜; check, 40⅜.

Belgium—Cable, $5.19⅝ plus 1-32; check, $5.19⅝ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAYS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8375; ninety days, $4.8240.

London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83⅝; ninety days, $4.82¼.

Paris—Bankers', sixty days, $5.20; ninety days, $5.21¼.

Paris—Commercial, sixty days, $5.20⅝; ninety days, $5.21⅞ less 1-16.

Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 4½; ninety days, 4¼.

Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94 5-16; ninety days, 93 15-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15c discount; St. Paul, 25c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, 62½c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver ⅛d higher in London, at 25 15-16d per ounce, and in New York ⅜c higher, at 56⅜. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46½c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday trading continued quiet, with the tone steady. Tin was up ¼. Copper ruled about unchanged. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Standard copper:	Tuesday, Bid.	Tuesday, Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Spot	12.20	12.35	12.17½	12.35
November	12.20	12.35	12.25	12.30
December	12.25	12.40	12.25	12.42½
January	12.25	12.40	12.25	12.50
Lead	4.25	4.30	4.25	4.30
Spelter	6.30	6.50	6.30	6.50
Tin	42.60	43.00	42.37½	42.75

The following closing prices were recorded on yesterday's Metal Exchange, in London, for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These compare with Monday's final figures:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	56	16	3	56	16	3
Copper, futures	57	10	0	57	10	0
Pig tin, spot	195	0	0	193	10	0
Pig tin, futures	188	0	0	187	7	6

The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead was easy, at a recession of 1s 3d, to £15 16s 3d; spelter was unchanged at £26 15s; Cleveland warrants were a shade lower, at 47s.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday.

Total sales Nov. 14, 1911....733,721
From Jan. 1, 1911....111,812,028
Same period last year....149,210,578

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	208	80	Adams Express	201	201	201	201	
3	3¾	900	Allis-Chalmers	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	
13	14	100	Allis-Chalmers pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
58¾	59	12,600	Amalgamated Copper	58¾	59⅜	58⅛	58⅞	...
55¼	55½	1,700	Am. Beet Suagr	55	55½	55	55¼	— ¾
11⅜	11⅝	1,600	Am. Can	11⅛	11⅞	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
90⅝	91	900	Am. Can pf	90¼	90⅝	89⅞	90⅝	+ ½
52⅞	52½	3,750	Am. Car & Foundry	52¼	53½	52⅛	52½	— ¼
44¾	45¼	2,700	Am. Cotton Oil	45	45½	44¾	45	+ ⅛
34½	36	300	Am. Locomotive	35	35	35	35	— ½
70¾	70⅞	17,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	71	71¾	70	70¾	...
102¼	102¾	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	—1
32	32½	300	Am. Steel Foundries	32¾	32¾	32	32	— ½
116½	117	500	Am. Sugar Refining	117	117	116½	116¾	— ¼
138⅝	139	1,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	139	139	138½	139	— ⅜
27¼	28	100	Am. Woolen	29	29	29	29	— ¼
36	36⅝	7,600	Anaconda Copper Co	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	...
106⅞	107	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅞	107⅞	106⅞	107	+ ¼
103¼	103¾	900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅝	— ⅜
101¼	101½	50	Baltimore & Ohio	102	102¼	101½	101⅝	— ⅛
..	..	100	Bank of Commerce	198¼	198¼	198	198	...
29¼	30	800	Bethlehem Steel	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
57	58	9,260	Bethlehem Steel pf	58½	58¾	57	57	...
78¼	78⅜	1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	78	79⅛	78	78¼	+ ¼
146	147	3,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	146	147	146	146	—1⅜
239⅝	239⅞	700	Canadian Pacific	239⅞	240	239½	240	+ ⅜
23	23¼	200	Central Leather Co	23⅛	23⅜	23	23⅜	— ⅜
93	95	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	94⅛	94⅛	94	94	+ ⅛
300	315	500	Central R. R. of N. J	300	300	300	300	—1
74½	74¾	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	74¾	75¼	74¾	74¾	—7
20¼	21	500	Chicago Gt. Western	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	— ⅛
38½	39½	12,725	Chi. Gt. Western pf	38	38½	38	38½	— ¼
111¼	111⅜	100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	112⅝	113	110½	111⅝	—1
147½	148⅞	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	148½	148½	148½	148½	—1¼
145	146	2,400	Chi. & Northwestern	145½	145½	145½	145½	— ½
23	23½	8,900	Chino Copper	23½	23½	22⅞	23¼	...
142¼	142⅜	100	Consolidated Gas	142⅞	143½	142⅛	142¼	— ½
10½	11¼	100	Corn Products Ref	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
75½	76	100	Corn Products Ref. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
94½	96¼	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	96	96	96	96	...
170½	171¼	5,800	Delaware & Hudson	171	171	171	171	...
32¾	32⅞	1,300	Erie	32⅞	33⅛	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
53⅛	53¼	100	Erie 1st pf	53½	53¾	53¼	53½	+ ½
45⅝	45½	•100	Erie 2d pf	44	44	44	44	— ½
48	49½	200	Federal M. & S. pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ½
153	154	200	General Electric	153¾	153¾	153	153	+ ⅛
76½	79⅝	1,000	General Motors pf	79	79	78½	78½	— ½
4⅜	4½	6,471	Goldfield Consol	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅞
127⅝	127¾	800	Great Northern pf	128½	129	127½	127½	— ⅝
42¾	43	800	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	42¾	43	42¾	43	...
14½	14⅝	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	14½	14½	14¼	14½	...
44¼	44½	4,700	Inter.-Met. pf	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
105¾	106¼	100	Int. Harvester	108	108	102⅞	105¾	—2¾
10	10½	500	Int. Paper	10	10	10	10	— ⅝
33¼	33¾	100	Int. Steam Pump	33⅛	33½	33	33½	— ¼
17½	18½	100	Iowa Central	18	18	18	18	...
33	34	100	Iowa Central pf	34	34	34	34	—1
28½	30	300	Kansas City South	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
105⅛	105¼	59,100	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	...
179⅝	179¾	400	Lehigh Valley	179¼	181¼	178⅝	179¾	+ ⅝
149¼	149⅞	100	Louisville & Nash	150	150	149	149	— ⅝
73	73⅜	110	Mackay Cos. pf	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅝
134¾	138	675	Manhattan Elevated	135	135	135	135	—1
20⅝	20¾	800	Miami Copper	20¾	20⅞	20½	20⅞	...
135	136	35	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M	135⅝	135⅝	135	135	— ¾
147	149	600	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf	147	147	147	147	...
32	32¼	1,000	Mo., Kansas & Texas	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅝
41	41½	1,700	Missouri Pacific	41⅝	41⅝	41	41⅜	— ⅛
142½	142¾	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	142½	143¾	142½	143	+1
93	97	1,150	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ¾
49¾	50	800	Nat. Lead Co	50⅛	50⅛	49¾	50	— ¼
33⅝	34	600	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	33½	33¾	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	2,300	Nev. Consol. Copper	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅞
107⅛	107⅞	800	New York Central	108	108⅛	107	107⅛	— ¾
139¾	140	1,250	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	139¾	140	139⅝	139⅞	+ ⅜
40½	41	21,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	40½	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅞
109½	109¾	14,910	Norfolk & Western	108½	110½	108½	109⅞	+1⅛
118⅞	119	400	Northern Pacific	120⅝	120⅝	119	119	—1½
47	48	1,700	Pacific Tel. & Tel	47	47½	46⅞	47¼	— ¼
122¾	122⅞	600	Pennsylvania R. R	123	123¼	122⅞	122¾	— ⅜
104½	105	800	People's Gas, Chi	105	105⅜	104¾	104¾	— ½
19¼	19½	600	Pittsburgh Coal	19½	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅞
84	85	20	Pittsburgh Coal pf	85½	85½	85	85	...
96	98	235	Pressed Steel Car pf	98	98	98	98	— ½
158¼	159	2,100	Pullman Company	158¼	158½	158½	158½	— ½
14⅜	14¾	200	Ray Consol. Copper	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ¼
30	31	100	R'way Steel Spring	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	— ¾
100⅝	101	176,400	R'way Steel Sp. pf	101	101	101	101	+1
150⅝	150⅞	400	Reading	152⅝	153⅜	150⅝	150⅞	—1⅝
21¼	22	550	Rep. Iron & Steel	22	22	21⅞	21⅝	— ⅞
80½	81¼	1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	81⅛	81⅜	81	81	— ½
26¾	27	700	Rock Island Co	27	27½	26⅝	26¾	— ½
50¼	51	30	Rock Island Co. pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50¼	— ½
41	44	8,900	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	41	41	41	41	— ¾
112¼	112½	7,500	Southern Pacific	113	113	111⅜	112¼	...
29⅞	30	215	Southern R'way ext	29¾	30¼	29⅝	30	— ⅝
71	71½	300	South. R'way pf., ext	71¾	72	71½	72	...
36	37	100	Tennessee Copper	36⅜	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ½
24½	25	500	Texas & Pacific	24⅜	24¾	24⅜	24¾	— ⅜
11⅝	11¾	200	Third Avenue	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
18	19⅛	400	Tol., St. L. & West	18⅜	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
42¾	43⅛	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	42⅞	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛	— ⅞
105½	106½	100	Twin City R. Transit	106	106	106	106	...
101	103	200	Underw'd Typewriter	102¼	102½	102½	102½	— ¼
5⅝	6	96,900	Union Bag & Paper	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ½
170⅝	170¾	200	Union Pacific	171⅛	172⅝	170¼	170⅝	— ½
92	92½	225	Union Pacific pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ½
85	87	520	United Rys. Inv	86½	86½	86	86	— ½
62	62¾	2,100	United Rys. Inv. pf	64½	64½	62¾	62¾	+ ½
46½	46⅞	300	U. S. Rubber	46½	47	46½	46½	—1
109	110	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	—1⅝
76	76½	197,500	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	76⅝	76⅞	76⅜	76⅝	+ ¼
62¼	62¼	2,210	U. S. Steel	62⅜	63½	61½	62⅛	— ⅝
108⅞	109	8,050	U. S. Steel pf	109⅛	109¼	108⅞	109¼	— ⅞
47½	47¾	500	Utah Copper	47⅝	48	47½	47¾	— ½
51⅝	51½	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	51⅝	52	51½	51½	+ ½
115	118½	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ¼
39	40	400	Va. R'way & Power	39½	39½	39¼	39½	...
11⅝	12	600	Wabash	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
23⅛	23⅜	700	Wabash pf	24	24	23½	23½	—1
77⅞	77½	100	Western Union Tel	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	— ¼
65	65½	100	Westinghouse E. & M	66	66	66	66	— ½
56	56½	100	Wisconsin Central	55½	55½	55½	55⅛	— ¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100⅜	100⅝
2s, c., 1930	100⅜	..
3s, r., 1918	101⅞	102½
3s, c., 1918	101⅞	..
4s, r., 1925	113¾	114½
4s, c., 1925	113¾	114½
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100¼	100⅜
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100¼	100⅜
Panama 3s, 1961	102¼	102½
D. C. 3-65s, reg.	105	106
Alb. & Sus.	270	..
Am. Ag. C.	52⅝	53
Am. Ag. C. pf.	91	..
Am. B. Sug. pf.	97½	99½
A. B. S. & Fdy.	87½	90
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	125	126½
A. C. & F. pf.	115½	116
Am. Coal.	75	100
Am. Cot. O. pf.	96	100
Am. Exp.	210	215
A. H. & L.	3½	4
A. H. & L. pf.	22	25
Am. I. Sec.	17¼	18¼
Am. L. Co.	9	9½
Am. L. Co. pf.	28½	29
Am. Locom. pf.	102	104
Am. Malt.	4¼	5
Am. M. pf.	41½	41¾
Am. S. pf., B.	86¼	87
Am. Snuff	200	..
Am. Snuff pf.	95¼	105
Am. S. Ref. pf.	115½	116
A. T. & C.	..	88
A. Tob. pf.	98	98¼
Am. W. Co. pf.	86½	88
Am. W. Pa. pf.	27½	29
Ann Arbor	20	40
Ann Arbor pf.	60	80
Atl. C. L.	128⅜	129⅜
B. & O. pf.	89	89¾
Batopilas M.	1¼	1½
Bruns. Ter.	7	9
B., R. & P.	102	110
B., R. & P. pf.	129	150
But'k Co.	29	30
Canada So.	60	65
C. & S. A. Tel.	113	116
Chi. & Alt.	20	30
Chi. & Alt. pf.	35	45
C. & E. Ill. pf.	103	130
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C. & N. W. pf.	191	201
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	135	145
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	145	150
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta.	1¼	1¾
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. st.	4⅜	5
C., C., C. & St. L.	63	75
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	..
Cleve. & P.	161	..
Col. F. & I.	27	27⅝
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	112
Col. & So.	48	49
Col. & So. 1st pf.	74	75
Col. & So. 2d pf.	68	70
Col. & H. C. & I. full paid	..	17
Crex Carpet	72	84
Crip. C. C.	22½	27
Crip. C. C. pf.	44⅝	50
Cub.-Am. S.	..	57½
D., L. & W.	560	570
D. & R. G.	23⅜	26
D. & R. G. pf.	48	49¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	11¾
Det. & M.	110	..
Det. & M. pf.	100	..
Det. U. Ry.	..	70
Dist. Secur.	30½	31½
D. S. S. & A.	9	10⅜
D. S. S. & A. pf.	19	21
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	80	95
Ev. & T. H. pf.	..	95
F. M. & S.	17½	20
Gen. C. Co.	124	131
Gen. C. Co. pf.	105	106⅜
Gen. Motors	39½	40
Granby Con.	..	60
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	..	90
Hav. E. R.	93½	..
Hav. E. R. pf.	98	..
Hock. Val.	120	124
Homestake	85	85¼
Ill. C. l. l.	90	..
Inger.-Rand	95	..
Inger.-Rand pf.	100	..
Int. H. pf.	120½	122
Int. Pa. pf.	46½	46⅞
Int. St. P. pf.	81¼	82¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	75	80
Kan. C. So. pf.	65	66
K. & D. M.	5	8
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Kings Co. El. L. & Power	122⅞	..
Lack. Steel	30	31
L. E. & W.	12	16
L. E. & W. pf.	31	35
Lake Shore	325	450
Long Island	45	52
Mackay Cos.	83	86
Mah. C. R.	600	..
Mer. Marine	3¾	4
Mer. Marine pf.	15	15¼
May Dept. Stores	74½	75½
May Dept. Stores pf.	110	111½
Mich. Cent.	..	180
M. & St. L.	32¼	34½
M. & St. L. pf.	58	60
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	87	90
Mo. K. & T. pf.	66¼	68
N., C. & St. L.	150	160
Nat. B. pf.	127⅝	128¾
Nat. Enam.	15½	16½
Nat. L. pf.	106½	107½
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	66	69
N. Cent. C.	30	35
N. Y. A. B.	55	58
N. Y., C. & St. L.	52½	53½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	98½	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	85
N. Y. D. Co.	..	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	..	64½
Norf. So.	46½	54
Norf. & W. pf.	87	90½
North Am.	72	73
Ont. Mining	1¼	1⅜
Pac. Coast	85	105
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	105
Pac. C. 2d pf.	85	105
Pac. Mail	29½	30½
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	96½	98
Peo. & E.	13	20
Pere Marq.	..	30
Pere M. 2d pf.	..	33
Phelps-D'ge	175	..
Phila. Co.	107	108
P., C., C. & St. L.	94½	97
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	115½
P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Pitts. St. pf.	101½	..
Pr. St. Car	32	33
Pub. S. Cor.	107½	111
Quicksilver	2	3
Q'ksil'r pf.	4	5
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	88½	90
Rdg. 1st pf.	88	92
Rdg. 2d pf.	94½	96
Rens. & Sar.	190	..
R., W. & O.	117	..
St. L. & S. F.	24	28
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	66
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	41½	42¾
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	51	53
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	103	107½
St. L. S. W.	31	32
St. L. S. W. pf.	70¾	71½
Sears-Roeb.	187	189
Sears-Roeb. pf.	116½	121½
So. P. R. S.	80	88
So. P. R. S. pf.	105	110
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	77	83
Stand. Mill.	15	17
Stand. Mill. pf.	47	52
Texas Co.	80	84
T. P. L. Tr.	87	93
T., P. & W.	16	..
T. C. R. T. pf.	132½	145
Und. Typew. pf.	110½	111½
U. B. & P. pf.	52½	53
Un. Cig. M. pf.	108	110
Un. Dry G.	97½	99
Un. Dry G. pf.	105	105¼
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	20	29
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	92	95
U. S. C. I. Pipe	12¾	13½
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	42½	44
U. S. Exp.	88	91
U. S. R. & Impt.	69	71
U. S. R. & Ref.	2	3½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	..	12½
Vand. R. R.	..	86
Va. I., C. & Coke	57	62
Va. R. & P. pf.	79¾	80
W. F. Exp.	149	154
West. Md.	59	59⅝
West. Md. pf.	81	85½
Westingh'se 1st pf.	111	118
W. & L. E.	4	4½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	10½	11½
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	4½	5½

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Butte Coalition Mining Company for dividend.
Butterick Company for dividend.
Canadian Car and Foundry Company for dividend on common.
Columbus (Ohio) Gas and Fuel Company for dividend on common.
Consolidated Gas Company for dividend.
Detroit United Railway for dividend.
Federal Utilities Company for dividend on preferred.
Federal Light and Traction Company for dividend on preferred.
May Department Stores for dividend.
National Biscuit Company for dividend on preferred and extra dividend on common.
Pensacola Electric Company for dividend on preferred.
Studebaker Corporation for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Bank Note Company on common.
American Beet Sugar Company on common.
American District Telegraph Company of New York.
American Radiator Company on preferred.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.
Cambria Steel Company.
Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company on common and preferred.
International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Company on preferred.
Kansas City Breweries on preferred.
Mobile Electric Company on preferred.
Montezuma Lead Company on preferred.
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company.
National Carbon Company on preferred.
Pacific Gas and Electric Company on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company on common.
Pullman Company.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad.
Sears, Roebuck & Co. on common.
Silversmiths' Company.
Tampa Electric Company.
Thompson-Starrett Company on preferred.
United States Express Company.
United States Printing Company of New Jersey on preferred.
United States Telephone Company on preferred.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Detroit Edison Company.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

		Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	5	Apr. 1,'13	100¼	100½	4.60
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'13	100¼	100½	4.15
Beth. Steel Co.	6	Nov. 1,'14	99¾	100¼	5.91
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'14	99¼	99½	4.71
C., H. & D., pur. money	4	July 1,'13	99⅛	99¼	4.86
Chi. & Alton	5	Mar. 15,'13	99⅛	99⅜	5.49
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July 1,'14	97⅞	98	5.91
Erie	6	Aug. 8,'14	100⅞	101¼	5.49
Erie	6	Oct. 1,'14	99¾	99⅞	5.15
Gen. Motors	6	Oct. 1,'15	98½	98¾	6.44
Gen. Rubber	4½	July 1,'15	97	97¼	5.35
Hudson Co.	6	Feb. 1,'13	98¼	98⅝	7.12
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug. 1,'14	97	97½	6.01
Lack. Steel Co.	5	Mar. 1,'15	90⅞	91½	8.00
Minn. & St. L.	5	Feb. 1,'13	94½	95½	8.00
Mo., K. & T.	5	May 1,'13	99½	99¾	5.54
Mo. Pacific	5	June 1,'14	96½	97	6.30
N. Rys. of M.	4½	June 1,'13	98⅜	98⅝	5.55
N. Y. Cent.	4½	Mar. 1,'14	100⅜	100⅝	4.20
Oakland Rys.	6	Sep. 1,'15	100	100½	5.85
Pac. Tel. & T.	5	Jan. 5,'13	100⅜	100⅝	4.42
S. L. & S. F.	5	Mar. 1,'13	98½	99	5.82
St. L. & S. F.	5	June 1,'13	98⅜	99	5.67
Southern Ry.	5	Feb. 1,'13	100⅜	100⅝	4.45
Tidewater Co.	6	June 1,'13	101¼	101⅝	4.86
U. S. Rubber	6	Dec. 1,'13	103¾	104	5.87
U. S. Smelt., Ref. & Min.	5	Aug. 1,'14	98¼	99	5.20
Westinghouse	6	Aug. 1,'13	101⅝	101¾	4.91

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday.

Total sales Nov. 14, 1911....$4,601,500
From Jan. 1, 1911....758,146,900
Same period last year....661,260,500

Argentine Gov 5s
3,000....97
Chinese Ry 5s, rcts, full paid
5,000....96
Jap Gov 4s, sterling loan
1,000....88
4½s, steri loan, 2d Series
4,000....93¼
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
1,000....50
10,000....49
N Y City 4s, 1959
10,000....100
1957
1,000....99⅞
N Y City 4¼s
3,000....102⅝
2,000....102¾
registered
1,000....102¾
4½s, 1957, new
21,000....107⅞
Allis-Chalmers 5s
1,000....60½
1,000....60⅝
Am Ag Ch conv 5s
1,000....101¾
9,000....102
Am Smelt Secur 6s
6,000....102¾
2,000....102⅞
2,000....103
Am T & T col 4s
19,000....90⅞
convertible 4s
6,000....109
2,000....109¼
Am Tobacco 6s
44,000....116¼
10,000....116⅛
10,000....116⅜
5,000....116¼
2,000....116⅜
20,000....116⅛
83,000....116
33,000....116¼
88,000....116⅛
15,000....116¼
10,000....116⅞
140,000....117
10,000....117⅛
110,000....117
Trust Co ctfs of deposit
5,000....116½
6,000....116⅝
7,000....116⅜
5,000....116⅝
12,000....117
Am Tobacco 4s
20,000....90¼
5,000....90⅜
25,000....90½
50,000....90⅝
20,000....90½
20,000....90⅝
20,000....90½
50,000....90¾
47,000....91
10,000....91¼
11,000....91
1,000....90⅞
94,000....91
2,000....91⅛
150,000....91
Trust Co ctfs of deposit
20,000....90¼
12,000....90⅝
57,000....90¼
95,000....90⅝
25,000....90¾
242,000....91
Armour & Co 4½s
1,000....92¼
A, T & S F gen 4s
30,000....99½
3,000....99⅝
4,000....99¼
25,000....99⅝
adj 4s, stamped
1,000....91⅝
3,000....92
convertible 4s
1,000....107⅝
conv 4s, 1960
30,000....101⅝
50,000....101¼
1,000....101⅜
10,000....101¼
4,000....101¼
25,000....101¼
20,000....101⅜
convertible 5s
1,000....109
5,000....109⅛
10,000....109
Trans St L 4s
1,000....93⅜
Atl Coast Line, L & Nash col 4s
21,000....93⅝
Balt & O gold 4s
50,000....99
1,000....98⅝
Bethlehem Steel 5s
1,000....93⅝
Bklyn Rapid Tran ref conv 4s
5,000....85¼
5,000....85⅜
10,000....85⅝
10,000....85⅝
14,000....86
10,000....85⅝
5,000....85⅝
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
1,000....101¼
stamped
1,000....101½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
1,000....107¼
B & S Iron deb 5s
2,000....91
Cal Gas & Elec 5s
10,000....94½
4,000....94¾
1,000....95
Cent of Ga Ry 2d inc 5s, stpd
12,000....96
Cent Leather 5s
5,000....96¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s
4,000....97
2,000....97¼
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000....101¼
2,000....101⅛
conv 4½s
11,000....93⅝
con 5s
7,000....111⅝
Chi & Alton 3s
4,000....72¼
Chi, Bur & Quin, Ill Div 3½s
8,000....88¼
8,000....88½
general 4s
87,000....97¼
joint 4s
1,000s6f....96⅝
4,000....96⅜
70,000....96⅝
5,000....96⅝
2,000....96⅝
Chi Gt Westn 4s
5,000....83⅞
8,000....83⅜
6,000....83⅞
12,000....83¼
2,000....83⅜
1,000....83½
Chi, Mil & St P gen 3½s, Ser B
10,000....87¼
Chi & N W gen 4s
30,000....98⅝
general 3½s
4,000....87
C, R I & P gen 4s
10,000....96½
1,000....96⅝
1,000....97
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
1,000....89⅝
1,000....89⅝
1,000....89⅝
9,000....89½
C, R I & P R R 4s
5,000....74
11,000....73¾
8,000....73⅝
10,000....73⅝
15,000....73⅝
Chi & West Ind con 4s
5,000....92⅝
10,000....92½
Chino Copper 6s
5,000....112⅝
8,000....112
Clev, Cin, Chi & St L gen 4s
8,000....93⅝
8,000....93
C, L & Wh 1st 5s
5,000....111⅝
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s
5,000....102
Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s
1,000....97⅞
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1931
1,000....96¾
1934
5,000....96¾
Del & Hud conv 4s
2,000....98⅛
Det & Mack 1st 4s
6,000....92
Dist Secur Corp 5s
2,000....77¼
12,000....77¼
2,000....77¼
15,000....77⅛
5,000....77⅛
Dul & Iron R 5s
1,000....106
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s
5,000....85½
5,000....85½
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
4,000....111½
Erie 1st con 7s
2,000....118
1st con 4s
1,000....87½
1st general 4s
4,000....79½
Penn col tr 4s
5,000....88½
conv 4s, Ser A
18,000....87
20,000....87¼
Series B
1,000....77¾
18,000....77½
Gen Motors 6s
1,000....98⅜
1,000....98⅝
5,000....98⅜
Ill Cent ref 4s
5,000....96⅜
1,000....96⅝
Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s
20,000....94¼
Inter-Met 4½s
8,000....79⅛
8,000....79
1,000....79¼
Inter Paper 6s
1,000....102¾
Int Stm Pump 5s
1,000....91¾
Kansas City So 5s
3,000....100⅝
Kansas City So 3s
5,000....73⅝
Kings Co E L & P 5s
3,000....106
Lack Steel 5s, 1950
7,000....78½
Lake Sh & Mich So 4s, 1928
5,000....94
1931
7,000....93½
Long Isl ref 4s
37,000....96¼
Manhattan con 4s
2,000....97⅛
Met Street gen 5s
3,000....77
1,000....78½
15,000....79
Trust Co ctfs
5,000....77¼
1,000....77½
8,000....78¼
7,000....78½
5,000....78¾
5,000....79
Met Str Ry ref 4s
6,000....48¼
8,000....49½
Trust Co ctfs
9,000....47½
10,000....49
Tr Co ctfs, stpd
5,000....47
24,000....47¼
10,000....47¼
40,000....47⅞
10,000....48
13,000....48½
11,000....48⅝
10,000....49
13,000....49¼
10,000....49
10,000....48½
4,000....48⅝
M, K & T s f 4½s
2,000....88¼
1st 4s
6,000....98
Mo Pac 5s, 1917
3,000....100¼
convertible 5s
5,000....90
5,000....89¼
N Y Cent gen 3½s
2,000....88¼
2,000....88⅛
deb 4s, 1934
1,000....93¼
4,000....93⅜
Lake S col 3½s
1,000....79⅝
N Y, C & S L 1st 4s
2,000....100
N Y G, E L H & P pur money 4s
5,000....89¼
1,000....89½
N Y Lack & Wn construction 5s
4,000....106⅜
N Y, N H & H convertible 3½s
10,000....94
N Y Telephone 4½s
3,000....100¼
20,000....100⅛
Nor & Wn conv 4s
51,000....108¼
17,000....108⅜
10,000....108¼
12,000....108⅜
10,000....108⅞
5,000....109
120,000....108⅞
54,000....109
10,000....109¼
10,000....109
29,000....109¼
30,000....109⅛
25,000....109⅜
10,000....109
5,000....109¼
45,000....109⅜
Pocah C & C 4s
5,000....93
Northn Pacific 4s
10,000....100
general 3s
27,000....69⅜
Ore Short L 1st 6s
10,000....114¼
gtd ref 4s
1,000....94¼
7,000....94⅜
Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000....106
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
4,000....99⅝
Penn conv 3½s, 1912
10,000....99¼
500....99⅜
21,000....99½
1915
12,000....97⅛
Penn Co gtd gold 4s
2,000....99
Peop Gas & C of Chi ref 5s
1,000....102⅝
Public Serv Corp sinking fund 5s
2,000....93¼
1,000....93⅜
3,000....93¼
Reading general 4s
45,000....98¼
5,000....98⅜
50,000....98½
2,000....98⅜
St L & San Fran R R gen 5s
2,000....88⅜
St L S W 1st 4s
1,000....91¼
1,000....91⅛
Seaboard Air Line ref 4s
2,000....82
2,000....81½
Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s
10,000....80¼
84,000....80⅛
15,000....80½
69,000....80¼
5,000....80⅛
10,000....80⅜
5,000....80¼
5,000....80⅜
25,000....80⅜
So Pac conv 4s
7,000....97¼
So Pac 1st ref 4s
6,000....94⅞
155,000....95
13,000....95⅛
So Ry 1st 5s
14,000....108¾
So Ry gen 4s
11,000....79¼
110,000....79⅜
Tenn Coal, I & R, Birm Div 6s
1,000....104¼
Term Assn of St L 1st 4½s
2,000....105⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000....111
Third Av con 4s, Trust Co ctfs
1,000....70⅞
tr ctfs sta
13,000....71⅛
19,000....71
5,000....70¼
10,000....70⅜
3,000....70⅞
Un Bag & P 5s
1,000....94⅞
1,000....94¼
Un Pac 1st 4s
5,000....101⅝
6,000....101¼
3,000....101⅜
11,000....101⅜
22,000....101¼
Un Pac conv 4s
5,000....108¼
80,000....108⅛
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s
20,000....97¼
6,000....97⅜
2,000....97½
U S R & Imp 5s
1,000....89⅝
U S Rubber 6s
5,600....103⅞
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
19,000....102¼
14,000....102
1,000....101⅞
26,000....102
1,000....101⅞
Va-Car Chem 5s
10,000....100¾
Wabash 1st 5s
4,000....106
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000....94⅞
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
14,000....54
2,000....53⅜
10,000....53⅜
5,000....53⅜
Wabash, Pitts Ter 1st, Cent Trust ctfs
19,000....43
5,000....42⅞
10,000....43
4,000....42⅝
10,000....43
Colum Tr ctfs
3,000....42¾
10,000....43
Wabash, Pitts Ter 2d, Trust Co ctfs
10,000....3
West Md 4s
1,000....87⅝
13,000....88
3,000....87⅝
West Un Tel col trust 5s
20,000....101
West Shore 4s
2,000....101
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
21,000....84
10,000....84¼
17,000....84⅛
10,000....84⅝
Wis Cent, Sup & Duluth Div & Term 4s
1,000....92⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Dull and Price Changes Narrow in Indifferent Market on the Curb.

CHICAGO SUBWAY'S LOW PRICE

Sells Down to 12½ Cents a Share, Recovering to 25 Cents at Close—Fractional Declines in Coppers.

Curb stocks were irregular yesterday and less active. Chicago Subway sold down to ⅛, or 12½ cents a share, transactions totaling 3,500. The close was at 25 cents a share. In the mining list fluctuations were narrow, and the trend generally lower. Braden sold off to 5⅛. Butte Coalition rose ⅛ to 16⅝. Giroux, after selling down from 4 13-16 to 4½, recovered to 4⅝. Inspiration lost ⅛ on the day's trading, and Ray Central advanced 1-16, from 2 3-16 to 2¼. Trading in the bond list was scattered and changes small. Liggett & Myers 5s advanced from 88 to 88⅝, and closed at 88½.

⁂

Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	INDUSTRIAL.				
173	Am. Tobacco	437	440	431	437
120	Int. Rub. t. cfs.	21	†21	20¼	20¼
100	Studebaker Co.	103	103	103	103
200	U. S. L. & H., new	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
	RAILROAD.				
3,500	Chic. Subway	⅝	½	⅛	¼
	MINING STOCKS.				
1,200	Braden Copper	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛
350	Butte Coalition	16½	16⅝	†16½	16⅝
17,500	*C. O. D. Con.	15	17	15	16
300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
2,000	Giroux Mining	4 13-16	4 13-16	4½	4⅝
700	Gold Hill	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
1,000	Greene-Can.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,202	Inspirat'n Cop.	8⅜	8⅜	†8	8¼
500	Kerr Lake	3 5-16	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
800	La Rose Con.	3⅞	3⅞	3 13-16	3 13-16
200	McKinley-D.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	Nev. Hills	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16
300	Nip. Mines Co.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
100	Ohio Copper	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
200	Porcup. Cent.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	*Porcup. North	13-16	⅞	13-16	⅞
1,800	*Porcup. Town.	55	54	54	55
1,500	Preston E. D.	21	22	21	22
2,500	Ray Central	2 3-16	2¼	2 1-16	2¼
100	*Tonopah Ext.	1 3-32	1 3-32	1 3-32	1 3-32
400	Tonopah Min.	7¼	7¼	7 3-16	7 3-16
1,000	Wett. Silver M.	81	84	81	82
1,000	Yukon G. M.	3 7-16	3 7-16	3⅜	3⅜
	BONDS.				
$10,000	Chicago El. 5s	98	98	98	98
73,000	Lig. & Mey. 5s	88	88⅝	88	88½
75,000	Lig. & Mey. 7s	116	116	116	116
9,500	Mason Val. 6s	99	99	99	99
5,000	N. Y. C. 4½s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
42,000	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	98¼	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
75,000	P. Lorillard 7s, w. i.	116	116	116	116
10,000	South. Bell T. & T. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99 11-16	99 11-16

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

⁂

	Nov. 14. Bid.	Nov. 14. Asked.	Nov. 13. Bid.	Nov. 13. Asked.
American Tobacco	435	438	438	440
Am. Writing Paper	1½	2	1½	2
Am. Light & Traction	293	295	293	295
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	105	107	105	107
A., G. & W. I.	7	8½	7	8½
A., G. & W. I. pf.	15	17	15	17
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	122	120	122
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	105	107	105	107
Braden Copper	5	5¼	4⅞	5
British Col. Copper	5⅛	5¼	4	4½
Butte Coalition	16½	17½	17	18
Chicago Elevated 5s	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
Chicago Subway	⅛	⅜	⅝	[illegible]
Con. Rubber Tire	3	3¾	3	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	22	30	22	30
Davis-Daly Copper	9-16	11-16	⅞	1
Greene-Cananea	7¼	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
Guggenheim Explor.	180	190	175	190
International Salt	2	5	2	5
Mason Valley	8⅜	9	8⅞	9
Mason Valley 6s	98	101	98	101
Nipissing	7½	7⅝	7⅞	7½
Int. Rubber ctfs.	20	21	20	21
Kerr Lake	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3½
La Rose Con.	3 13-16	3⅞	3 13-16	3⅞
P. Lorillard pf., w. i.	100	109	100	109
P. Lorillard 5s, w. i.	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88½
First Nat. Copper	1¼	1⅝	1	1½
Giroux Mining	4 11-16	4 13-16	4 13-16	4⅞
Ohio Copper	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
Ray Central	2 3-16	2¼	2 3-16	2¼
Stand. Oil (with all rts.)	630	645	630	645
Stand. Oil (ex subs.)	320	400	320	400
Stand. Oil (subs. only)	300	400	300	400
Studebaker Co.	52½	54½	52½	54
Studebaker Co. pf.	102	103	101½	103
Tonopah Mining	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	7⅞
United Cigar Mfrs.	44	47	44	47
U. S. L. & H., new	14	15	14	15
U. S. L. & H., new pf.	75	85	75	85
Western Pac. 5s	89½	90	89½	90
Yukon Gold Mines	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The irregularity and frequent changes of tone presented by the market were construed by many traders on the Consolidated Stock Exchange as reflecting movements on the part of "inside" interests to distribute stock. Reading was particularly changeable, an early advance being followed by a 2½ point break, with another advance and another decline in the late afternoon. Much stress was laid upon the near-by reassembling of Congress with its expected reopening of tariff and other uncertainties. Business was large, with sales of 110,370 shares distributed over a list of fifty different stocks, including Distillers Securities, of which no sale was reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalmers	3⅛	3½	3¼	3½
2,500	Amal. Copper	58⅝	59⅛	58⅛	58¾
290	Am. Beet Sug.	55⅛	55⅝	54⅞	55½
20	Am. Can pf.	90⅛	90⅛	89⅝	89⅝
230	Am. Car & F.	52⅛	53⅛	52	52⅞
80	Am. Cotton Oil	44⅝	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛
10	Am. Locomot.	35½	35½	35⅛	35½
4,960	Am. Smelting	71⅛	71¼	69⅞	70⅝
10	Am. Sugar	117	117	117	117
350	At., T. & S. F.	107¼	107¼	107	107
50	Balt. & Ohio	102¼	102½	102	102
1,650	Brooklyn R. T.	78¼	79⅛	78¼	78⅜
20	Canadian Pac.	239⅜	239⅝	239⅝	239⅝
50	Cent. Leather	22⅞	23	23	23
40	Ches. & Ohio	75	75	74⅞	75
2,160	C., M. & St. P.	112⅛	112⅝	110⅜	111
660	Con. Gas	142¼	143¾	142	142¼
30	Dist. Securities	31½	31⅝	31⅛	31½
920	Erie	33	33⅛	32⅞	33
120	Gt. North. pf.	128¾	128⅝	127⅛	127½
70	Gen. Electric	152½	152⅝	152½	152½
10	Inter.-Met.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
10	Inter.-Met. pf.	44	44	44	44
20	Int. Harvester	105	105	105	105
7,720	Lehigh Valley	179	181⅜	178⅞	179⅜
50	Mo., K. & T.	32	32⅛	32	32¼
280	Mo. Pacific	41⅛	41⅛	40¾	41
120	Nat. Lead	49⅞	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞
10	Nevada Con.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
80	N. Y. Central	107¼	107¼	107	107¼
10	N. Y., O. & W.	40⅛	40⅛	40¼	40¼
160	Norf. & West.	109⅛	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
450	Nor. Pacific	120⅛	120⅜	119¼	119¾
880	Pennsylvania	122⅞	123⅛	122⅞	122⅞
60	People's Gas	104⅝	105	104⅝	104⅝
28,300	Reading	152½	153¼	150⅝	151⅛
350	Rock Island	27	27	26⅝	26⅞
790	Southern Pac.	112⅝	112⅝	111⅛	112¼
140	Southern Ry.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
30	Tenn. Copper	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝
20	Third Av.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
20,920	Union Pacific	171¼	172⅛	170¼	170⅝
140	U. S. Rubber	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝
85,570	U. S. Steel	62⅛	63⅛	61⅝	62⅛
20	U. S. Steel pf.	109¼	109¼	109	109¼
100	Utah Copper	47⅝	48	47⅛	47⅝
50	Va.-Car. Chem.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝
100	Wabash	11½	11½	11½	11½
150	Wabash pf.	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
60	West. Union	77½	77⅝	77⅛	77¼
110,370					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Belcher	.65	.65	.65	.65
300	Crown Point	.82	.82	.82	.82
1,500	C. O. D.	.15	.15½	.15	.15½
400	Elkton	.62½	.64	.62½	.64
400	Jumbo Ext.	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	McNamara	.27	.27	.27	.27
100	Mexican	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
800	Nevada Hills	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
150	Ophir	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
500	Vindicator	.62½	.62½	.62½	.62½
4,450					

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Nov. 13.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Rects., customs	$580,986	$10,685,468	$112,259,822
Internal rev.	550,289	11,866,444	110,876,449
Corporation tax	269	14,299	1,761,225
Miscellaneous	89,228	2,153,218	19,100,441
Total receipts	1,220,673	24,219,431	243,497,940
Expenditures	2,173,085	28,685,594	268,144,766
Deficit	952,411	4,466,162	24,646,826

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $71,480,479.

In banks and Philippine Treasury, $34,840,671.

The total balance in general fund was $129,346,916.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
200 Autosales Gum & Chocolate Stock
200 Computing-Tabulating-Recording Stock
50 Singer Manufacturing Stock
50 General Fire Extinguisher Com. Stock
100 Automatic Fire Alarm Stock
15 United States Express Stock
50 American Snuff Com. Stock
100 American Cigar Common Stock
100 Porto Rican American Tobacco Stock
150 J. G. White & Co. Com. Stock
100 Brooklyn Union "L" Pfd. Stock
150 Federal Sugar Com. Stock
100 Hocking Valley Products Stock
25 Otis Elevator Pfd. Stock
100 Childs (Restaurant) Co. Com. Stock
25 Childs (Restaurant) Co. Pfd. Stock
5 German-American Insurance Stock
5 Importers & Traders' Bank Stock
50 Borden's Milk Com. Stock
50 American Coal Products Stock
100 Royal Baking Powder Pfd. Stock
50 Babcock & Wilcox Stock
50 International Nickel Com. Stock
100 Western Pacific Railway Stock
100 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
10 Phelps, Dodge & Co. Stock
25 American Express Stock
50 Adams Express Stock
100 Lackawanna R. R. of N. J. Stock
100 Mississippi River Power Com. Stock
100 Greeley Square Hotel Pfd. Stock
40 American Snuff Pfd. Stock
10 Atlantic Fruit (Old) Stock
100 Federal Sugar Pfd. Stock
25 Thompson-Starrett Com. (Old) Stock
100 Northern Insurance Stock
17 City Investing Com. Stock
100 Dome Mines Co., Ltd., Stock
20 International Nickel Pfd. Stock
100 U. S. Motor Com. Stock
50 American Chicle Com. Stock
100 American Chicle Pfd. Stock
100 Sen Sen Chiclet Stock
20 New York Curtain Stock
25 United Cigar Stores Stock
100 Hudson & Manhattan Com. Stock
29 Mohawk Valley Stock
100 Syracuse Rapid Transit Pfd. Stock
200 Syracuse Rapid Transit Com. Stock
100 Knox Hat Com. Stock
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
'Phones 7460 to 7466 Hanover. 33 Wall St., N. Y.

ASSETS REALIZATION COMPANY
CAPITAL $10,000,000
Will loan on security requiring special investigation or close supervision, and not available for bank loans.
Large enterprises financed.
Prompt investigation of security offered, whatever its character or location.
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PHILADELPHIA - Lafayette Building
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6% First Mortgage Short Term Bond
issued by old-established, prosperous corporation of high standing, manufacturing a standard staple which is in constant demand.
Security behind this exceptional seasoned industrial nearly 2½ times amount of bond issue. We recommend this bond as a most desirable investment.
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Investment Bankers
37 Wall St. New York

OUTSIDE SECURITIES DEPARTMENT
SAFETY CAR HTG. & LTG.
All Railway Supply Cos.' Stocks
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.,
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Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds.
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Town of Norwalk, Conn.
Ref. Mtge. 4s, Due 1939
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BONDS
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Computing-Tabulating-Recording
U. S. Motor Securities
Autosales Gum & Chocolate
Singer Manufacturing
Pay-As-You-Enter Car Corporation
Union Carbide
Del., Lackawanna & Western Coal
Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 Broadway 'Phone Rector 877

Secured Railroad Bonds With Possibilities of Redemption Before Maturity.
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
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7 Wall Street, New York.

FOR SALE
50 Shares Lincoln Trust Co.
50 Shares Royal Baking Pow. Com.
37 Shares Royal Baking Pow. Pfd.
BLAKE & REEVES
Tel. 1504 John. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Will buy—100 Autosales Gum & Choc.
50 Otis Elevator pfd.
100 International Nickel pfd.
50 Royal Bk. Powder pfd.
Will sell—50 Northern Securities
100 Otis Elevator com.
100 Pope pfd.
45 Sen Sen Chiclet.
WEED & GWYNNE,
35 Wall St., N. Y. City. Tel. Hanover 7907-8.

We Will Buy
Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.'s part-paid stock
TEFFT & COMPANY
5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

First Mortgage Bonds
of Railroad, Steamship, Public Service and Industrial Corporations, netting from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. Descriptive circulars on request.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(Established 1865) 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago

Federal Sugar Com.
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
34 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 855.

STOCKS WANTED

100 AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS PFD.
25 AMERICAN CHICLE COM.
25 AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM.
100 AMERICAN LITHOGRAPHIC COM.
100 AMERICAN COAL.
100 ARIZONA POWER COM. & PFD.
100 AMER. LIGHT & TRAC. COM. & PFD.
200 AMER. GAS & ELECTRIC COM. & PFD.
200 AMERICAN TRADING PFD. WITH COM.
50 AMERICAN GLUE CO. PFD. & COM.
100 AMOSKEAG MANUFACTURING.
50 APSLEY RUBBER PFD.
100 AEOLIAN COMPANY PFD.
200 AEOLIAN WEBER PIANO & P. COM.
100 AMERICAN FORK & HOE.
100 AMERICAN FELT PFD.
200 AMERICAN STOGIE PFD.
100 AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE COM.
100 AMERICAN AXE & TOOL.
200 APPALACHIAN POWER COM.
25 BROOKLYN UNION ELEVATED.
500 BABCOCK & WILCOX LIMITED.
100 BAKER (WALTER) COMPANY.
100 BUTTE ELEC. & POWER COM. & PFD.
100 BLISS (E. W.) COM.
100 BUFFALO, LOCKPORT & ROCHESTER.
100 CONN. RAILWAY & LIGHTING COM.
100 CRIPPLE CREEK CENTRAL COM. & PF.
100 COLWELL LEAD PFD.
200 CUBA RAILROAD PFD.
100 CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.
100 COMM'WLTH RY. & LT. COM. & PFD.
200 CUBAN AMERICAN SUGAR COM.
100 CANTON ELECTRIC PFD.
100 CENTRAL AGUIRRE SUGAR PFD.
100 DELAWARE, LACK. & WESTERN COAL
100 DOME MINES CO., L'TD.
100 DULUTH EDISON PFD.
100 EVERET GAS COM. & PFD.
200 FEDERAL SUGAR COM. & PFD.
25 GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE.
50 GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE.
200 HUDSON COMPANIES PFD.
200 HALL SIGNAL COM.
100 HERRING-HALL-MARVIN.
25 HOME FIRE INSURANCE.
200 HUDSON & MANHATTAN COM. & PFD.
50 HOOD RUBBER.
50 HARTFORD CARPET COM.
500 INTERNAT. PULP PFD. WITH COM.
200 ILLINOIS TRACTION COM.
100 INTERN'L EDUC'L PUB. COM. & PFD.
100 IDAHO OREGON LIGHT & POWER.
210 KANAWHA & MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
52 LAWYERS' MORTGAGE.
50 LACKAWANNA STEAMSHIP.
100 LOUIS. HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS PF.
500 LACKAWANNA RAILROAD OF N. J.
100 MISSISSIPPI RIVER PR. COM. & PFD.
100 MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
50 MURRAY COMPANY—DALLAS, TEXAS.
100 MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
100 MOHAWK VALLEY CO.
50 NEW ENGLAND INVEST. SEC. PFD.
250 NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECT. RYS. COM.
100 NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE.
100 NIAGARA FALLS POWER.
100 NOR. IDAHO & MONT. PWR. PFD.
100 OMAHA & COUNCIL BLUFFS ST. RY. PF.
100 PAINT CREEK COLLIERIES.
100 PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COM.
200 PENNSYLVANIA WATER & POWER.
100 PERE MARQUETTE R. R. 1ST PFD.
100 PERE MARQUETTE R. R. COM.
100 REPUBLIC RY. & LIGHT COM. & PFD.
100 ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG.
100 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COM.
100 SOUTHWESTERN RY. OF GEORGIA.
25 SEALSHIP OYSTER PFD.
50 SPRINGFIELD BREWERIES.
500 ST. JOE LEAD.
100 TRI-CITY RAILWAY & LIGHT PFD.
500 UNDERGROUND EL. RY. OF LONDON.
100 UNITED STATES CASUALTY.
200 WOOLWORTH (F. W.) COM. & PFD.

BONDS WANTED

$10,000 ALBANY HOME TEL. 6S. 1927.
10,000 ATLANTIC GAS LIGHT 5S, 1947.
10,000 CONSUMERS POWER 5S, 1929.
10,000 CUBA RAILROAD 1ST 5S, 1952.
5,000 CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR 6S, 1918.
10,000 CANTON-AKRON RAILWAY 5S. 1922.
10,000 CURRENT RIVER R. R. 5S, 1927.
10,000 DAYTON LIGHTING 5S. 1937.
10,000 DET. & PORT HURON S. L. 5S, 1950.
10,000 HUDSON RIVER WATER PR. 5S, 1929.
10,000 KANKAKEE GAS & EL. 5S, 1930.
15,000 K. C., CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD 5S.
5,000 K. C. RY. & L. 6S, 1912.
10,000 MARION CITY RAILWAY 6S, 1915.
10,000 MUNCIE, HART. & FT. WAYNE 5S.
10,000 MEXICAN IRRIGATION 4½S.
10,000 MEXICAN GOVT. INTERIOR 5S.
10,000 N. Y. & EAST RIVER GAS 5S, 1944.
10,000 OMAHA WATER 5S, 1946.
10,000 PILLSBURY-WASHBURN FLOUR 6S.
50,000 PENNA. WATER & PR. 5S, 1940.
10,000 PERE MARQUETTE CONS. 4S, 1951.
10,000 PLEASANT VALLEY COAL 5S, 1928.
15,000 REP. OF SAN DOMINGO 5S, 1954.
15,000 REP. OF CUBA INTERNAL 5S.
10,000 RATON (N. M.) WATER WKS. 5S, 1935.
25,000 SIERRA & SAN FRISCO PR. 2D 5S.
10,000 SUNDAY CREEK COLL. TR. 5S, 1944.
10,000 SCHENECTADY RAILWAY 4½S, 1953.
5,000 SOUTHERN INDIANA RY. 4S, 1951.
10,000 SANDUSKY, FREMONT & SO. 5S.
10,000 TOLEDO TERMINAL 4½S, 1957.
5,000 VERA CRUZ & PACIFIC 4½S, 1934.
10,000 WESTCHESTER ELEC. R. R. 5S, 1943.
10,000 YORK HAVEN WATER & PR. 5S, 1957.

STOCKS FOR SALE

50 AMERICAN BANK NOTE PFD.
100 AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS PFD.
200 AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS COM.
100 AMERICAN STOGIE COM.
50 AMERICAN PIANO COM. & PFD.
50 AMERICAN FELT PFD.
50 AMERICAN AXE & TOOL.
75 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COM.
200 AMERICAN THREAD PFD.
100 AMOSKEAG MFG. PFD. & COM.
100 ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COM.
200 ATLANTIC & DANVILLE RAILWAY.
50 ATLANTIC CITY GAS PFD.
50 BABCOCK & WILCOX.
100 BARNHARDT BR'S. & SPINDLER 1ST PF.
100 BARNHARDT BR'S & SPINDLER 2D PF.
10 BROOKLYN BOROUGH GAS.
15 CALIFORNIA EL. GENERATING PFD.
100 CHICAGO, INDIANA, LOUISVILLE PFD.
50 CONTINENTAL INSURANCE.
200 CAROLINA LIGHT & POWER.
300 CENTRAL FIRE WORKS PFD.
50 DULUTH-EDISON COM.
50 DELAWARE, LACK. & WESTERN COAL.
25 DIXON, (JOSEPH) CRUCIBLE.
10 DULUTH EDISON PFD.
100 ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE PFD.
55 FIDELITY-PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE.
100 FEDERAL LIGHT & TRAC. COM. & PFD.
200 FEDERAL UTILITIES PFD. WITH COM.
20 FARR ALPACA.
50 GERMAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE.
100 HELENA LIGHT & RAILWAY PFD.
100 HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS.
100 HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE.
100 INTERNATIONAL TEXT BOOK.
50 INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION.
100 INTERNATIONAL MOTOR PFD.
50 LORD & TAYLOR COM.
25 LORD & TAYLOR 1ST PFD.
100 LACKAWANNA RAILROAD OF N. J.
50 LACLEDE GAS PFD.
50 MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING.
30 METROPOLITAN SAFE DEPOSIT (N. Y.)
100 MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
100 NATIONAL LICORICE COM. & PFD.
100 NOR. IDAHO & MON. POWER COM.
250 NATIONAL FUEL GAS.
11 NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE.
100 N. Y. & JERSEY PFD. & COM. (RCTS.)
100 NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTRIC PFD.
100 POPE MANUFACTURING COM.
100 PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COM. & PFD.
50 PHELPS DODGE & CO.
100 PUGET SOUND ELECTRIC.
300 STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC PFD.
100 STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC COM.
50 SAFETY CAR HEATING & LIGHTING.
200 STANDARD SCREW PFD.
200 SHERIDAN COAL.
25 SEN SEN CHICLET
25 SEALSHIPT OYSTER COM.
21 TROW DIRECTORY.
100 TACOMA GAS PFD.
200 TACOMA GAS COM.
50 U. S. ENVELOPE COM.
100 U. S. WHIP COM.
200 U. S. FINISHING PFD.
100 U. S. FINISHING COM.
50 UNION TYPEWRITER 1ST PFD.
50 UNION TYPEWRITER 2ND PFD.
200 VIRGINIAN RAILWAY.
100 VANDALIA RAILROAD.
100 WASHBURN WIRE PFD.
100 WALTHAM WATCH PFD.
100 WALPOLE RUBBER PFD.
50 WILMINGTON GAS PFD.
25 WORCESTER GAS.
15 WESTERN RAILWAYS & LIGHT PFD.
60 WOODLAWN CEMETERY (BALTIMORE.)
300 WESTERN STATES GAS & EL. PFD.

BONDS FOR SALE

$5,000 ATLANTA, BIRM. & ATLANTIC 5S.
10,000 ARIZONA POWER 6S, 1933.
10,000 BUFF. & SUSQ. 4S, 1951.
25,000 BUFF. & SUSQ. 4½S, 1953.
3,000 BUFF. & L. ERIE TRACT. 5S, 1936.
10,000 BANGOR & AROOSTOOK 4S, 1951.
5,000 COLUMBUS GAS 5S, 1932.
10,000 CENTRAL COLO. POWER 5S, 1946.
5,000 GREAT WESTERN POWER 5S, 1946.
5,000 HOCKING VAL. PRODUCTS 5S, 1961.
10,000 INTERN'L STEAM PUMP 5S, 1929.
20,000 INDIAN REFINING 6S, 1918-21.
10,000 KANSAS CITY RY. & LT. 5S, 1913.
10,000 KEYSTONE TELEPHONE 5S, 1935.
5,000 LINCOLN TRACTION 5S, 1939.
10,000 MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER 5S, 1951.
10,000 NEW AMSTERDAM GAS 5S, 1948.
10,000 OTIS ELEVATOR 5S, 1920.
10,000 ONTARIO POWER 5S, 1943.
5,000 OHIO RIVER PASS. RY. 5S, 1957.
10,000 POCAHONTAS CONS. COL. 5S, 1957.
5,000 PAINT CREEK COLLIERIES 5S, 1956.
5,000 QUINCY GAS, EL. & HTG. 5S, 1935.
10,000 RHODE ISLAND SUBURBAN 4S, 1950.
10,000 SECOND AVENUE 5S, 1943.
10,000 ST. PAUL GAS LIGHT 5S, 1944.
5,000 TEXAS 6% NOTES, 1912--21.
25,000 UNDERGROUND EL. RY. (London) 6S

We specialize in New England Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks, Electric Light and Railway Securities.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO

Dealers in Unlisted and Inactive Securities of Railroads and Other Corporations in the United States and Elsewhere.

30 Broad St. **New York** **50 Congress St.** **Boston**

Private telephones between New York and Boston.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Inheritance Tax.

The recent amendment of the New York State inheritance tax law has been already beneficial, bankers say, in the relief of apprehension which so many people felt regarding the former statute. The high tax imposed under that law actually drove much money and securities out of this State, and many people were much disturbed who still left their securities here. Trust company officers say that they are hopeful that the reassurance will lead to the return to this State of the securities which the old law drove out of it.

⁂

A Large Trader's Profits.

One stock market operator, whose name has appeared frequently in the gossip of the financial district ever since the beginning of the heavy decline which set in around the first part of August and who has been much talked about in connection with the recent upturn in prices as he had been in connection with the previous selling, is credited with having realized profits during these last few months of not less than $7,000,000. The abruptness with which the market began to advance three weeks ago was well calculated to add very largely to previous profits on the other side of the market of any trader who was fortunate in choosing that time for changing his position.

⁂

The Attorney General's View.

Traders took some special interest of their own in what Attorney General Wickersham had to say about the workings of a bear pool in the cotton market in his reply to Representative Aiken of South Carolina, who is desirous of having the alleged bear cotton pool brought to account by the Government. The Attorney General, while denying knowledge of the existence of a bear pool, passed some comment on such an operation which read somewhat strangely to those accustomed to the ordinary methods of speculation. His reference in particular to a "bear corner" in a commodity and his suggestion that a bear pool would probably sell when the market was least able to absorb its offers so that the pool could in turn, as the Attorney General was quoted in some of the Washington dispatches, resell at a profit, were both puzzling to traders. Some at least of them were disposed to admit that there were ways of speculating of which they had no knowledge.

⁂

Lowering Western Rates.

No effort to settle the differences between the Ontario & Western, on one hand, and the Erie and Lackawanna on the other, has been made, but the Erie let it be known yesterday that it will stand pat on its platform, which is that no all-rail line to Chicago under 1,000 miles in length shall be allowed to take advantage of a differential without the Erie's sharing the same rate. The distance by the Ontario & Western and the Michigan Central is about 954 miles, while by the Erie it is 999 miles. The Erie, with its own tracks all the way and its freedom from alliance with other companies, holds the balance of power in any fight for Western business. For this reason railroad men expect to see the Ontario & Western yield, rather than bring down the rates on all the standard lines.

⁂

Bond Issue Rumored.

Newspaper men spent considerable time yesterday trying to locate a railroad company which it was rumored would shortly bring out an issue of $100,000,000 bonds. It was said at first that the New York Central would raise this sum by an offering of terminal bonds, but the road's bankers denied this, and intimated that there would be no important financing by that company until the consolidation plan had been worked out. Gossip then centred on a forthcoming issue of the Pennsylvania, Atchison, Burlington, or Southern Pacific. It was finally decided that the story had arisen from the authorization of $100,000,000 of convertibles by the Atchison, part of which may be offered as soon as conditions are favorable.

⁂

Looking for a Lehigh Melon.

Directors of the Lehigh Valley hold their regular monthly meeting in Philadelphia to-day, and some of the stockholders look for an announcement regarding the coal properties. One report yesterday was that the company would follow out a very simple scheme to divest itself of ownership of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. This was to increase the coal company's capital stock, which is now $1,965,000, to about $6,065,000, and to distribute it on the basis of one share for every ten shares of railroad stock to the Lehigh Valley stockholders. The report was that 10 per cent. dividends would then be paid on the coal stock, thus increasing the present return of 10 per cent. on the railroad shares to 11 per cent. A Director of the company denied, however, that any decision to segregate the coal properties had been arrived at.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
ANN ARBOR—			
1st week Nov...	$45,621	$44,872	$1,248
July 1-Nov. 7..	856,691	757,396	99,295
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
1st week Nov..	488,900	498,300	*9,400
July 1-Nov. 7..	9,089,100	9,181,300	*92,200
DENVER, NORTHWESTERN & PACIFIC—			
1st week Nov..	23,792	22,852	940
HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY—			
Week end. Nov. 12	48,601	44,033	4,568
Jan. 1-Nov. 12..	2,066,001	1,866,550	199,451
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
1st week Nov..	1,130,120	1,127,345	2,775
July 1-Nov. 7..	19,853,634	19,429,347	424,287
LONDON UNDERGROUND (Tubes)—			
Week end. Nov. 11	£15,400	£14,454	£946
July 1-Nov. 11.	238,360	230,749	7,611
LONDON UNDERGROUND (Metropolitan District)—			
Week end. Nov. 11	12,848	12,243	605
July 1-Nov. 11.	209,806	199,760	10,046
LONDON UNDERGROUND (London United Tramways)—			
Week end. Nov. 11	5,573	5,254	319
July 1-Nov. 11.	132,008	127,056	4,952

*Decrease.

UP-STATE BANK FIGURES.

The combined reports of State banks and trust companies outside of Greater New York for the week ended Nov. 11, 1911, as compiled by the State Banking Department, follow:

STATE BANKS.

		Increase.
Loans and discounts.....	$18,307,400	$344,600
Total deposits	110,426,900	994,800
Total reserve	23,285,500	875,900

Average reserve, 22.1 per cent; reserve required, 15 per cent.

TRUST COMPANIES.

		Increase.
Loans	$156,953,200	$206,200
Total deposits..	164,710,300	1,656,300
Total reserve	23,611,800	604,000

Average reserve, 15.1 per cent.; reserve required, 10 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway John W. Dixon, counsel for the company, and T. D. Heed, Assistant Secretary, were elected Directors to succeed Frank Trumbull and C. R. Gray, who resigned. These elections are merely temporary. Permanent Directors will be elected in the near future.

The unsold balance of $2,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the International Motor Company is being offered by Edward B. Smith & Co. and Pomroy Brothers at 97½. Subscription books close Nov. 18. This is a combination of the Mack Brothers Company with a plant at Allentown, Penn., and the Saurer Company, whose plant at Plainfield, N. J., has just been completed. The two plants will have a combined output of 2,000 trucks per annum.

$2,000,000

International Motor Company

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock (Trust Certificates)

Preferred as to Assets and Dividends

Authorized $4,000,000 Issued $2,815,000

Dividends payable quarterly, January, April, July, October 15.

No mortgage nor bonded debt may be created without the consent of 75% of outstanding preferred stock. Unusual precautions have been taken to strengthen the investment position of the Preferred stock. After December 31, 1914, the company is required to set aside 20% of the net earnings remaining after the dividend, as a *Reserve Fund* for buying in the Preferred Stock at not more than $120 a share. If the stock cannot be acquired at or below that price, the fund may be used for acquisition of property or equipment or held as a cash reserve part of the *Surplus Fund*. After payments into the *Reserve Fund* have aggregated $500,000, further payments are not required. Provision is made that no dividend shall be made on the Common stock in 1912 unless the company shall have set aside $210,000 surplus. No dividend is to be paid on the Common stock in 1913 unless the surplus shall have been increased to $400,000. In 1914 and thereafter the *Surplus Fund* must be not less than $500,000 and no dividends may be paid on the Common stock after that time when the *Surplus Fund* is below $500,000.

The International Motor Company has united under one management the two most successful American and European companies manufacturing commercial motor trucks:—The Mack Bros. Motor Car Co. with extensive plant in operation at Allentown, Pa.; The Saurer Motor Company with new modern plant at Plainfield, N. J.

The Mack Bros. Motor Car Co.

has been building gasoline motor trucks for twelve years. Some of the companies to which it has sold trucks are:

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
H. B. Claflin Co.
American Tobacco Co.
Otis Elevator Co.
R. H. Macy & Co.
The Texas Co.
Lowney Chocolate Co.
American Sugar Refining Co.
Anheuser Busch Brewing Co.
Pabst Brewing Co.

In the brewing trade alone 150 companies are using the Mack Trucks. They are also in use by numerous other large industries.

The Saurer Motor Co.

owns the exclusive rights to build the Saurer Truck in this country. Saurer Trucks have been manufactured abroad for 17 years, having factories in England, Germany, France, Switzerland and Austria. Imported Saurer Trucks have been purchased by:

Baldwin Locomotive Works
Standard Oil Co.
Bush Terminal Co.
National Lead Co.
Marshall Field & Co.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
Aeolian Piano Co.

and numerous other important companies.

The Saurer Truck is subsidized by France for its War Department, and the Russian Government is now negotiating for the purchase of these trucks.

Production

The Mack Bros. Company is now making trucks at the rate of 1,200 per year. With the output of the Saurer Plant a production of over 2,000 trucks is contemplated during the next 12 months.

Earnings

Messrs. Ernst & Ernst, Certified Public Accountants, report net earnings at the rate of over $500,000 per annum for the 6 months ended August 31, 1911. **Thus, without the assistance of the new Saurer plant, the Mack Bros. Co. alone earned at the rate of 2½ times the required dividend of $197,050 on the preferred stock outstanding.**

Management

The manufacturing and distributing strength of both companies is kept intact, Mr. C. P. Coleman, former President of the Saurer Company, becoming President of the International Motor Co. and Mr. J. M. Mack, former President of the Mack Bros. Motor Car Co. becoming Vice-President.

Mr. Otis H. Cutler, President of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., and formerly on the Executive Committee of the Saurer Company, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the new company.

The Board of Directors, in addition to the above, is as follows:

George B. Case, of White & Case, Attorneys.
Harry W. Davis, Secretary Delaware Trust Co.
Herbert H. Dean, of Edward B. Smith & Co., Bankers.
Frederick H. Eaton, Pres. American Car & Foundry Co.
Montgomery Hare, Attorney.
Martin E. Kern, former Vice-Pres. Mack Bros. Motor Car Co.
Arthur H. Lockett, of Pomroy Bros., Bankers.
Joseph S. Mack, former Treas. Mack Bros. Motor Car Co.
Hunter Marston, of Blair & Co., Bankers.
William G. Pearce, Vice-Pres. American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
Thomas E. Rush, Attorney.
Charles H. Sabin, Vice-Pres. of the Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.
W. D. Sargent, *Chairman*, Pres. Reading Steel Casting Co.
Benjamin Strong, Jr., Vice Pres. Bankers Trust Co., N. Y.
Warren A. Wilbur, Pres. E. P. Wilbur Trust Co., South Bethlehem.

The Company's directorate assures it the strongest financial facilities. A large majority of the stock is already placed in the hands of a group representing very influential business connections. Consequently the International Motor Company should be able to obtain a generous proportion of the large business in commercial vehicles which is now only in its initial stages.

The majority of the above issue having been sold, we offer, subject to prior sale, the balance of the International Motor Company 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock at

$97.50 Per Share

Subscriptions will be closed at noon on Saturday, November 18, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for, or to close the subscriptions at any time without notice.

Circular giving full particulars on request

Pomroy Bros
BANKERS
25 Pine Street
New York

Edward B. Smith & Co
BANKERS
Broad & Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia
27 Pine Street
New York

Sound Investments.

We will send you a carefully selected list of securities in which you can safely invest from $100 upwards and obtain therefrom an attractive rate of income.

At present we are offering an unusually attractive

First Mortgage 5% Bond

at a price to net the purchaser 5¼% per annum. The entire issue will be redeemed at 110 and accrued interest within 20 years through the operation of a compulsory sinking fund.

Other high-grade bonds, guaranteed both as to principal and interest, also guaranteed and preferred dividend paying stocks yielding from 5% to 6%, are described in circular form and will be mailed on application.

White & Co.
25 Pine Street Bankers New York

American Bank Note Company

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Investment Bonds AND Tax Exempt Guaranteed Stocks

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BUSINESS MEN

Is it feasible for business men to buy Stocks? If so, what methods should they follow in order to be successful?

A booklet by **Roger W. Babson** treats of this subject and will be mailed gratis.

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GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Netting to the Purchaser

5½%

in the following amounts:

2500	3750	5000	25000
2500	5000	45000	5000
7000	7500	2500	5000
3250	1000	2500	5000
5000	3500	2500	3750
3500	3750	3500	3750
3500	3750	3500	3500

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Bridge Plaza-North, Borough of Queens, New York City.
Booklet "A" sent free upon request.

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United States Motor
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Studebaker Corporation

Now in Press Free on Request
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Girard Trust Co.

PHILADELPHIA
Capital and Surplus $10,000,000
E. B. Morris, President

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York

80 BROADWAY Fifth Ave. & 38th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,900,000
Allows Interest on Deposits

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

Fifth Ave. & 34th St. 60 Broadway.
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MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY

Member N. Y. Clearing House
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United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
New York
CAPITAL and SURPLUS $6,000,000.
Personal and Business Accounts Invited

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS

Assets, $3,141,593.64

For FIFTEEN YEARS our shareholders have been receiving increasing dividends, and each year they have seen their shares increase in value. If this record interests you, write for particulars of our

CONVERTIBLE BONDS yielding 6.66%

CIRCULAR E.

METROPOLITAN DEPT.
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS,
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

WANTED—Prominent New York City bond house desires services of an experienced salesman to handle corporation and municipal bonds in Western Pennsylvania. Box X 316 Times Downtown.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTO Rico, located at San Juan, in the Island of Porto Rico, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

ANDRES CROSAS, President.
San Juan, Porto Rico, September 8, 1911.

THE AUDUBON NATIONAL BANK, located at 3,501 Broadway, City of New York, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

WILLIAM REIMERS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, Nov. 14, 1911.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the outstanding capital stock, payable December 1, 1911, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. Thursday, November 23, 1911. Transfer books close at three o'clock P. M. November 23, 1911, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. December 2, 1911.

J. W. ALLEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

55th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the fifty-fifth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable Nov. 29, 1911, to Stockholders of record at the close of business, Nov. 15, 1911. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the company, payable Dec. 1st, 1911, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 15th, 1911.

SCOTT BROWN, Secretary.
Nov. 7, 1911.

UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS CO.

New York, November 13, 1911.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on December 1, 1911, to stockholders of record on November 27, 1911, at 3 P. M.

MAURICE WERTHEIM, Secretary.

Safe Deposit Vaults

Every person having made a will, or owning important papers of any kind, or valuables that are liable to destruction by fire, or that might be stolen, should deposit them in a safe deposit vault. The vaults and coupon rooms of this company are located on the ground floor.

Boxes rent from $5.00 to $300.00 a year.

Fifth Avenue Branch

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

Fifth Avenue & 43rd Street

Main Office, 28 Nassau St. London Office, 33 Lombard St.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK
Capital and Surplus, $400,000
Deposits - - - $6,500,000

Merchants and others of responsibility and standing, who appreciate the services and facilities afforded by a conservative bank, and contemplate any change in their banking arrangements, or the opening of a new account, are invited to consider relations with this bank.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, The Farmers Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 219 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

8	377	843	1180	1569	1940	2406	3382
9	382	844	1193	1572	1945	2450	3495
14	384	846	1231	1582	1947	2463	3591
23	388	861	1240	1592	1954	2468	3599
27	401	865	1245	1598	1969	2471	3626
48	415	869	1268	1605	1975	2564	3634
61	418	875	1277	1642	1981	2608	3645
66	425	889	1290	1648	1986	2634	3650
75	451	895	1297	1667	1990	2650	3681
90	453	899	1305	1684	1995	2658	3682
125	466	905	1329	1692	2001	2661	3685
126	531	919	1353	1696	2011	2672	3699
130	536	923	1367	1698	2014	2729	3700
160	548	929	1386	1707	2024	2730	3701
161	703	939	1390	1709	2044	2824	3728
190	713	952	1394	1755	2068	2933	3757
201	717	958	1414	1756	2070	3019	3812
228	741	963	1435	1757	2158	3024	3839
245	750	978	1438	1765	2176	3038	3840
260	756	1019	1439	1771	2182	3042	3851
282	766	1044	1450	1781	2234	3060	3864
309	768	1046	1457	1782	2242	3072	3869
318	772	1060	1463	1784	2246	3080	3919
331	774	1079	1475	1786	2254	3142	
332	808	1097	1492	1886	2363	3208	
338	811	1128	1508	1889	2381	3272	
346	828	1139	1520	1905	2388	3328	
353	836	1169	1567	1939	2395	3344	
							219

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz., 110 per centum, and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the sixth day of January, 1912.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company
By THORNWELL FAY,
President.
New York, November 7, 1911.

$1,120,000 Passaic Valley Sewer Bonds

CITY OF NEWARK

Public bids will be received by the Comptroller of the City of Newark, New Jersey, until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of November, nineteen hundred and eleven, at the office of the Comptroller, in the City Hall, city of Newark, New Jersey, for the purchase of the following issue of bonds:

$1,120,000 Passaic Valley Sewer Bonds

dated December 1, 1911, proceeds to be used in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved March 18, 1907, and the amendment, approved March 24, 1910.

The above issue of bonds will be fifty-year bonds and be registered or coupon and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and will contain a clause giving the city of Newark the option to pay the same at any time after forty years from their date. No bids will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest.

Circulars giving conditions governing bids and particulars respecting the financial condition of the city will be mailed upon request.

Dated November 11, 1911.
TYLER PARMLY, Comptroller,
City Hall, Newark, N. J.

To Bondholders of The Citizens Gas Company of Jacksonville, Fla.

You and each of you are notified that under the provisions contained in the bonds and the mortgage dated December 1, 1906, given by The Citizens Gas Company of Jacksonville Fla., to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Trustee, to secure the issue and payment of bonds issued thereunder, that the Jacksonville Gas Company of Jacksonville, Fla. successor to said The Citizens Gas Company has determined by due and legal corporate action to redeem each and all of the outstanding bonds of said The Citizens Gas Company issued under said mortgage dated December 1, 1906, and to that end it has deposited with the said United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Trustee, Fifty-five Cedar Street, New York, N. Y., funds as in said mortgage provided with which to redeem each and all of said outstanding bonds by the payment of the principal and interest thereon to December 1, 1911, and a premium of ten (10) per cent on the principal of each of said bonds, and you are requested to present said bonds to said Trustee for redemption December 1, 1911, and you are notified that after December 1, 1911 interest on said bonds will cease.

Jacksonville Gas Company
By KNOWLTON L. AMES, President
Dated October 25, 1911

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS OF
THE DICKSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that all the outstanding bonds of the Dickson Manufacturing Company being Nos. 1 to 4, 11, 18, 25, 28 to 30, 32, 37, 38, 40, 41, 44 to 46, 60 to 67, 72, 73, 80 to 82, 105, 110, 111, 119, 120, 131, 241 to 248, 250 to 299, 306 to 310, 312 to 325, 327, 828, 833, 885, 395, 601, 602, 607 to 610, 623, 634, 640, 641, 666 to 671, 689, 690, 693 to 695, 705 to 709, 746, 747, 749, 773 to 776, 781 to 787, 804 to 808, 844, 855, 892 to 900, 901 to 909, 920, 922 to 924, 928 to 930, 934 to 944, 948, 949, 958 to 962, 1,017, 1,050, (all numbers inclusive,) issued under and secured by a mortgage to the undersigned as Trustee, dated November 1, 1897, have been called for payment and redemption at 102½ and interest, on the 1st day of November, 1911, as in said mortgage provided, and on and from said date the interest on said bonds shall cease and determine, and the coupons representing such future interest shall be void and of no force or effect.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Why Speculate

When This Legitimate Investment Offers Such Attractive Profits?

Here is the CONSERVATIVE investor's opportunity to participate in big, sure profits earned by the new COTTON COMBING GIN—the device which is gradually replacing the old-style Saw Gin.

We are increasing the capital of our profitable going plant in order to install additional machinery so that we can manufacture all parts of Gin outfits and increase our output.

Our earnings will be trebled by this increased capacity.

Our COMBING GIN is the first PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENT on the old cotton Saw Gin invented by Eli Whitney in 1792. The advantages of our COMBING GIN are:

- **REDUCTION** of waste to a minimum.
- **INCREASING** the Ginner's output.
- **INCREASING** the value of the raw cotton from one-half cent to three cents a pound, because the COMBING process does not injure the fibre as the Saw Gin does.
- **HANDLING** wet, lumpy seed cotton and bolls that cannot be handled by any other Gin.

Hundreds of our Gins have been in use for more than two years and are giving profitable results.

Our book, "A Primer of the Cotton Combing Gin," sent free on request, shows you how your investment is amply secured by our assets and by the scope of our patents; gives full information as to who we are and how the big profits are absolutely assured to investors in this proposition.

$100,000 worth of our stock is offered at $100 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

Subscriptions for one to 100 shares will be accepted—not more than 100 shares will be issued to any one party. Arrangements can be made on a monthly payment basis, if desired.

Our present capital is $150,000, fully paid.

For full particulars and the book, address

J. W. Lindau, Forty-fifth St. Exchange, Suite 1,008 New York,

where Gin is on display, or

SOUTHERN COMBING GIN CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

REFERENCES—Any Bank in Chattanooga.

Subscriptions and checks should be sent to our fiduciary agent, the

CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Careful investigation of this proposition is solicited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following described Debenture Bonds of the

NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING CO., Ltd.

amounting in the aggregate to the sum of Thirty-six thousand five hundred pounds (£36,500) Sterling, have been drawn for redemption, in accordance with the conditions of Sinking Fund contained in the Deed of Trust of the New York Belting & Packing Company, Ltd., to the Knickerbocker Trust Co., Trustee, dated February 9th, 1891.

7	264	680	1054	1342	1575	1898
15	265	688	1055	1346	1577	1901
25	275	702	1061	1347	1578	1903
35	277	723	1064	1350	1579	1905
37	278	739	1068	1359	1586	1912
39	280	742	1070	1361	1587	1913
41	282	745	1072	1370	1588	1943
54	283	747	1094	1371	1590	1952
56	284	749	1096	1374	1600	1953
60	285	754	1100	1388	1602	1957
61	286	783	1102	1389	1603	1958
62	287	803	1118	1397	1608	1979
63	315	804	1124	1398	1609	1980
69	325	805	1126	1405	1613	1984
73	327	806	1127	1407	1615	1987
82	333	807	1129	1411	1619	1994
84	345	808	1130	1413	1641	1997
94	351	809	1144	1414	1646	2003
99	353	810	1147	1415	1649	2004
105	357	811	1152	1425	1667	2005
106	360	825	1153	1433	1677	2011
110	368	827	1155	1435	1680	2019
125	370	865	1184	1449	1683	2020
126	375	867	1186	1456	1693	2023
130	377	882	1196	1478	1698	2027
131	393	899	1205	1482	1700	2028
158	430	916	1209	1498	1702	2029
160	432	924	1212	1500	1715	2030
164	433	925	1220	1502	1728	2031
165	461	927	1222	1504	1729	2032
169	487	931	1224	1506	1731	2035
170	488	932	1227	1507	1744	2037
183	489	933	1228	1508	1745	2038
186	503	936	1232	1511	1746	2042
188	504	949	1234	1512	1747	2045
189	512	968	1236	1514	1754	2086
197	513	975	1244	1529	1756	2118
198	518	991	1257	1534	1758	2120
199	520	992	1264	1537	1768	2121
205	527	994	1279	1541	1769	2125
206	528	997	1282	1542	1778	2135
212	531	1012	1287	1547	1798	2158
216	541	1017	1289	1549	1799	2165
218	559	1023	1300	1550	1807	2178
228	564	1025	1305	1554	1830	2207
229	607	1032	1307	1556	1835	2216
230	610	1040	1317	1558	1839	2220
231	628	1041	1320	1559	1845	2228
232	633	1045	1323	1564	1851	2232
237	670	1046	1331	1566	1870	2246
238	671	1047	1333	1571	1876	2247
250	679	1052	1334	1573	1887	2249
255						

Total...365

Payment of said Debenture Bonds will be made on and after January 1st, 1912, at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company**, 60 Broadway, New York City, New York, at the rate of $533.50 for each Debenture of £100. Interest on Debentures drawn for redemption will cease on the first day of January, 1912.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By CHARLES H. KEEP, **President**,
October 18, 1911.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 5th day of December, 1911, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $28,584.86. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.—By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1911.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

592—Catharine Lehman et al., plaintiffs in error, v. State of Indiana on the relation of Charles W. Miller, Attorney General—Dismissed, with costs.

67—H. L. Deneen et al., plaintiffs in error, v. the Tax Title Co. of Richmond—Dismissed, with costs.

68—Marion W. Savage, appellant, v. William J. Jones, Jr., State Chemist, &c.—Passed, to be restored to call under Section 9, Rule 26.

190—The United States, petitioner, v. Leopold Baruch.—Argument continued for respondent and continued for petitioner.

60—United States of America ex rel. Lucy Ann Turner et al., plaintiffs in error, v. Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, and 445—The United States of America ex rel. Lillie Lowe et al., plaintiffs in error, v. Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior.—Argued.

61—Antonio Joaquin Luis Sanchez de Larragoiti et al., plaintiffs in error, v. Salvador Castello et al.—Continued.

63—The United States of America et al., plaintiffs in error, v. Congress Construction Co. et al.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Nov. 15: Nos. 63, 66, 280, 884, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 40—C R R of N J v. Colasurdo. 14—Brown v. Hitritz. 15—Russell v. Poor. 27—U S v. Williams. 28—In re Gurlitt-Manning Co. 30—N Y, O & W Ry v. Cornell Stbt Co. 46—Wood v. Cunard S S Co. 47—Drew v. U S. 50—Cameron v. U S. 53—U S v. Wells. 54—U S v. Ireland. 55—U S v. Sully. 56—U S v. Dally.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J. Preferred calendar. 62—Ambrozawikus v. P & R Coal & Iron Co. 95—Atrata v. Penn Coal Co. 82—Davis v. International Salt Co. 98—U S v. Ford. 107—Lehtoner v. N Y, N H & H R R. 108—U S v. Holmes. 112—U S v. Fitts. 126—Braimann v. N Y, N H & H R R. 135—Seymour v. N Y, N H & H R R. 166—U S v. Dickinson. 168—Bodicker v. Sayles. 179—Meyers v. N Y, N H & H R R. 193—Drabney v. Lukens I & S Co. 196—Keane v. C R R of N J. 198—Huff v. N Y, N H & H R R. 131—Rosenberger v. L & H Ry. 132—Pitney v. same. 133—Harrington v. same. 69—Beagle v. Barrett.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Admiralty. 82—N Y & Porto Rico S S Co v. Aetna Ins Co. 21—Banta v. Stbt Yale. 166—S S Regulus, Limitation, &c. 136—Gillen v. City of N Y. 175—P J Towing Co v. Scow No 134.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Dowling, JJ. Enumerated motions. 237—Admiral Realty Co v. Gaynor. 180—Condit v. Onward Const Co. 201—Schelling v. Western Elec Co. 192—Backer v. Ratzkowsky. 174—Federal Sanitary C & R Co v. Loeb. 203—De Jong v. B G Behrman Co. 204—Schlechter v. Berger Mfg Co. 206—Ernst v. Dettmer. 207—Furniss v. Furniss. 208—People v. Scheuren. 209—Dippolita v. Brown. 210—Cassano v. Brown. 213—Matter of Sepauer. 215—Joline v. City of N Y. 217—Niagara Wood Working Co v. Oussani Const Co. 218—Mercantile Nat Bank v. Silverman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Seabury J. Litigated motions. 1—Knick Trust Co v. Sabine. 2—Koch v. Nassau Elec R R. 3—McCullough v. Guerrieri. 4—Williard v. Williard. 5—Ryan v. Weill. 6—Werner v. Werner. 7—Beal v. Doane. 8—McCullough v. Guerrieri. 9—Miehling v. Ehret, Jr. 10—People v. Cohn. 11—Brown v. Monaghan. 12, 13—Nolan v. Bklyn H R R Co. 14—Judge v. N Y C & H R R R. 15—Simon v. Fraze. 16—Weinberg v. B H R R. 17—Shortt v. Townshend. 18—Fallis v. Fallis. 19—People's Surety Co v. Katz. 20—People v. Schmalzbach. 21—Marino v. Marino. 22—Gordon v. Cox. 23—People v. Keitel. 24—Schram v. Abrahams. 25—Oppenheimer v. Kalman. 26—Hills v. Cunard S S Co. 27—In re Jackson Co. 28—Dworsky v. Cinnaman. 29—Caughey v. Lewis. 30 to 35—Chapman v. Waterman Co. 36—In re Am Christian Hospital of Ceserea. 37—Hamilton v. Meyer. 38—City of N Y v. Auelletta. 39—Peerless Cork and Seal Co v. Zinsser. 40, 41—Vivian v. Fuller. 42—Peerless Cork and Seal Co v. Zinsser. 43—Bicske v. Bicske. 44—Stevenson Brew Co v. Junction Realty Co. 45—Harvey v. Harvey. 46—Olnick v. Olnick. 47—State Bank v. European Fur Co. 48—Seavennelli v. Movo. 49—Riley v. Preston. 50—Goosman v. Rieser. 51—Oceanic Pub Co v. Carlton Pub Co. 52—Epstein v. Schmalhausen. 53, 54—Fairclough v. Hurtig. 55—In re Hartman & Co. 56—Erfermann v. Hengsheim. 57—Frest v. Pitts. 58—In re Cowan. 59—Ettelson v. Meryash. 60—Danziger v. Rieser. 61—Nightingale v. Nightingale. 62—Barck v. Grasmuck. 63—Schallaci v. Gillings. 64—Slavisky v. Freedman. 65—In re Brembacher. 66—Schweitzreich v. Kashowitz. 67—Wiesenberg v. Lieberman. 68—Berney v. Adriance. 69—Kohn v. Kohn. 70—Paul, Jr, v. Conover. 71—Hlavacek v. McKenna. 72—J C Vreeland Bldg Co v. Lethian. 73—L & S Reliable Stamp Co v. Black & White. 74—Duncan v. Duncan. 75—Tulchin v. Tulchin. 76—In re Berkowitz. 77—Macaulay v. Swarts. 78—Nightingale v. Nightingale. 79—Moscowitz v. Shatzkin. 80—Rubinstein v. Rubenstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Motions. Demurrer. 331—Vose v. Conklin. Preferred causes. 4108—Gollo v. Knox Const Co. 4133—Rode v. Rode. 3816—Freiermuth v. Freiermuth. 4039—Licht v. Licht. General calendar. 1000—Godley v. Crandall & Godley Co. 2997—Prout v. Eltenbenz. 2998—Rivara v. Donohue. 1496—Cissel v. Giles. 2720—Miami Valley Gas Co v. Mills. 2431—Bijur v. Owens. 807—Buckman v. Rieser. 2057—Davis v. Marshall. 336—Ryttenberg v. City & County Holding Co. 2529—Leslie v. Lee. 2910—Spears v. Spears. 2382—Passman v. Backer. 2106—Galligan v. Murphy. 1820—Schleider v. Dexter. 1625—Bernheim v. Jenney. 1354—Furniss v. Furniss. 1513—Switzerland Gen Ins Co of Zurich v. N Y C & H R R R. 1260—Hatch v. Warren. 2828½—Plaia v. Plaia. 3100—Humpfer v. Humpfer. 3102—Maloney v. Oppenheim R Co. 3138—Weinert v. Elbe. 3150—Zalkind v. Chapman. 3153—Potter v. Fitzgerald. 3174—Clarke v. The Precious Metals Corp. 3315—Brown Realty Co v. Gordon. 3337—Sweet v. Jackson. 3341—Driver v. Silberberg. 3380—McDonald v. McDonald. 3386—Menne v. Poeschmann. 3392—Faulhaber v. Faulhaber. 3439—Rives v. Bartlett. 433—Norment v. Wittman. 2905—Bengulat v. Bengulat. Undefended divorces. 3918—Busching v. Busching. 3947—Greene v. Greene. 4202—Church v. Church. 4203—Guy v. Guy. 4204—Forino v. Forino. 4205—Strube v. Strube. 4206—Cohen v. Cohen. 4207—Burkhardt v. Burkhardt. 4208—Fleigner v. Fleigner. 4209—Lean v. Lean. 4210—De Johannis v. de Johannis. 4211—Eufemia v. Eufemia. 4212—Rich v. Rich. 4213—Sloan v. Sloan. 4214—Carson v. Carson. 4215—Meding v. Meding. 4216—Lewis v. Lewis. 4217—Carkhuff v. Rohrs. 4218—Schmagold v. Schmagold. 4219—Franci v. Franci. 4220—Marshall v. Marshall. 4221—Karp v. Karp. 4222—Taylor v. Taylor. 4223—Eisemann v. Eisemann. 4256—Cunningham v. Cunningham.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J.—Criminal Term. 1—William J. Cummins.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marcus, J. Criminal calendar. 1—Harry Cutler. 2—Edward Keigan. 3—Thomas Gallagher. 4—George Gilbert. 5, 6—Samuel Klein. 7—William Hart. 8—Theresa Amodio. 9—James McGarry. 10—Edward R. Cook. 11—Michael Perrelli. 12—Max Weinstein. 13—John Brennan. 14—Joseph Burke. 15—Louis Kuchenmeister. 16—Harry A. Hayden. 17—Solomon Antokolitz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—4866—Shadbolt v. Woodcock. 4988—McElroy v. Goldstein. 4711—Taneser v. Schomer. 5474—Matter of Morris. 4304—People ex rel Murphy v. Higgins. 3013—Werner v. Heinze. 3955—Coon v. Miller. 5275—Horton v. Board of Education. 5286—Fuchs v. same. 5348—Moses v. Fernwood Nursery. 5288—Dempsey v. Board of Education. 5287—Keenan v. same. 5285—People ex rel Loew v. Prendergast. 5099—Duryea v. Hamilton. 4838—Cook & Bernheimer Co v. Hobby. 5347—Phila Nat Bank v. Blake. 5146—Windsor Trust Co v. Boross. 4756—Southerland v. Penfield. 5437—Herman v. R. T. McMurray Co. 5333—Tieber v. Urbanski. 5279—Jacobs v. Kellerman. 5312—Candee, Smith & Howland Co v. Gerson Const Co. 5402—Schoonmaker v. Abrams. 5278—Stewart v. Dewey. 5341—Jackson v. Fetherston.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McCall, J. 98—Grover v. Am Victoria Hotel Co. 1622—Keller v. Am. Bottlers' Pub Co. 2321—Ohmeis v. Keller. 2466—Ludorff v. Keller. 2323—Schroeder v. Keller. 2437—Am Bottlers' Pub Co v. Keller. 2311—Cohen v. Langel. 2318—Langel v. Cohen. 2391—Lieben v. Paul. 2375—Wahl v. Josephson. 2376—Weill v. Bardes. 2435—Rocker v. City of New York. 2886—Barone v. City of New York. 2446—Kirchatsky v. Krischok. 2536—Skallo v. Stewart Auto Co. 2320—Ricci v. Abeloff. 2624—Rosan v. Horton. 2631—Thompson v. City of New York. 2695—Cusack v. Jackson. 2701—Mullin v. Alfert. 2719—Sigl v. Rainier Motor Truck Co. 2720—Estren v. Barlet. 2762—Glebner v. N Y Transp Co. 2537—Orogia v. Metal Stamping Co. 2628—Krebaum v. N Y Transp Co. 2564—Wright v. Victoria Hotel Co. 2752—Krugells v. Waterbury Brass Co. 2187—Rechten v. City of New York. 2269—Hirsh v. Folgeman. 539—Barber v. Flagenheimer. 2408—Herchman v. Lissberger. 2544—Freed v. Barber Asphalt Pav Co. 2524—Guttman v. Boles. 2548—Matthews v. American Bill Posting Co. 2591—Byrne v. N Y Livery & Auto Co. 2672—Bloomenfield v. Schramm. 2707—Hansson v. Silleck. 2716—Gallagher v. Birdsall. 2718—Byrne v. N Y Livery & Auto Co. 1469—Milligan v. Fifth Ave Coach Co. 2500—Shifrin v. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Neuburger, J.—2219—Roberts v. Fitzhugh. 2221—Rosenbloom v. Maryland Cas Co. 122—Saltzman v. Poldstein. 2675—Power v. Ashworth. 2752—Warren v. Bellino. 5389—Hudson River Tel Co v. City of N Y. 3893—City of N Y v. Engeldrum. 3889—Same v. Cunningham. 212—Coggey v. Watson. 272—Landay Bros v. Astor Trust Co. 2136—Adams v. Blair. 4323—Cohen v. Giveen Mfg Co. 3046—Moran v. Penn Cement Co. 2993—Greenberg v. U S Grand Lodge, I O S J. 1570—Schultze v. Huttlinger. 2128—Little v. Martin. 4340—Kenny v. Welsh. 2882—Block Light Co v. Cont Import Co. 3035—Kahn v. Hollander. 1038—Hunter v. Vicario. 1288—Amos v. Brown. 999—Charlton v. Nichols. 5464—Crawford v. Dabie. 523—Lamura v. Horwitz. 698, 699—Simonson v. Byles. 2471—Roth v. Brann. 2070—Kaempfer v. Seidl. 788—Lozenby v. Automatic Platen Press Co. 948½—Williams Eng & Cont Co v. City of N Y. 2710—Crompton v. Seaich. 2645—Peace-Dols Mfg Co v. Royalton Woolen Co. 2817—Malcolm v. Leggett. 1329—Sternberger v. Megargel. 1655—Quinn v. Nelson. 1656—Same v. Eichmann. 1686—Pluemer v. Berwind. 1710—Hollander v. King. 2153—J McNeil Co v. Peoples. 2154—Rae v. Pioneer Fruit Co. 2377—Clarke v. City of N Y. 2714—Gabriel Blake Co v. P J Rainey Pier Co. 4613—Acharan v. Samuels Bros. 1986—Byles v. Simonson. 1996—Am Woolen Co v. Goldberg. 2301—Tucker v. Schwed. 2969—Hammer v. Kissel. 1973—Allis & Chalmers Co v. Elliott. 1880, 1881—City of N Y v. Church. 2109—Cont Finance Co v. Southack.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Contested will: Henry Jacobs. Wills for probate: Alexander MacDonald, William T Thomas, Elizabeth T Stuyvesant, Hamet L Hamplan, Elsie A Pell, William N Coles, Daniel Scully, Louis P Laznean, Carolyn Doctor, Nanette Weber, Marrion F Batgate, Isabel Bogert.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills: Beresford Pickhardt, Thomas W Gerard, William H Whitnel, Catherine L McNespie.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McAvoy, J. 3583—Pizzuto v. Herrman. 3627—Barents v. Smith. 3630—United Film Co v. Motion Picture D & S. 3607—Blumberg v. Bergman. 3608—Schutzer v. same. 3638—Goldstein v. The B & M. 3409—Caesar v. Weisman. 3646—Brundage v. Marshall. 3651—Raabe v. Metz. 3656—Scheinberg v. Crescent Silk Skirt Co. 3657—Wilson v. Heck. 3623—Sichel v. Hassett. 3559—Colwell Lead Co v. D'Ambria. 3651—Colwell Lead Co v. D'Ambria. 3385—Carnegie Trust Co v. Harrison. 3663—Rosenkranz v. Starr. 3664—Aronin v. Rutchih. 3589—Forrester v. Corbo. 3590—Tolsky v. Seletsky. 3600—Knickerbocker Silk Co v. Lowenstein. 3587—Wolowitz v. Friedman. 3675—McCormack v. Williams. 3676—Ellenoer v. Gerringer. 3628—Blanken v. Seinwender. 3629—N Y Car Wheel Co v. Blake. 3666—Smith v. L A Cushman B Co. 3585—Gerson v. Blank. 3586—Asch v. same. 3671—Lippen v. Cohen. 3641—Eppens Smith Co v. Ten Broeck Co. 3615—Dobiner v. P Zellenka & Son. 3542—Spiro v. Brenner. 3610—Buchman v. Bieler. 3588—Wolowitz v. Karp. 3483—Jaffe Mayer Co v. Radin. 3633—Robinson v. Robinson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., La Fetra, J.; Part II., Lynch, J.; Part III., Green, J.; Part V., Finelite, J.; Part VI., O'Dwyer, C. J.; Part VII., Delehanty, J.; Part VIII., Smith, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III., at 9:45 A. M. 4540—Pertotnek v. Gerlach. 4550—Katz v. Shapiro. 4561, 4562—De Negro v. Chistman. 4573—Aarons v. Grosky. 2913—Fowler v. McCrum & Howell Co. 4396—Gray v. Degnon Cont Co. 4524—Kane v. Linch. 4532—Shamforoff v. Man Ladies' Hat Co. 4461—Horn v. Breakstone. 4468—Taglearini v. Herdt. 4451—Klein v. Splitdorf. 4292—Bartholomew v. Roblitzek. 4218—Retter v. Int R T Co. 4054—Amedo v. Atiere. 4536—Pierce v. Reliance Paint Co. 4537—Eisen v. Propos. 4538—McLean v. Seacombe. 4546—Chesebrough v. Western Union Tel Co. 4548—Wolnisky v. Laske. 4558—Strapkie v. Federal Iron Metal Co. 4564—Marchotski v. Kennedy. 4572—O'Connor v. Mahoney. 4578—Powers v. Gotthelf. 3835—Phillips v. Sloat. 4107—Smyrk v. Winn. 4133—Torspisovsky v. J Hood Wright Hospital. 4228—Bergen v. Bloomingdale. 4281—Siegel v. Gallert. 4370—Weiselman v. Goldstein. 8735—Hano Cravat Co v. Reiling. 4264, 4313—Itkin v. Int R T Co. 523—Hamilton v. Mendhem. 3293—Park Av Holding Co v. Levenson Wrecking Co. 4374—Petterson v. Whitner. 4266—Brawman v. Int R T Co. 3710½—Rudinsky v. Marshall Field Co. 4346—Horan v. Cramp. 4347—Scheffer v. Am R E Co. 2598—Rabinowitz v. de Jong. 810½—Alexander Dickson Co v. Spellberg. 4427—Steinberger v. Rosenberg. 4409—Turansky v. Goldstein. 4586—McGrath v. Diorle. 4587—Whalen v. Gilroy. 4588—Grunstern v. Auspacher. 4590—Donlin v. Mills. 4591—Pascault v. Steinhardter. 4594—Donniens v. Giehl. 4595—Laird v. Schlanger. 4596—Fidelity & Cas Co v. Lefcount. 4600—Goldstein v. Korches.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Bischoff, J. In re Rosenthal—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT.—Guy, J. Younker v. Moses—Chase Millen. William Messer Co v. Peto Realty Co.—Louis Lande.

SUPREME COURT.—Seabury, J. Ines v. McCrea—William Stickney.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Bischoff, J. George W. Smith v. Margaret Morrison—Edgar C. Leavy-Craft. Henry Feldman v. Philip Krauss—Albert Sanders.

CITY COURT.—Donnelly, J. Joseph R. Potter v. Charles W. Pine—John F. Conway. Louis W. Prager v. Charles Wein—Albert J. Rifkind. Simon Schenwetter v. Abraham Verstanding—Philip Cohen. Abraham S. Siegel v. Charles Lapman—Irving Joseph.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Second Judicial Department.—Jenks, Burr, Carr, Woodward, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 317—B H R R v. B C R R. 300 M E—Van Wagoner v. Buckley. 828—Hintze v. N Y C & H R R R. 861—Craig v. Hamilton Terminal Co. 967—Swann v. Bakers Surety Co. 454—People v. Montelione. 602—People v. Misiani. 851—Jeffcott v. Roebling Co. 978—Bilicki v. S I Shipbuilding Co. 906 M A—Erde v. Plotsky. 946—Carcione v. McDonald. 904—Laughlin v. C I & B R R. 818—Wright v. McConnell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J.—1317—Somerville v. City of N Y. 1158—Todaro v. Somerville Realty Co. 1169—Huber v. Ahlers. 369—Verney v. Goodman. 1163—Weaver v. Stephenson. 1460—Skelton v. Monroe Investing Co. 1462—King v. Litchfield. 1464—Reisler v. Werner. 1465—Norwood v. Norwood. 1466—Utting v. Rose. 1467—Isaacs v. Bennet. 1468—Mandeltout v. Katz. 1470—Altman v. Altman. 1471—Metro-Lumber Co v. Levinson. 1267—McKeon v. McKeon. 1441—Bossert v. Le Shen Realty Co. 1384—Donlon v. Donlon. 1449—Heaney v. O'Brien Realty Co. 1439—Dooley v. Myers Realty Co. 1448—Boccasecca v. Boccasecca. 1247—Robinson v. Galewski. 980—Falding v. Falding. 1369—Stehlin-Miller Co v. Liberty Av Theatre. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1473.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Garrett, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Blackmar, J.; Part VI., Jaycox, J.; Part VII., Maddox, J. 2633—Walters v. Nassau R R. 2661—Breslin v. Brooklyn El R R. 2672—Pastre v. Nassau R R. 5286—Forsell v. Wiener. 1354—Gabler v. Blyn & Sons. 867—Bienfeld v. Silverstadt et al. 2313—Terwilliger v. Long Island R R. 1562—People ex rel Victory v. Spooner. 1994—Boneparth v. B H R R. 2030—Tengstrom v. Rodgers et al. 1508—Albrecht v. Brooklyn Foundry Co. 2009—Weintraub v. B H R R. 2018—Cross v. City of N Y. 2052—Lateel v. Brooklyn El R R. 2220—Pipezinski v. Star Pub Co. 2520—Eckert v. B H R R. 2240—Brown Paint Co v. Reilly. 1844—La Gratto v. Becker. 1317—McCullough v. Modern Ben Hur Co. 1183—Turner v. Scharman & Sons. 2017—Pescatore v. Zimmerman. 2164, 2165—Hetherington v. Interboro Rap Tran. 2443—Shapiro v. Rosenthal. 2032—Lenk v. Manley. 5139—Eveline v. Eveline. 1643—Wilson v. City of N Y. 1628—Steenbergh v. B H R R. 1575—Dowdell v. Sackett & Wilhelm. 1687—Thomas v. Springer. 1781—Rosenberg v. B H R R. 1840—Steier v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 2651—Harding v. Meyer. 5178—Gresham Blank Book Co v. Bryan. 1715—Manning v. Requa Mfg Co. 2127—Engebretsen v. Nassan R R. 2008—Crystal v. B H R R. 4892—Graf & Hauck Co v. Werner. 1530—Goldstein v. Hicks. 1195—Dubois v. Hobby et al. 1966—Patterson v. Frank.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 1450—Guire v. Bischoff. 2119—Kerrigan v. Felstein. 1848—Berman v. Nassau R R. 2099—Silverstein v. Bregstein. 2129—Smith v. Henninger. 661, 662—Drygall v. Lazarus. 4313—Walker v. Board of Education. 4593—Iskiyan v. Eastern Carpet Co. 4619—Williams v. Smith & Sons Co. 4426—Denicola v. Wolovitz. 5123—Long Island R R v. National Surety Co. 5307—Heyman v. Rosenkrantz. 5484—Carey v. Moore. 5363—Anderson v. Conzen & Son. 5542—Newman v. Newman. 5260—Miller v. Winfield. 4511—Wright v. Smith et al. 4596—Levy v. Michaels. 1439—Doherty v. City of New York et al. 2507—Coramagna v. same. 2432—Colin v. Friendship Dairy. 2331—Klein v. Wenschel. 1680—Cohen v. Wells. 1204—Bannon v. Cole. 2537—Valentine v. Prosnitz. 2608—Adler v. Danziger. 1613—Flaherty v. Coney I & B R R. 1171—Bollerman v. Seacoast Amusement Co. 2139, 2142—Rothenberg v. Nassau R R. 2216—Bronstein v. Brooklyn El R R. 1556—Lewis v. Koch. 1845, 1846—Jordan v. Warnecke. 2174, 2221—Tapolski v. B H R R. 2199—Brady v. Nassau R R. 5452—Pearson v. Liberty Av Theatre. 4781—Manneschmidt v. Reisenberger. 2081—Heslin v. Rodgers & Co. 1720—Searle v. Nassau R R. 2237—Kropke v. same. 1080—Hohnaber v. Mantel. Highest number reached on regular call, 2672.

COUNTY COURT—Civil calendar—Part III., Ferris, J.; Part IV., Townsend, J. 702—Rossiter v. B H R R Co. 936—Henry v. Wahlen. 896—Lood v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 949—Domich v. Lurie. 950—Frye v. Nollman. 957—Hutchinson v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 935—Marcus v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 760—Seigel v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 941—Friedel v. B H R R Co. 966—Lickamovitz v. same. 791—Kraft v. same. 975—Higgins v. same. 978—De Milt v. Bklyn Union Elev R R Co. 979—Diesi v. Kwarcianski. 980—Shiel v. B H R R Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 981—Anderson v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 982—Ricer v. Brenner. 983, 984—Maas v. Brooklyn Union Elevated R R Co. 985—Hamlett v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 985—Lefkowitz v. Wilson. 987, 988—Fagan v. Bklyn Union Elev R R Co. 989—Sullivan v. same. 990—Demarest v. Keogh Amuse Co. 991—Haas v. B H R R Co. 992—Fitzgerald v. Simmons. 993—Regan v. Almond Mfg Co. 994—Galvin v. B H R R Co. 995—McGowan v. same. 890—McElroy v. same. 934—Pensabene v. Nassau Elec R R Co.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Putnam, J. 219—McIntyre v. Mason Seaman Transportation Co. 359—Lawrence v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 393A—Sharp, an infant v. Standard Cleaning and Dyeing Co. 138—Lucitt v. B H R R Co. 427—Grathwohl v. City of N Y. 432—McIntyre, as administratrix v. L I R R Co. 297—Sullivan, as receiver v. Bonindano. 436, 437—Schoenfelder v. Simken. 439—Hogan v. Degnon R & T Imp Co. 440—Marine v. Fuller Co and another. 256—Yovino v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 188—Welz v. Wilson and another.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call. 777—Hubert v. B H R R Co. 164—Maas v. Crooke. 707—Weber v. Balbach and another. 378—Walsh v. Servis and another. 375—Walter v. Shoemaker & Co. 372, 373—Laubbacher, an infant v. Drahousal. 342—Flanagan, as administrator v. L I R R Co. 371—Murphy v. Buckley-Newhall Co. 291—Songalo v. Callaghan and another. 119—Klotz, an infant v. B H R R Co. 215—Manken v. Stellen. 368—Coonan, as administratrix v. Sohmer and another. 222—Kreig, Jr. v. N Y & Q Co El L & P Co. 370—Flaherty v. The Onward Const. Co. 261—269—Smith v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 170—Louona Steam Fire Engine Co v. Luona Vet Firemen's Assn, &c. 151—Webker v. Joline and Robinson, as receivers. 428—Wedle Co v. Underwriters Realty and Title Co. 111—Thompson v. B H R R Co. 189—Goetz, as administratrix v. Duffy, individually and as executor. 191—Loewe, as administratrix v. same. 381—De Angelis v. Somers. 113—Baum, as administratrix v. L I R R Co. 149—Weissmann v. Sohmer and another. 160A—Scanlon v. Hinckley. ...—Batchelor v. Degnon R & T Imp Co. ...—Same v. same. 19—Canning v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 389—Spinella, an infant v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. Highest number reached on calendar, 440.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3292—People v. Joseph Mulligan. 3298—Same v. Louis Meyerowitz. 3337—Same v. Edward Young. 3255—Same v. John Lutzy. 3277—Same v. John Blanchard. 3278—Same v. same. 3306—Same v. Peter Weisnofsky. 3385—Same v. same. 2610—Same v. Charles Werner. 2582—Same v. David Walpin.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Mills, J.—4—Rimison v. Federal Sugar Ref Co. 160—Bruchi v. Ullman. 291—Nungess v. A. E. Norton Co. 57—Petrizzelli v. Keystone Slate Cont Co. 29—Murphy v. West Elec R R Co, Receiver of. 64—Banker v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 90—Morris v. Katz. 92—Whalen v. Ringler & Co. 93—Vosburg v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 95—Rizzuto v. Wood. 98—Bernstein v. Weiss. 71—Kuppelsberg v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 100—Rodgers v. Fuller. 101—McCarten v. Zeltner Brewing Co. 76—Rao v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 78—Fitzpatrick v. same.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 172—Horan v. Rockland Light and Power Co. 99—Hanley v. Yonkers Catholic News Co. 147—Hanley v. Yonkers Daily Herald Publishing Co.—Brockhauser v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 3—Molloy v. Village of Briarcliff Manor. 16—Fitzpatrick v. Young, as receiver. 22—O'Hara v. Asphalt Cons. Co. 23—Same v. same. 56—Ryan v. New York and Westchester Townsite Co. 115—Clum v. Federal Sugar Refining Co. 116—Byrne v. Morgenweck. 130—Feel v. Fowler. 131—Mahoney v. Drehan. 134—Corse v. Young, as receiver. 136—Harris v. Cole. 137—Rizzulli v. New York Suburbs Co. 140—Hellwigas v. Becker. 141—Dalzell v. Westinghouse Electric and Mfg Co. 144—Calatins v. Inter Rapid Transit Co. 145—Same v. same. 146—Duda v. Green Taxicab Co. 146½—Lewis v. Stern. 149—McConnville v. Steinhardt. Highest number reached, 175.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Designated Acting Fire Marshal, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond—Assistant Fire Marshal John P. Prial.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Market Dull—Paris Prices Irregular—Berlin Boerse Steady.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Money and discount rates were easier to-day.

The stock market was generally dull, largely due to the reaction in New York. Home rails maintained yesterday's advance at the opening, but fell away later. Chinese bonds were better. Union Castle Mail Steamship Company shares advanced on rumors that the line will be bought up by the Union Government of South Africa.

American securities opened firm and higher. The market was supported and prices continued to advance in the forenoon. Canadian Pacific was a weak exception and declined ⅞. Profit-taking followed the receipt of the Wall Street opening, and prices receded a fraction. The closing was steady.

Money, 1½@3¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8.55; at Lisbon, 9.50.

Bullion amounting to £105,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and £100,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Egypt.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f. 47½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 19c. for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Profit-taking depressed prices at the opening of the Boerse to-day. Later the market recovered and closed steady.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3 per cent.

Private discount rate, 4½ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Close.
Consols, money	78 9-16	..	..	..
Consols, account	78⅝	..	..	..
Anaconda	7⅝	37⅛	..	..
Atchison	110¼	107¼	107¼	..
Canadian Pac.	246⅛	239⅞	240¾	— ⅞
St. Paul	115½	112⅛	112⅝	— ⅛
Erie	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	..
Erie 1st pf.	54⅝	53⅜	53¼	+ ¼
Illinois Central	144⅛	140⅜	140¼	+ ½
Louis. & Nash.	154	150	149¾	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	110⅜	107⅜	107⅞	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	63	122⅜	123	— ½
Reading	78⅛	153	152½	+ ¾
Southern Pacific	115⅞	112⅞	112⅝	+ ¼
Union Pacific	175⅝	171⅞	170⅞	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	64⅛	62⅝	62⅝	..
U. S. Steel pf.	112¼	109⅛	109⅝	+ ⅛
Exchange 4.87.				

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German Government 3½s	91¼	92¾
German Government 3s	82⅛	82⅞
Prussian consol 4s	101½	102⅝
Bavarian Government 4s	100⅝	101½
Saxony Government 3s	81⅝	82¾
Hamburg Government 3s	81⅛	81⅞
City of Berlin 4s	100¼	101⅜
City of Cologne 4s	99½	100½
City of Munich 4s	99⅝	100¼
City of Frankfort 3½s	92	92⅞
City of Vienna 4s	93¼	94⅛
Mexican Government 5s	99	100
Russian Government 4s	94¾	95⅞

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	11	6	Esperanza	1	12	6
Tomboy	1	3	9	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	1	2	9	Stratton's Ind.	0	2	0

Chicago Subway Plan Modified.

Minor modifications in the reorganization plan of the Chicago Subway and allied companies were announced yesterday by the Reorganization Committee. Instead of becoming a fixed charge from the date of issue the $4,000,000 Series B new first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year bonds will be made income bonds for a period of five years, the interest being payable only out of net earnings upon the approval of the Directors.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Following is the forecast for cotton and grain States for Thursday and Friday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau:

North and South Carolina—Rain, followed by clearing Wednesday; warmer in the interior. Thursday fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Georgia—Fair Wednesday, preceded by rain in eastern and southern portions; warmer. Thursday fair; light to variable winds.

Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light variable winds.

Western Texas, Utah, and Kansas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Ohio—Snow, followed by clearing Wednesday. Thursday fair; moderate to brisk west and northwest winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair and somewhat colder Wednesday. Thursday fair and warmer; moderate northwesterly winds.

Michigan—Snow, followed by clearing and somewhat colder Wednesday. Thursday fair; moderate to brisk northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin—Clearing and colder Wednesday. Thursday fair, with rising temperature; moderate northwesterly winds.

Minnesota—Fair Wednesday; colder in eastern portion. Thursday fair and warmer; moderate northwesterly winds.

Iowa—Fair; colder Wednesday. Thursday fair and warmer.

Missouri—Fair and somewhat colder Wednesday. Thursday fair.

North and South Dakota—Fair weather and rising temperature Wednesday and Thursday.

Nebraska—Fair and colder Wednesday. Thursday fair, with rising temperature.

Best information on stocks and bonds in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. News from all great monetary centres. Reliable quotations of every bond and stock dealt in on the Exchanges and the Curb. Every Monday. One Dollar a year by mail.—Adv.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Wheat, after a day of small trading and narrow changes, closed at a very slight net change. The market was a little higher early, reacted, but rallied late, influenced by the firmness of corn. Traders seemed uncertain which way to turn, and did little or nothing. The news was conflicting. The receipts were not so heavy, particularly in the Northwest, due evidently to the bad weather, which has very materially affected both the Canadian and the American receipts. The increase in the American visible was less than expected in the United States, 1,493,000 bushels, but the Canadian increase was 4,082,000 bushels, and the world's visible increased 7,075,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 12,086,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 5,003,000 bushels last year. Cash wheat was dull with no export business reported. European markets were slow, with Continental prices generally lower, and the English markets were heavy. At Liverpool May wheat is the same price as December, about $1.01 per bushel, and about 1 cent per bushel under the price of March. New York May wheat closed at $1.04⅛ and Chicago May, 99¾@99⅞c. The expenses of laying wheat down from New York are approximately 7½ to 8c a bushel to Liverpool, and about as much more from Chicago. Argentine news was favorable again, with Snow estimating the Argentine crop at 250,000,000 bushels. This would easily give an export surplus of around 180,000,000 bushels, compared with 136,000,000 bushels shipped from the previous record crop of 1907. Cash wheat was nominal, with No. 2 red quoted at 97¼c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.12¼; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.03½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.08¾.

CORN.—The corn market displayed a very firm tone, closing at the best price for the day at a net gain of ⅝ to ¾c. Receipts were not so heavy West, partly due to the bad weather, while the visible supply showed a decrease of 122,000 bushels. The decrease the previous year was 967,000 bushels. The severe weather West is naturally a bullish factor, as it means increased farm consumption of all kinds of feed stuffs. No export business was reported. No. 2 corn was quoted at 70¼c, free on board, January-March loading.

OATS.—The market was steady but very quiet. The strength in corn seemed to have very little influence on values. The visible supply showed a decrease of 726,000 bushels, however, following a decrease of 266,000 bushels the previous week. An estimate by Snow of an Argentine surplus of 90,000,000 bushels of oats this year, compared with 37,000,000 bushels for the past year, caused some selling, as it was thought that there might be some importation of Argentine oats. A few years ago several cargoes were brought in, but the color was dark and the oats was not liked very well. Standards and No. 3 white were quoted at 54½c; No. 2 white, 55c.

PROVISIONS.—Trading in hog products was quiet, with prices showing a little recession, due to a general weakening in Western live hog markets of 5 to 10c, and an increase in receipts. The arrivals at all points amounted to 117,000.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	98⅞	98¼	98⅝	98⅝
May	1.04⅛	1.03⅞	1.04⅛	1.04¼
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.35@9.50	9.40
November	..	..	9.40@9.50	9.50
December	..	..	9.40@9.50	9.45
January	..	..	9.45@9.55	9.50
March	..	..	9.45@9.55	9.50

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	93⅜	92¾	93¼	93½
May	1.00⅛	99¼	99¾	99⅞
July	94¾	94¼	94½	94⅝
Corn—				
December	63⅞	63¼	63⅞	63⅛
May	65⅛	64½	65	64⅜
July	65⅛	64⅝	64⅞	64¼
Oats—				
December	47¾	47½	47⅝	47⅝
May	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
July	46¾	46½	46⅝	46½
Lard—				
November	9.05	9.02½	9.02½	9.12½
December	9.10	9.07½	9.07½	9.17½
January	9.30	9.25	9.25	9.30
May	9.50	9.47½	9.47½	9.52½
Ribs—				
January	8.40	8.35	8.37½	8.40
May	8.57½	8.52½	8.52½	8.55
Pork—				
January	16.22½	16.17½	16.17½	16.25
May	16.62½	16.55	16.57½	16.62½
July	16.75	16.65	16.70	16.70

COTTON OIL.

Fluctuations in lard are commanding a great deal of attention and influence at present, and as a result the easier tendency noted in hog products yesterday was reflected in freer offerings on the oil market. Tenders were liberal, amounting to 1,300 barrels, but continue to meet with ready absorption, the spot situation being one of comparative firmness. It is now believed that there will be no important accumulations until well into December, but with the bright cotton crop prospects and the bearish sentiment prevalent, there is an indisposition to take to the buying side. Domestic consuming inquiry is fair, but still along conservative lines, while foreigners are interested only to a comparatively small degree. Crude was steady at 4.47@4.54.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.77@5.90	5.80
November	5.79	5.77	5.76@5.79	5.79
December	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.66	5.68
January	5.63	5.63	5.62@5.64	5.66
February	..	..	5.64@5.67	5.68
March	5.70	5.66	5.66@5.67	5.71
April	..	..	5.67@5.71	5.72
May	5.78	5.76	5.74@5.77	5.77

COTTON.

Intermittent offerings from the South and scattered realizing as prices advanced served to check any important upward tendency yesterday, but the undertone was very steady. The trade in general was inclined to curtail commitments, pending the result of the revision of spot cotton grades, differences on which will be readjusted this afternoon, following the close of the market. The consensus of opinion was that a widening of standards will be agreed upon, and on this account the demand from shorts was fairly good, with a continuation of foreign buying, partly representing the undoing of straddles, and further support in the near positions from spot interests.

The tenor of Liverpool advices was favorable to higher prices at the start, initial gains of one to four points being recorded. Weather conditions were more favorable, and private advices generally conceded that the windstorm over Sunday had inflicted no material damage, excepting possibly in the Southwest, where it was claimed that cotton was blown from the bolls and lost. With the indisposition, however, of the South to sell in an important way, there was little pressure. Rumors circulated that the National Ginners' Association had reports indicating smaller ginning than generally supposed, but denials later in the session were forthcoming from Memphis. At this date estimates in regard to the Census Bureau's report on ginning, due next Tuesday, vary from 11,250,000 to 11,450,000 bales, weather being less favorable the past period than during the preceding one.

Reports that inquiries had been received from China for a moderate amount of cotton goods attracted considerable attention, inasmuch as it was not long ago that cancellations of previous purchases were said to be imminent. Some authorities identified with the export trade to the Far East still maintain that the Orient bought sufficiently some time ago for the balance of this year, but it was not thought improbable that further demand will be hastened or delayed, according to the progress of the revolution. Exports of cotton to date are of liberal proportions, totaling to slightly over 3,000,000 bales, as compared with 2,427,000 last year. The domestic trade situation is believed to be slowly improving, but irregularity is still noticeable. There are claims that New England fine-goods mills are buying very sparingly of staple cotton. This is partly attributed to the low prices for Sea Island cotton, on which various grades are quoted at from 35 to 45 per cent. under prices prevailing at this time a year ago. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 1-16c decline, with the middling local market .10c advance; middling uplands, 9.60c.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	9.20	9.16	9.27@9.29	9.15
December	9.43	9.30	9.41@9.43	9.31
January	9.17	9.06	9.16@9.17	9.06
February	..	..	9.21@9.23	9.10
March	9.28	9.15	9.27@9.28	9.16
April	..	..	9.32@9.34	9.21
May	9.37	9.24	9.36@9.37	9.25
June	..	..	9.39@9.41	9.27
July	9.48	9.31	9.43@9.44	9.31
August	..	..	9.41@9.43	9.20
September	9.43	9.35	9.43@9.44	9.32
October	9.44	9.33	9.43@9.44	9.31

COFFEE.

Coffee was easier around the opening, with considerable outside liquidation in the December position as well as moderate selling in the late months due to weaker markets in Brazil. During the day foreign houses were good buyers and prices rallied, closing steady with a net advance of 5 to 17 points. Total sales were 64,500 bags. Santos declined 350 points for 4s on the early cable, while Rio was 75 reis lower. The special cable showed a recovery of 250 points. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were again easier, with Santos 4s quoted as low as 15.60, making a decline of about 60 points during the past week. Havre declined ¼ to 1 franc early but closed net unchanged to ½ franc higher, while the final Hamburg figures were ¼ to ½ pfennig lower.

Spot coffee, Rio No. 7, 14⅞.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
November	....	....	14.13@14.15	14.03
December	14.15	14.00	14.00@14.10	14.00
January	13.71	13.71	13.82@13.87	13.75
February	....	....	13.65@13.68	13.60
March	13.46	13.30	13.41@13.42	13.29
April	....	....	13.39@13.41	13.27
May	13.44	13.24	13.37@13.39	13.24
June	....	....	13.36@13.38	13.23
July	13.34	13.25	13.36@13.37	13.22
August	....	....	13.35@13.37	13.20
September	13.40	13.21	13.35@13.36	13.19
October	....	....	13.35@13.36	13.18

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Price Movements Irregular in Principal Stock Markets of Other Cities.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS OFF

Public Utility Shares in That City Are Affected by Catlin Commission's Efforts—Arbitrage Stocks Irregular.

Trading in most of the out-of-town markets was irregular. Seaboard issues in Baltimore were strong and local coppers were firm in Boston, though the public utility shares were weak in Philadelphia.

Seaboard Company first preferred stock advanced 2¾ to 95, the highest recorded since the stock was issued.

Seaboard Company common and the second preferred stocks were also sympathetically strong and active, the common advancing 1 point and the second preferred ¾. Seaboard adjustment 5s were also active and fractionally higher. Northern Central was in good demand; in fact, it was more active than it has been for many weeks, and the price moved upward fractionally.

Coppers were not particularly active, but most of them were strong in Boston. North Butte, however, was in demand and it regained a part of the losses of the past two days. Isle Royale was strong. The announcement of an extra dividend on United Fruit sent that stock up above 194.

Prices on the Chicago Exchange were almost without feature. Chicago Railways, Series 2, were among the most active and gained ½ point. Small declines prevailed in Sears-Roebuck, Can common, and People's Gas. Moderate advances were made by Commonwealth Edison, Can preferred, McCrum-Howell preferred, and others. Subway, selling at ¼, reached a new low.

Fears that the Catlin Commission's proposed efforts regarding the Philadelphia Electric Company might be extended to other concerns caused general weakness in local public service corporations in Philadelphia. Nervous holders were inclined to let go and the floor traders endeavored to forestall them with short sales, so that the result was a series of small recessions, not only in Philadelphia Electric issues, but in United Gas Improvement, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Union Traction, and the Lehigh Valley Transit shares. The Asphalts were exceptions, holding quite steady in the face of the heaviness elsewhere. Cambria Steel weakened with United States Steel and Lehigh Navigation followed in Reading's wake. Lehigh Valley, on the contrary, was a feature of strength throughout the session. In the last hour the general tone became firmer all around, but the final prices showed only slight alterations from last night's close.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alabama C. & I. pf.	56	56	56
40	Bank of Baltimore	171¼	171¼	171¼
100	Baltimore Elec. pf.	40½	40	40½
25	Citizens' Bank	41¼	41¼	41¼
45	Canton Co.	120	120	120
10	Con. Power pf.	100	100	100
100	Houston Oil ctfs.	8	8	8
50	Houston Oil pf. ctfs.	73	73	73
10	Merch. & M. T. V. T.	73	73	73
625	Northern Central	125	125	125
110	Penn. Water & P.	49½	49	49½
100	Seaboard A. L.	24½	24½	24½
10	Seaboard A. L. pf.	45	45	45
1,130	Seaboard Co. com.	28	26½	27½
855	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	62	60½	61¾
100	Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	91	91	91

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Alabama C. & I. 5s.	85½	85½	85½
1,000	A. C. L. covt. deb. 4s.	100½	100½	100½
4,000	Baltimore Elec. 5s.	95	95	95
3,000	Balt. City 5s, 1916.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1940.	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Charles. Con. El. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾
43,000	Con. Power 4½s.	88½	88	88
8,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	78¾	78½	78¾
1,000	Consol. Gas. 5s.	108¾	108¾	108¾
8,000	Fairmont Coal 5s.	97¼	97¼	97¼
2,000	Fair. & Clarks. 5s.	100	100	100
5,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s.	107	107	107
3,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s.	39¾	39½	39¾
4,000	Macon, Dub. & S. 5s.	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
2,000	Maryland & P. Inc.	63	63	63
1,000	Milwaukee rfg. 4½s.	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,000	Nor. & Ports. Tr. 5s.	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Sparrow's Point 4½s.	96¾	96¾	96¾
81,000	Seaboard adj. 5s.	80¾	80¼	80⅝
7,000	Seaboard 4s, stpd.	87¾	87¾	87¾
7,000	United Rys. 4s.	86½	86½	86½
20,000	United Rys., inc.	64½	64¼	64⅜
5,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	107	107	107
69	Boston Elevated	127⅞	127½	127⅞
26	Boston & Albany	222	222	222
42	Boston & Lowell	216	216	216
80	Boston & Maine	99¾	98	99¼
56	Boston & Wor. pf.	57	56	56
132	Mass Elec.	21	20½	21
177	Mass Elec. pf.	94	93½	93¾
345	N. Y., N H & H.	140	139¾	140
105	West End pf.	103⅞	103½	103½

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
736	American	138¾	138½	138¾
57	Cumberland	152	152	152
57	New England	148⅛	147½	148⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Agr. Chem.	54	54	54
165	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	101½	101	101
100	Am. Pneu. Svc. 2d pf.	16	15½	15½
60	Am. Sugar	117½	117	117
21	Am. Sugar pf.	116	115⅞	115⅞
63	Am. Woolen pf.	87¾	87	87
20	Eastern S. S.	95	95	95
15	Edison	291	291	291
10	General Electric	153½	153½	153½
50	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	159¼	159¼	159¼
156	Mass Gas	91⅛	90¾	90¾
54	Mass Gas pf.	97	96	96½
1	Mergenthaler	230	230	230
14	N. E. Cotton Yarn	103	103	103
6	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	North. Texas Elec.	99	99	99
50	Portland Elec.	70¾	70¾	70¾
20	Pullman	158¾	158	158¾
150	Rotary Ring, spin.	3½	3½	3½
5	Seattle Elec.	107¼	107¼	107¼
66	Swift	100½	100	100½
8	Torrington	29	29	29
819	United Fruit	194¼	186	194
916	United Shoe Machy.	45½	44½	45
4	Un. Shoe Machy. pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
8,056	U. S. Steel	63¼	61½	62⅜
49	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅝	108⅞	108⅞

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	4½	4½	4½
130	Allouez	32	31½	31½
835	Amalgamated	59⅝	58½	58⅞
297	American Zinc	24⅝	24	24½
25	Butte Balaklala	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
110	Butte Coalition	17¼	17¼	17¼
447	Calumet & Ariz.	51¼	50¾	51¼
4	Calumet & Hecla	390	390	390
770	Chino	23¾	23	23¼
101	Copper Range	53½	53	53
105	Daly-West	5½	5½	5½
685	East Butte	11	10⅝	11
350	Franklin	7½	7¼	7⅜
220	Giroux	4 15-16	4¾	4 13-16
1,952	Greene-Cananea	7 5-16	7¼	7¼
25	Hancock	19½	19¼	19½
135	Indiana	8⅝	8½	8⅝
345	Inspiration	8⅝	8	8
290	Island Creek	39	39	39
36	Island Creek pf.	85¾	85	85¾
725	Isle Royale	16⅛	15¼	16¼
850	Keweenaw	1⅞	1½	1½
735	Lake	80½	80	80
50	Lasalle	5	4½	5
675	Live Oak	25	23¾	25
50	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
200	Miami	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
15	Mohawk	43½	43½	43½
38	Nevada Con.	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	Nipissing	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
7,843	North Butte	23¼	21	22½
25	North Lake	4¾	4½	4½
10	Ojibway	6¼	6¼	6¼
25	Old Colony	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Old Dominion	44	43½	43½
5	Parrot	10	10	10
40	Quincy	60	60	60
170	Ray Con.	14¾	14½	14¾
11	Shannon	8	7½	8
75	Superior & Boston	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
210	Trinity	3¼	3	3
502	U. S. Smelting	34	33	34
57	U. S. Smelting pf.	47⅝	47¼	47½
400	Utah Apex	2½	2⅜	2½
286	Utah Con.	15¾	15¼	15½
115	Utah Copper	48⅛	47¼	48⅛
80	Winona	5	5	5
5	Wolverine	85¼	84¼	85¼
450	Wyandotte	80c.	80c.	80c.

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
8,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
4,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s.	109	109	109
1,000	A., G. & W. I SS. 5s.	66	66	66
7,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915.	101	101	101
1,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼
20,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1923.	96½	96½	96½
10,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1925.	96½	96	96½
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s.	102	102	102
9,000	West. T. & T. 5s.	100	100	100

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. Can	11½	11⅛	11⅛
150	Am. Can pf.	90¼	89¾	90¼
25	Am. Telephone	138⅝	138¼	138⅝
118	Elevated Rys.	30	29	30
275	Elevated Rys. pf.	93	93	93
700	Chi. Rys. Series 2	83	82¾	83
200	Chi. Subway	¼	¼	¼
90	Commonw'th Edison	132½	132¼	132½
10	McCrum-Howell	40¼	40¼	40¼
50	McCrum-Howell pf.	92¾	92⅝	92¾
25	Nat. Biscuit ex div.	141	141	141
220	People's Gas	105⅝	104⅝	104½
140	Sears-Roebuck	139¼	138⅛	138⅛
30	Sears-Roebuck pf.	120	120	120
95	Swift & Co.	100	100	100
100	United Boxboard	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
800	U. S. Steel	62⅜	62	62
70	Hart-Schaffner pf.	101½	101⅜	101½

BONDS

		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Chi. Rys. 4s B.	90	90	90
5,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾
8,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s.	103	103	103
5,000	Cudahy & Co. 5s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Lake St. 1st 5s.	88	88	88
8,000	Ogden Gas 5s.	95	95	95

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Julia	.40
Alpha Con.	.05	Justice	.10
Andes	.12	Kentucky Con.	.06
Belcher	.65	Mexican	3.50
Best & Belcher	.13	Occidental Con.	.50
Bullion	.09	Ophir	1.70
Caledonia	.91	Overman	.90
Challenge Con.	.15	Potosi	.16
Chollar	.10	Savage	.12
Confidence	.55	Sag Belcher	.21
Con. Cal. & Va.	.73	Sierra Nevada	.40
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.	1.27½
Crown Point	.90	Utah Con.	.10
Gould & Curry	.10	Yellow Jacket	.72
Hale & Norcross	.16		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	8.22½	Goldfield Con. M.	4.40
Jim Butler	.21	Goldfield Merger	.21
McNamara	.26	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.25	Jumbo Extension	.19
Montana	.92	Lone Star	.05
North Star	.32	Red Hills	.01
Tonopah Exten.	1.12½	Sandstorm Kendall	.03
West End	.79	St. Ives	.35
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.06
Adams	.01	Nevada Hills	2.60
Atlanta	.16	BULLFROG.	
Blue Bell	.01	Bullfrog Mining	.01
Comb. Fract.	.08	Bullfrog Nat. B.	.01
C. O. D.	.15	Homestake King	.01
Booth	.06	Montgomery Mtn.	.01
Florence	.70	Tramps Cons.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	6¼	Jackpot	6¼	7
Elkton	67⅝	68	McKinney	50½	52½
El Paso	68	68¾	Old Gold	4	4½
Findlay	6	7	Portland	94¾	95
Gold Dollar	15½	16	Vindicator	65	65½
Isabella	10½	11½	Jen. Samp.	7	7¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
14	Alliance Insurance	12½	12½	12½
138	American Railways	45	44½	45
60	Cambria Steel	43¾	43½	43¾
99	Electric Co. of Amer.	12	12	12
100	General Asphalt	35	35	35
70	General Asphalt pf.	74¼	74¼	74½
25	Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼
10	Inter.-Metropolitan	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
149	International Powder	15	15	15
185	Keystone Tel. t. c.	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	91¾	91½	91¾
483	Lehigh Valley	90½	89½	90½
100	Lehigh Valley tran.	9½	9½	9½
200	Lehigh Valley pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
22	Minehill	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
500	Northern Central	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
10	Phila. R. T.	23	23	23
100	Phila. R. T. t. c.	23⅛	23	23⅛
635	Penn. R. R.	61⅝	61 5-16	61½
200	Phila. Co.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
917	Phila. Electric	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
2	Phila., G. & N.	150	150	150
1,650	Reading	76½	75 7-16	75 7-16
250	Tonopah Belmont	8⅜	8¼	8¼
440	Tonopah Mining	7¼	7¼	7¼
272	United Gas Imp.	86½	85½	85½
12,375	U. S. Steel	63¼	61⅝	62¼
300	Union Traction	52	51¾	51¾
5	Westmoreland Coal	78	78	78

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Crucible Steel	11½	11¼	11½
670	Crucible Steel pf.	80¼	78¼	80
35	Fireproofing	5¼	5¼	5¼
115	Fireproofing pf.	24½	24⅜	24½
150	Harb.-Walker Ref. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼
140	Mfrs. L. & H.	24⅝	24½	24½
71	Ohio Fuel Supply	41½	41½	41½
60	Oklahoma Gas	63	62½	62½
175	Pittsburgh Brew.	10½	10¼	10½
205	Pure Oil	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
500	San Toy	.44	.44	.44
65	Tonopah Ext.	1.10	1.10	1.10
120	Union Switch	84	84	84
145	U. S. Steel	63	61¾	61¾
80	Westingh. Airbrake	155½	155½	155½
	BANK.			
10	Commonwealth Trust	160	160	160
	BONDS.			
$5,000	River Coal 6s	115	115	115

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 34½c; extras, 33½c; firsts, 31@32½c; seconds, 28@30c; thirds, 25@27c; held, specials, 32½@33c; extras, 31@32c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, pound, 27@28½c; thirds, 25@26c; State dairy tubs, finest, 32c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, specials, 25@25½c; extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; thirds, 19@20½c packing stock, June make, 21c; current make, No. 2, 20½c; No. 3, 18¼@20c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, September and earlier, specials, pound, 15½c; average fancy, 15@15½c; current make, specials, 14¾c; average fancy, 14½c; undergrades, 12¼@14½c; Daisies, September and earlier, best, 15½c; current make, best, 15c; State, skims, September and earlier, specials, 12¾@13c; choice, 11½@12c; current make, specials, 12¼@12½c; choice, 11@11½c; all makes, good to prime, 9½@10½c; common, 5@8c; hard skims, 2@3c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 37@39c; extra firsts, 34@36c; firsts, 31@33c; seconds, 28@30c; thirds, 23@26c; held fresh, poor to fair, 20@26c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c No. 2, 18@19c; poor to fair, 15@17c; checks, prime, 17@17½c; poor to good, 14@16c; refrigerators, special marks, fancy, local storage, charges paid, 22c; firsts, local storage, charges paid, 21@21½c; firsts, on dock, 20@21c; seconds, local storage, 19½@20½c; on dock, 19@20c; thirds, 16@18c; dirties, 13@18c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 50@55c; fair to good, selected whites, 40@48c; badly mixed, 32@38c; hennery browns, 38@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@37c; Western, gathered whites, 33@40c.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

A savings institution organized under the N. Y. State Banking Law. You can take out a pass book with $1 or more. Write for Booklet A. Or start at once. 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

4½%

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRIEDLAND REALTY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Friedland Realty Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the members of said corporation and the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of Abr. A. Silberberg, 258 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1911, at 4 P. M. of said day.

Dated New York, November 6th, 1911.

ABR. A. SILBERBERG,
Attorney for Friedland Realty Co., 258 Broadway, New York City.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of General Motors Company will be held on the 21st day of November, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed at the close of business October 31, 1911, and reopened November 22, 1911.

STANDISH BACHUS, Secretary.
Dated Nov. 6th, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Progress Brick Company will be held at Hotel Albert, University Place and Eleventh Street, New York City, on the 28th day of November, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHARLES ROBERTS, Sec.
East Setauket, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1911

Chartered 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, November 2, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

November 15th, 1911.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Continental Telegraph Company of New York will be held in the Executive Office of the company, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1911, at two o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

J. C. WILLEVER, Secretary.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF 1902.

San Juan, P. R., October 15, 1911.

The City of San Juan, P. R., will pay on th 1st day of January, 1912, or on any oth working day after that date, up to the su of FOUR HUNDRED AND THREE THOU SAND DOLLARS ($403,000), correspondin to bonds numbered 1 to 403, of one thou sand dollars each, issued on the 1st day o January, 1902. This payment will be mad in the office of the banking firm of Muller Schall & Co., No. 46 Wall St., in the City o New York. Provided that the interest o said sum of FOUR HUNDRED AND THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($403,000), that is to say, on bonds numbered 1 to 403, shall cease to accrue and be payable from and after the said date of January 1st, 1912.

This advertisement is published by authority of an ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated October 4, 1911, ordering the redemption of bonds, amended on October 11th, 1911.

The above mentioned ordinance of the Municipality of San Juan was approved by the Executive Council of Porto Rico on October 13th, 1911.

R. H. TODD,
Mayor of San Juan.

CITY OF ARECIBO, PORTO RICO.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF 1902.

Arecibo, Porto Rico,
October 13th, 1911.

The City of Arecibo, Porto Rico, will pay on the 1st day of January, 1912, or on any other working day thereafter, up to the sum of SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($63,000.00), being the value of sixty-three bonds (Nos. 1 to 63 inclusive), of one thousand dollars each, issued on the first day of January, 1902. This payment will be made in the office of the banking firm of Messrs. Muller, Schall & Co., 46 Wall St., in the City of New York, it being understood that the interest of these bonds amounting to SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($63,000.00), and numbered 1 to 63 inclusive, shall cease to accrue and be payable from and after the date above mentioned, January 1st, 1912.

This notice is published in pursuance of an ordinance of the Municipal Council of Arecibo, Porto Rico, dated the 18th day of October, 1911, ordering the redemption of bonds.

The above mentioned ordinance of the Municipality of Arecibo was approved by the Executive Council of Porto Rico on October 19, 1911.

MANUEL PEREZ AVILES,
Mayor of Arecibo.

CITY OF MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO.

NOTICE

To holders of Bonds of January 1, 1902, of the City of Mayaguez, Porto Rico:

The City of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, will pay on the 1st day of January, 1912, or on any other working day thereafter, up to the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($170,000), being the value of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY BONDS, numbered from 1 to 170 inclusive, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each, issued on the 1st day of January, 1902. This payment will be made in the office of the banking firm of Messrs. Muller, Schall & Co., 46 Wall St., New York City, it is understood, and due notice is given, that the interest on these bonds, amounting to ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS and numbered 1 to 170 inclusive, shall cease to accrue and be payable from and after the date above mentioned, January 1st, 1912.

This notice is published in pursuance of an ordinance of the Municipal Council of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, dated October 16, 1911, which was duly approved for the redemption of the bonds hereinbefore mentioned, and must be published for a period of sixty days prior to the date set for the redemption and payment of same, once a week.

The above mentioned ordinance of the Municipality of Mayaguez was approved by the Executive Council of Porto Rico on October 19, 1911.

CARLOS SABATER,
Alcalde Interino de Mayaguez.

CITY OF PONCE, PORTO RICO.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF 6% GOLD LOAN OF 1902, $200,000.

Ponce, Porto Rico,
October 17, 1911.

In accordance with the terms of the bonds and by authority of an ordinance of the Municipal Council of Ponce, Porto Rico, approved by the Mayor on October 13th and 18th, 1911, and by the Executive Council of Porto Rico, on October 19, 1911, there will be redeemed on January 1st, 1912, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS ($136,000), of the above mentioned issue, bonds numbered from one to one hundred and thirty-six inclusive, which redeemed bonds will cease to bear interest on that date. Payment of principal shall be made at the office of Messrs. Muller, Schall & Co., 46 Wall St., New York, on January 1st, 1912, or on any other working day thereafter, upon presentation of the bonds.

S. MORET,
Mayor of Ponce.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AT ALBANY.
November 6, 1911.

Notice to Contractors:

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office in the Capitol in Albany, N. Y., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, December 5th, 1911, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened and read for improving the New York State Canals pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1903 and of the amendments thereto, as follows:

CONTRACT NO. 10A.
Oswego Canal, Section 1.

For completing the construction of the canal and raising the upper dam at Fulton, together with all incidental work (except as may be shown on the plans) between 0.35 of a mile (Sta. 596-80) and 0.07 of a mile (Sta. 611-81) above the Broadway bridge at Fulton, N. Y., also a dyke southerly from Sta. 596-80 to high ground east of the river, being a part of the work originally included in Contract No. 10.

Thirteen sheets as follows: From original Contract No. 10 as modified by alterations, Sheet 100 and new Sheets 1A and 101 to 111 inclusive.

Plans may be seen and detailed specifications, engineer's estimate of quantities, proposal blanks, form of contract and bonds required and other information for proposers may be had at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y.; at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Middle Division at Syracuse, N. Y.; at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Western Division at Rochester, N. Y.; and at the canal office, Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Copies of detailed plans or drawings may be obtained from the State Engineer and Surveyor at Albany, N. Y., upon payment to him of the cost of producing them.

Monthly estimates will be paid of ninety per centum (90 per cent.) of the work done at the contract price. Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution in the City of Albany or New York, issued by a national or State bank in good credit within the State and payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for five per centum (5 per cent.) of the amount of the proposal.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to execute a contract and furnish bonds within ten days from the date of notice of award delivered to him or them in person or mailed to the address given in the proposal.

Upon execution of the contract and approval of bonds, the certified check or draft will be returned to the proposer unless the same shall have been presented for collection prior to such time, in which case the amount of the deposit will be refunded by the Superintendent of Public Works.

The deposits of bidders other than the one to whom the award of contract shall be made will be returned immediately after the award has been made.

The amount of bond required for faithful performance will be ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, and an additional bond, known as the labor bond, in the sum of ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, will be required as security that the contractor will pay in full at least once in each month all laborers employed by him upon the work specified to be done in the contract.

In the event that more than one surety company is offered as surety on said bonds, co-insurance only will be accepted.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., and must be endorsed on the envelope with the name of the construction for which the proposal is made.

Award, if made, will be made to the person or persons whose proposal shall be lowest in cost to the State for doing the work, and which shall comply with all provisions required to render it formal. Before any award shall be made the lowest bidder will be required to satisfy the Superintendent of Public Works of his ability to provide suitable equipment and materials for the proper performance of the work.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals and readvertise and award the contract in the regular manner if, in the judgment of the undersigned, the interests of the State will be enhanced thereby.

CHARLES E. TREMAN,
Superintendent of Public Works.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds
of the
MISSOURI RIVER POWER COMPANY.

The Trust Company of America, successor to Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee, under the first mortgage of the Missouri River Power Company, hereby gives notice that it has at its disposal in the Sinking Fund of said company the sum of Fifteen Thousand Seven Hundred Ninety-eight and 50-100 dollars ($15,798.50), and offers to purchase first mortgage bonds of said company to an amount sufficient to exhaust the said sum at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. Sealed offers, indorsed "Offers of Missouri River Power Company Bonds," will be received at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York, until twelve o'clock noon on Thursday, February 1st, 1912.

The right to reject any and all offers is reserved.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA,
Trustee.
By WILLIAM GILMAN LOW, JR.,
Vice President.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., November 22, 1911, and then opened for rewiring part of first floor of main building at Ellis Island. For specifications apply to William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

W. E. D. Stokes Sells West End Avenue Corner to Builders—James B. Haggin the Probable Buyer of the Crocker Mansion—Resale in Dyckman Section.

A big west side deal, which will result in the erection of a new apartment house on West End Avenue, near Eighty-seventh Street, and the admission by the attorneys for the Crocker estate that negotiations are virtually concluded for the sale of the George Crocker residence at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, imparted a tone of genuine activity to the realty market yesterday.

The west side deal involves the property at 562 to 568 West End Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street. It has been owned by W. E. D. Stokes since 1886 and has been sold by him to a corporation consisting of Sidney B. Klee, Abraham L. Berman, and Irving H. Kremer, who are preparing plans for improving the site with a high-class twelve-story apartment house. The plot has a frontage on the avenue of 78 feet and is 100 feet deep. It is now occupied by four residences. The immediate vicinity has undergone a marked transformation in apartment house development recently. The Eighty-sixth Street corner of West End Avenue was recently acquired by Mollikin and Moller, who are preparing to erect a twelve-story structure.

Crocker House About Sold.

As a result of the recent settlement of the suit brought by the children of the late Mrs. George Crocker by her first husband, the George Crocker residence on the north corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street will soon be disposed of. Negotiations are virtually closed, it was admitted yesterday by the Crocker attorneys, Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, and it is stated that the buyer will be James B. Haggin, who offered to buy the property a year ago, but the prospective sale was stopped by the suit. The house has been held at $700,000. It is a four-story residence, covering a plot 30.9 on the avenue by 110 on the street, and adjoins the home of Orme Wilson.

The late George Crocker left the house with its contents to Columbia University, directing that they be sold, and the proceeds applied to research work. He also bequeathed to the university for the same purpose his country home with 1,100 acres at Darlington, N. J., which was sold some time ago for about $1,000,000 to Emerson McMillan.

Buys in West 48th Street.

The three-story residence at 128 West Forty-eighth Street, on plot 20 by 100, has been purchased by the New Amsterdam Realty Company and Irving I. Lewine. The seller, Joseph Honig, has owned the property for fifty-two years. J. Romaine Brown & Co. and L. J. Carpenter were the brokers in the deal. The house is between Sixth and Seventh Avenues and in a block which has witnessed considerable real estate activity in the last few months.

Resale of Eighteen Dyckman Lots.

A quick resale of Dyckman property was reported yesterday by Max Marx, who sold to the Hensle Realty and Construction Company the eighteen lots acquired by him last week from the Altmeyer estate.

The property involved consists of four lots at the northwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Academy Street, and an adjoining plot, fronting 350 feet on Sherman Avenue, having an average depth of 150 feet.

Negotiations are pending for the improvement of the property with apartment houses similar to those already in the vicinity by the Hensle Construction Company.

Columbus Avenue Corner Sold.

The southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and 106th Street has been sold to an investor by Elizabeth Meehan. The property, which is known as 935, stands on a lot 25.6 by 75. The Cruikshank Company negotiated the deal.

$325,000 Lease on Lexington Avenue.

David A. Schulte has leased from Henry W. De Forest the five-story building at the southwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue for a term of twenty-one years, with the privilege of a renewal for a similar term.

The structure occupies a plot fronting 98.9 feet on Lexington Avenue and 25 feet on Twenty-third Street. The lease is understood to involve about $325,000.

Many Bids for Pearl Street Plot.

In the auction room yesterday a small tenement property, 485 Pearl Street, at the southeast corner of City Hall Place, offered by Joseph P. Day, took 178 bids to pass to a new owner. The bidding began at $12,000, and in small amounts was carried to $29,000, at which figure the Rudolph Wallach Company secured it. The buyers believe the city will require it in the near future, as the property is in a block which has been talked of as a probable site for the new Court House.

Bronx.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Incorporated, has sold for Ida Keese the apartment house on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 96 feet south of 175th Street, to a client for investment.

Brooklyn.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story and basement brownstone private house 211 Berkeley Place, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, on a lot 20.6 by 100 feet, for Frederick H. Rehberger to a buyer for occupancy.

The Jerome Property Corporation has sold for Elizabeth Doherty to a client the three-story single flat, known as 352 Prospect Place, near Underhill Avenue. She took in part payment the two-story brick two-family house 285 Maple Street.

Suburban.

The Briarcliff Realty Company has sold to Louise E. F. Buehler five and one-half acres at Millwood, N. Y., adjoining the estate of John E. Forbes.

The Shields Company has sold for Andrew J. Cobe to Herbert S. Houston a plot of two acres located near the shore on Manhasset Bay. Mr. Houston will improve the property at once with a large residence of Colonial design.

Dudley P. Power has sold for the estate of Mrs. M. F. Dodd a twenty-seven acre fruit farm at Summit Park, north of Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y. The purchaser will use the premises as a residence.

Recent Buyers.

Maria S. Simpson is the buyer of the dwelling 222 West Thirty-fourth Street, the sale of which by William G. Butler of Erie, Penn., was reported recently.

The Heidelberg Building Rumor.

No definite improvement of the Heidelberg Building, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, has been decided upon as yet.

Candler Cobb, secretary of the Lankershire Realty Company, which owns the structure, said yesterday that a number of propositions have been made to the company, but nothing tangible has resulted.

One of these propositions was to remodel the present six stories of the structure and add twenty-four more stories to it, the whole to be devoted to hotel purposes and turned over to Western hotel interests. The foundations were constructed to carry a thirty-story building.

Leases.

Cooke & Oddie have leased for Eversley Childs the entire building at 101 Park Row for a term of twenty-one years and four months to J. B. Koplik & Co., who have been located at 139 Park Row for over thirty-five years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for Leander S. Sire the store and basement, 45 by 100, at 238 and 240 West Fifty-sixth Street, to the Motor Car Equipment Company of 55 Warren Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have leased for M. I. & N. Horwitz, to the Dreyfuss Export Company, for a term of years, the five-story and basement building 139 Front Street, corner of Depeyster Street.

Benjamin Englander has leased for Jacob W. Riglander a loft in the building at the northeast corner of Eleventh Street and University Place, containing 20,000 square feet, to Durst & Rubin; for Brody, Adler & Koch Company, at 12 West Seventeenth Street, the sixth loft to M. Horowitz; for the A. & S. Construction Company, in the new building 142 and 144 West Twenty-sixth Street, the fourth loft to the G. & F. Skirt Company.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the Realty Holding Company the first loft in the building at 5 to 9 West Thirty-seventh Street to W. J. Daly & Co.

Twenty-Story Fourth Avenue Loft.

Plans have been filed for a twenty-story store, office, and loft on the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, opposite Madison Square Garden. It will have a frontage of 98.9 feet on the avenue by 200 feet on the street. The Hess Realty Company is the owner; Neville & Dagge, architects, estimate the cost at $900,000.

$250,000 Harlem Apartment.

Plans have been filed for a six-story apartment house on the south side of 142d Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for the Kramer Constructing Company at a cost of $250,000. It will have a frontage of 150 feet and a depth of 86.11 feet, with accommodations for fifty-four families. W. P. Seaver is the architect.

Notes.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, J. Irving Walsh and T. Ward Wasson were elected.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Pearl St., 485, section of City Hall Place, 15.6x55x22.8x47.8, three-story tenement and stores; partition, to the Rudolph Wallach Co., $29,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

132d St, 281, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale to the Rudolph Wallach Co., $10,500.

AT 3,156 3D AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

136th St, s s, 384 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 341x100, vacant; foreclosure to the plaintiff, Charles McLoughlin, $10,000.

Brook Av, 1,400, n e corner of 170th St, 45.7x100x51.9x100.6, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, withdrawn.

Coster St, 650, e s, 260 ft s of Spoford Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Hunts Point estates, $8,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

142d St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, for a six-story apartment, 150x86.11; Kramer Constructing Co., 35 Nassau St, owner; W. P. Seaver, architect; cost, $250,000.

4th Av, s w corner of 26th St, for a twenty-story store, office building, and loft, 98.9x200; Hess Realty Co., 907 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $900,000.

Bailey Av, s w corner of Albany Road, for a three-story brick engine house, 50x75; City of New York, owner; Hoppin & Koen, architects; cost, $75,000.

e Gleason Av, s s, 405 ft e of Havemeyer Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Frederick Eggers, 1,132 Havemeyer Av, owner; John E. Cahill, Jr., architect; cost, $4,200.

Morris Park Av, n s, 20 ft w of White Plains Av, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 75x60; Hattie A. Landgreba, 1,730 Barnes Av, owner; Timothy J. Kelly, architect; cost, $8,500.

Westchester Av, n s, 30 ft e of Glover St, for five three-story brick dwellings, 20x55; I. Caplan, 120 Westchester Square, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $42,500.

238th St, s s, 250 ft e of Martha Av, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21x36; Wesley Construction Co., (James W. Blank, 167 East 56th St., President,) owner; George W. Lockwood, architect; cost, $3,000.

Park Av, e s, 185 ft 10 1-16 in s of 180th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 37½x90; Plough, Fox & Co., 391 East 149th St, owners; Charles Schaefer, Jr., architect; cost, $75,000.

Concord Av, n e corner of 151st St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x84.6; Benjamin Benenson, 407 East 153d St, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., architect; cost, $60,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

116th St, n s, 310 ft w of Lenox Av, to a five-story tenement; J. Ritter, 1,864 7th Av, owner; L. A. Sheinart, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 494.5 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25.1x—; the Rev. Daniel Burke to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Philip Neri, 3,025 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Aug. 29; attorney, George J. Gillespie, 20 Vesey St....$100

BROOK AV, 1,219, w s, 25x80; Frederick A. Birth to Agnes Graefe, 646 3d Av, (mtg $3,500,) Nov. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

CANNON ST, 54 and 56, e s, 50x100; Henry Brandt to Hattie Brandt, 150 Lenox Av, Nov. 14; attorney, S. Bitterman, 309 Broadway....$1

COSTER ST, e s, 520 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, rebase judgment; Frank D. Creamer and another to Hunt's Point Estates, 165 Broadway, Nov. 8; attorney, William Wechsler, 165 Broadway....$50

COURTLANDT AV, 828, e s, 25x92; Liberty Investing Co to Asher Cohen, 927 Fox St, Nov. 10, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Louis Reller, 150 Broadway....$1

HEATH AV, 2,900, e s, 20.10x100.7; Alex. Anderson to William Anderson, 25 East 131st St, (mtg $7,500,) Nov. 13....$100

HUGHES AV, e s, 254.7 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x95; Julia Ferguson to Gustav J. Haase, 151 West 143d St, (mtg $4,800,) Nov. 13; attorney, M. M. Goodman, 320 Broadway.$100

LOT 5, Parcel 24, map of subdivision of estate of William B. Ogden at Highbridge; Sarah T. Teitter to Grace E. Teitter, 277 West 11th St, Nov. 9; attorneys, Cowan, K. & Marcus, 140 Nassau St....$1

LOTS 38 and 39, partition map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Edw. Hussey to Mary M. Hussey, 55 Smith St, Jamaica, L. I., Nov. 20, 1910; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co....$100

LOTS 211 and 212, map of Lohbauer Park; Emma O'Donnell to Christian M. Gillespie, 610 East 181st St, Nov. 14; attorney, Cornelius Mulvey, Register's office....$100

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 126th St, 20x85; Catharine L. Thomas to Bernhard Moral, 779 East 179th St, Nov. 14; address, 1,980 Madison Av....$1

MULBERRY ST, 85, 25x100; Isabella Labriola to Angelo Boos, 56 Mulberry St, (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 14; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St....$1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 28, s s, 26x120; Thomas Powell to John J. Campbell, 440 Riverside Drive, Nov. 14, (mtg $29,000;) attorney, Ronald K. Brown, 320 Broadway....$1

WEST END AV, s s, 22.8 ft n of 87th St, 78x100; William E. D. Stokes to the 562 West End Avenue Construction Co, 35 Wall St, Nov. 13, (mtg $64,000;) attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway....$1

3D ST, 325 East, n s, 31.4x46.2x irregular; Cecelia Neumann to Lottie M. Stoll, 52 Cathedral Parkway, (mtg $37,000,) all liens, Nov. 9; attorneys, Strasbourger, E. & S., 74 Broadway....$1

5TH ST, 210 to 214 East, 75x—; Solomon Eisler to Jozef Gross, 214 5th St, Nov. 1; attorney, Herman Gottlieb, 320 Broadway. $100

44TH ST, 348 West, 25x100.5; Mary Pohlmann to Dykes Lumber Co, 137 West 24th St, Nov. 14, (mtg $10,000;) attorneys, Webber & W., 7 Beekman St....$100

54TH ST, 419 West, 25x100.5; John T. Brook to Maurice Black, 600 West 178th St, (mtg $11,000,) Oct. 31; attorney, John J. Quencer, 277 Broadway....$1

57TH ST, 421 and 423 West, n s, 50x100.5; Frederick A. Elliott to E. Swann, 317 West 14th St, (mtg $56,000,) Nov. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

71ST ST., 221 East, n s, 21.1x102.2; William Ebeling to James Gallagher, 882 Lexington Av, (mtg $12,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

73D ST, 116 East, s s, 16.6x102.2; Emil Frank to Augusta T. Dutton, 619 and 621 5th Av, Nov. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broaway....$1

74TH ST, 254 West, s s, 15.6x100; Helena G. Lefferts, executrix of Louis E. Lefferts, to Helena G. Lefferts, 254 West 74th St., Nov. 8; attorney, J. C. Travis, 2 Rector St..$3,000

140TH ST, s s, 70.0 ft w of Alexander Av, 30x100; Joseph J. Smith to Jane Ryan, 314 East 140th St, Nov. 6; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St....$1

117TH ST, 321 East, n s, 25x100.11; Becky Goldberg to Louis Altierisi, 2,063 17th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $22,200, and all liens,) Nov. 11; attorney, Leo Schafran, 116 Nassau St..$1

120TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Sarah E. Toder to John Meliff, 234 West 50th St, Nov. 14; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 29 Wall St....$1

123D ST, 164 West, s s, 14x100.11; Charles T. Haviland to Florence C. Daly, 89 Garfield Av, Fort Wadsworth, Borough of Richmond, May 1, 1909; attorney, F. H. Chase, 52 Pine St....$100

147TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x100; Lyttleton Fox, referee, to Margaret Kilduff, at Manida St, near Randall Av, July 28; attorney, Albert Zimmermann, 206 Broadway. $2,300

151ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Cristoforo Cozzolino to Giuseppe Fusco, 409 East 116th St, (mtg $6,500,) Oct. 31....$100

165TH ST, n w corner of Kelly St, 100.5x—; Simon Machiz to Benjamin M. Gruenstein, 60 West 95th St, Nov. 11, (mtg $21,000;) attorney, Jacob Gordon, 346 Broadway....$100

182D ST, 601 West, n w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 100x40; The 182d Street Co. to Charles Stuart, 548 Franklin Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $55,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

206TH ST, s s, 287.10 ft w of Perry Av, 50x100; Mosholu Realty Co to Walter R. Lord, 1,156 Forest Av, Nov. 14, (mtg $16,500;) address, 35 Nassau St....$100

234TH ST, s s, 127.6 ft w of Carpenter Av, 25.4x114.6; Eveline V. Lockwood to Albert Wellnitz, Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 8, (mtg $2,400;) address, Norwalk, Conn....$100

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ASSOCIATE CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, Inc., to Assets Realization Co., 25 Broad St.; Anthony Av, e s, 178.10 ft s of 173d St, 98.11x96, prior mtg $70,000, Nov. 13, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, K. Mackenzie, 27 William St....$12,765

BENNER, Anna S., to Edwin S. Popper, 129 West 181st St; 160th St, 817 East, 18.8x51, Nov. 14, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Grossman, 320 Broadway....$1,000

BOVE, Angelo, to Isabella Lafriola, 415 East 116th St; Mulberry St, 85, 25x100, prior mtg $16,000, Nov. 14, due Jan. 12, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway....$9,000

CHARLES R. BAXTER CONSTRUCTION CO. to Sander Rosner, 105 Avenue D; Lots 609 to 611, map of Lohbauer Park, Nov. 3, due as per bond; R. H. Arnold, 120 Westchester Square....$1,000

COLORADO REALTY CO. to Edward O'Hara, 1,050 Prospect Av; Harriet Place, e s, 264.8 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, 50x91.6; Turnbull Av, n s, 105 ft w of Zerega Av, 100x108, Nov. 11, due Dec. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, John B. Harrison, 258 Broadway....$2,000

DUTTON, Augusta T., to Emil Frank, 116 East 73d St; 73d St, 116 East, 16.6x102.2, Nov 3, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, A. R. Lesinsky, 220 Broadway....$30,000

DWYER & CAREY CONSTRUCTION CO. to Augusta E. Reese, Orange, N. J.; Minford Place, n e corner of Jennings St, 25x100, Nov. 14, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $25,000

DYKES LUMBER CO. to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av; 44th St, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5, Nov. 14, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Webber & W., 7 Beekman St....$12,000

EAKINS, Clara L., to Met. Life Ins. Co., 1 Madison Av; 106th St, s s, 195 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 41.9x—, Nov. 14, due Oct. 1, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av....$120,000

HERDT, Barbara S., individually and executrix, to Manhattan Mtg Co., 200 Broadway; 169th St, s s, 176.1 ft e of Fulton Av, runs w 54.3x s 100.11x e 43.11x n 107.5, Nov. 14, due as per bond; address 200 Broadway.. $9,000

HUNT'S POINT ESTATE to Harriet E. Deshows, 361 Gates Av, Brooklyn, and another, trustees; Coster St, e s, 520 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, Nov. 14, 3 years; attorney, E. P. Orrell, 258 Broadway....$6,000

HUSSEY, Ambrose W., to Henry L. Smith, 528 West 159th St; Lots 38 and 39, map partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate, Nov. 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 506 East 175th St....$1,000

JENCSIK, Joseph, to First Bohemian Slavonic Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, 320 East 73d St; Lots 261 and 262 and 625 and 626, map of Lohbauer Park, Nov. 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Thomas Capek, 1,429 1st Av....$1,000

KENNEDY, Thomas, to Stephen H. Jackson, 53 East 67th St; 99th St, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, Nov. 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address 106 Lexington Av....$1,600

KIKAWA, Elene L. and [illegible]una, to City Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Seton Av, w s, 250 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, Edenwald, Nov. 8, 4 years; attorney, E. A. Lyons, 814 Battery Park Building....$400

LOCK, Elizabeth, to Neil R. Mitchell and others, trustees, Westport, Conn.; 85th St, 508 East, 20x76.2, Nov. 14, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$10,000

LEERBURGER, Ristori, and another to Mary S. Maddock, Fishkill on Hudson, N. Y.; 69th St, n s, 265 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5, Nov. 14, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway....$30,000

MELIFFE, John, to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av; 120th St, 338 East, 20x100.11, Nov. 14, 3 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, 29 Wall St....$5,500

NEWMAN, David K., to Lillie M. Raynor, 249 East 176th St; 10th St, s s, 305 ft e of Avenue C, 100x108, Unionport, Nov. 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St....$1,000

PHELPS, Ethel M., to Elizabeth B. Chamberlin, 1,302 Madison Av; 99th St, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, Nov. 10, due Oct. 30, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin, 31 Nassau St....$2,500

ROBINSON, Susie, to Harry Haslorf, 247 West 131st St; Henry St, 166, s s, 26.1x100, Nov. 14, 5 years; attorneys, Davis & K., 51 Chambers St....$30,000

SACHS, Etine B., to Harris Platkin, 126 North 4th St, Brooklyn; Cherry St, n s, 37.2 ft e of Market St, 23.1x irregular, prior mtg $10,000, Nov. 13, due May 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. J. Smolens, 61 Park Row..$1,000

SCHELBERG, John D., to Walter D. Gurnee, Bar Harbor, Me., and another, trustees; Morningside Av, n w corner of 126th St, 100x75; Morningside Av, w s, 99.11 ft n of 126th St, 0.7x54.11, Nov. 13, 2 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St..$45,000

SCHNEIDER, Ludwig, to Wilhelmina Fleming, 724 Hudson St, Hoboken, N. J.; Briggs Av, n s, 450 ft e of 4th St, 25x211, Nov. 14, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,500

SINTOW, Aaron, and another to Simson Wolf and another, executors, 22 East 81st St; 11th Av, e s, 24.9 ft s of 38th St, 2 lots, each 24.8x100, 2 mtgs, each $16,000, Nov. 8, 3 years; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway....$32,000

STOTESBURY, Edward T., with Erie Railroad Co.; equipment agent rolling stock, &c., 10 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Morgan, Lewis & Bockins, Philadelphia, Penn.. $4,600,000

STUP, Osias, to Philip Siegel, 100 West 119th St; Prospect Av, w s, 75 ft e of Samuel St, 47x100, Nov. 13, due Oct. 16, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$22,000

SUSKIND, Alexander, to Harry B. Rosen, 395 Fort Washington Av; part of Lots 297 and 333, map of Wakefield, 47.4x105, Nov. 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Boudin & L., 302 Broadway....$1,000

THORN, Thomas H., to John R. Planten, 44 8th Av, Brooklyn; Grand Av, e s, 350 ft n of 192d St, 50x100, Nov. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Elmer A. Allen, 42 Broadway.$9,000

WEISS, Adolph, to David Frankel, 558 West 181st St; 27th St, 107 West, Nov. 14, installment as per notes; attorney, Samuel S. Isaacs, 149 Broadway....$2,000

562 WEST END AVENUE CONSTRUCTION Co. to Hudson Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; West End Av, 562 and 568, e s, 78x100, Nov. 14, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $64,000; attorney Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$61,000

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,500, store and basement; Montal Realty Co. to Solomon Scheuer, 854 East 167th St, from Nov. 13, 1911, to April 30, 1920; attorneys, Hartman & L., 116 Nassau St....$1,200 to $1,500

BROADWAY, 2,429, store and basement; the 89-90 Co to John J. Geis, 539 West 125th St, 5 1-12 years from Sept. 1, 1911; attorney, James F. Flynn, 175 East 92d St....$1,700

BROADWAY, 4,197, north half of store; John Schreiner to Frederick H. A. Gerken, 426 West 48th St, 5 years, from Oct. 15, 1911; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn, 261 Broadway....$960

GRAND ST, 419½ and 421, all; George W. M. Sturges and others to Frank Herud and others, at Newark, N. J., 11 years from May 1, 1909....$2,500

HOUSTON ST, 310 East, all except store and basement; Leopold Adler and others to Max Sternberg, 122 St. Mark's Place, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1911; attorney, John D. Naussbaum, 84 Rivington St....$3,000

MONROE ST, 181 and 183, store; Harris Bernstein to Abraham Zlachevsky, 64 Montgomery St, 8 years, from May 1, 1911; address, 64 Montgomery St....$312

SOUTH ST, 91, all; Bentley W. Warren and another, trustees, to David Pomerantz, 116 Madison St, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1911; attorney, Meyer Levy, 41 Park Row....$2,000

SOUTH ST, 222, all; Harry W. Viemeister to Charles Berkmann, 222 South St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1911; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 151 Broad St....$3,500 to $4,000

1ST AV, 1,593, all; Isidor A. Woelheim to Charles S. Kline, 1,477 Lexington Av, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1912; attorney, Victor Gray, 203 Broadway....$4,000

2D AV, 2,004, all; Anna Damico to Marie Logwinoff, 2,004 2d Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Bondin & L., 302 Broadway....$2,000

3D AV, 668, all; Josephine Seeman and another to Isidor H. Kempner, 343 West 87th St, 10 years, from May 1, 1912; attorneys, D. Kempner & Son, 17 West 42d St....$1,830

5TH AV, 786 and 787, part of first and second basements; Fifth Avenue Estates to Lenox Safe Deposit Co., 786 5th Av, 20 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,000

11TH ST, 324 East, store, hall, and front basement; Frank A. Setaro to Luigi Di Giulio, 174 1st Av, 5 years from Nov. 15, 1911; attorneys, Paskus, C. & G., 2 Rector St....$1,080

16TH ST, 43-47 West, eleventh loft; The Hasco Building Co. to Johnson Leather Co. at Morristown, N. J., 10 years from Feb. 1, 11; attorneys, Ferriss, R. & S., 165 Broadway.. $2,900 to $3,200

23D ST, 536 to 546 West, part of ground floor; Mohegan Tube Co to Morris Krim, 201 West 121st St, 3 2-12 years from Nov. 9, 1911; attorney, Benjamin Weiss, 864 Broadway. $1,600

23D ST, 536 to 546 West, part of first floor; J. & W. Lyall, trustees, to Morris Krim, 201 West 121st St, 7 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, Benjamin Weiss, 864 Broadway....$2,500

23D ST, 2,182, store floor; Chas Realty and Construction Co to Lip Cloak and Suit Co, 2,182 3d Av, 5 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1911; attorneys, Bogart & B., 61 Park Row..$4,500

69TH ST, 213 West, all; William B. Thom to Jules Jaccard, 44 Morningside Av, and another, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1912; attorney, George Muller, 239 Broadway....$2,000

103D ST, 64 East, all; Nathan Gliboff to Sigmund Greenberg, 311 East 99th St, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1911; attorney, Benjamin Chess, 302 Broadway....$4,786

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 176th and 177th Sts, 200x100; Stanislaus Golankie against Gingold Realty Co., owner and contractor....$1,050

ANDREWS AV, 2,202; Theodore C. Wood and others against Jessamine C. Bliss, owner; Bliss & Griffiths, contractors, renewal..$803

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, renewal....$500

CENTRE ST, w s, whole front between White and Walker Sts, — x70; Murtha & Schmohl Co. against Abingdon Construction Co., owner; J. & M. Daniels, contractor....$4,462

PLEASANT AV, 351 and 353; Stevenson Lumber Co. against 481 East 167th Street, Inc.; P. Altieri, lessee and contractor; Stephen H. Jackson, owner....$134

2D AV, 2,004; David Wortsman against Anna Damico, owner; Julius M. Schwartz and John Logemootz, contractors....$105

6TH AV, 259 and 261; Adam Hapfel against George H. Dressler and others, owners and contractors....$1,937

6TH AV, 259 and 261; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against Dressler Estate and others, owners and contractors....$900

SAME PROPERTY; Hull, Grippen & Co. against same....$139

6TH AV, 259 and 261; Manhattan Stair Building Co. against George D. Dressler Estate, owner; Frank C. Schaeffler, contractor..$237

28TH ST, 46 East; Nathan Jaffe and others against Mon Realty Co., owner; John H. Scheler, contractor....$550

30TH ST, 103 to 113 West; International Steam Pump Co. against Samson Lachman and Abraham Goldsmith, owners; L. Black & Brothers, sub-contractors....$1,210

33D ST, 22 East; Adolph Auerbach against Charles G. Harews, owner; Benjamin W. Levitan, contractor....$234

104TH ST, 219 West; Louis E. Verhees against Louis Servatius, owner and contractor....$17

120TH ST, 308 East; Forte Concrete Co. against Robert I. Brown, owner; Levin & Levin Contracting Co., contractor; Luigi De Rosa, sub-contractor....$145

152D ST, n s, 156.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Jeremiah Connelly against Stanley Ginsberg, owner; Charles Shelock, contractor....$177

162D ST, 868 and 870; Isaac Seligman against Fred F. French Co., owner and contractor.. $350

179TH ST, 825 West; Israel Swirsky and others against R. H. M. Realty Co.; The 825 West 179th Street Co., owner; Zipkes Construction Co., contractor....$600

223D ST, 664 and 666 East; George Schmidt against Philip H. Krausch, owner and contractor....$508

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ANTHONY AV, 1,640 and 1,642; Rudolf Gersmann against Associate Contractors and Builders, Inc., and others, Sept. 7, 1911.$870

SAME PROPERTY; Harlem River Lumber and Wood Co. against same, Aug. 18, 1911. $5,005

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin J. Carr, Jr., against same; Aug. 19, 1911....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas C. Edmonds Co. against same, Aug. 17, 1911....$760

SAME PROPERTY; Consolidated Chandelier Co. against same, July 12, 1911....$865

AQUEDUCT AV, n e corner of Brand Place; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Morell Realty Co. and others, Sept. 27, 1911....$2,697

BROADWAY, s e corner of 43d St; Rockland Rockport Lime Co. against Mary A. Fitzgerald and others, Jan. 5, 1911....$102

9TH AV, s e corner of 54th St; Alpha Slate Co. against Metropolitan St. Ry. Co. and others, April 8, 1910....$153

56TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av; William Donat against Edward Wasserman and others, Oct. 28, 1911, (by bond)....$1,084

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, w s, 75 ft s of Grand St, 75x87.6; Trustees of the Mission Church in the City of New York against Edw. A. Ridley and others, (action to establish equitable lien;) attorneys, Skinner & Bersant.

ANDREWS AV, 2,202 and 2,204; M. Abbott's Sons against Jessamine C. Bliss and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, P. M. Crandell.

BAILEY AV, n e corner of 229th St, 244.4x120.8x irregular; Mark Ash against Cathleen Turney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

BROADWAY, n e corner of Stemler St, or 14th Av, 100x125; 83d St, 222 East; Thomas J. Reilly against Julia Keenan and others, (partition;) attorney, T. G. Prioleau.

BROOK AV, 1,502; James S. Bryant against A. S. Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Bryant.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 105th St, 55.11x100; George William Smith against Margaret Morison and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Olin, Clark & Phelps.

EAST END AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102.2x148; James M. Clonin against Anthony Auto Body Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Hart.

PERRY ST, 161 to 165; Arthur S. Gaynor against McSweeney Realty Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. S. Mack.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 175 ft n of 167th St, 40x100; James T. Barry against Paul C. Uhlig, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Earley & Carstarphen.

ST. OUENS PLACE, s s, Lots 40 and 41, map No. 1 of South Vernon Park, 50x100; R. Meredith Arnold against William W. Penfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

WATSON AV, s s, 105 ft w of Olmstead Av, 100x108.1; Unionport Lumber and Manufacturing Co. against Abram W. Herbst and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

6TH AV, 755; James Everard's Breweries against Katherine McNaught and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Nathan.

24TH ST, 220 East; Milton Stern against August W. Rabe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Stern.

42D ST, 551 West; Hannah W. Cromwell, executrix, against Borine Manufacturing Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

116TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, except part released to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, against Edward Nicholson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

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First and Second Mortgage Money
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19 West 69th St., (near Central Park West.)—Open for inspection, four-story 20-foot private dwelling, three baths, electric and gas. Sterling Realty Co., Owners, 208 Broadway.

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Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
Monday, Nov. 27, 1911,
at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
Estate of William E. Crandall, Dec'd,
623 West 142d St.

A 3-story and basement brick dwelling; close to Riverside Drive; 10 rooms and 2 baths; size 15x99.11.

518 West 183d St.

A 2-story and basement brick dwelling; size 17.1x104.11.

Maps, etc., at auctioneer's offices, 153 Broadway

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by giving us your rent money; $200 down, balance same as rent; a one-family brick house; hardwood finish, parquet floors, tiled bath, handsomely decorated; wide porch; fine lawn; street sewered and shade trees; one "L" and new subway lines; 5-cent fare to City Hall; payments cover taxes, interest, water, &c. Builder, X 310 Times Downtown.

Private detached residence, Prospect Park South, Flatbush; twelve rooms; all modern improvements; price and terms reasonable. Owner, A. H. B., 79 Westminster Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

BRONX—FOR SALE.

Foreclosure Sale, Nov. 16th, 1911,
At Bronx Real Estate Sales Rooms,
3,156 Third Avenue.
S. E. Corner Franklin Av. and 166th St.
31 ft. 6x100 ft. Can be altered for stores. Half block from "L" Station.

140 ft. front by over 150 ft. deep, suitable for storage warehouse; located in the centre of the Bronx; will give building and permanent loan with it to respectable party; princippals only. Kraemer, 1,150 Southern Boulevard.

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Beautiful House Near Water

Long Island Sound; 32 minutes from Penn. Sta.; water-front rights to fine bathing beach; near station; dock for your yacht or motor boat; electricity AND gas; cement sidewalks and sewerage; very select and refined neighborhood; terms $350, balance $30 or more monthly; title perfect; descriptive booklet mailed on request. HENRY, 146 East 34th St., N. Y.

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For Sale at **Scarsdale**

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths; all improvements. 2 acres high land; fine views; good shade. Stable, chicken house, garden.

FINE NEW HOUSE, 10 Rooms, 3 baths, four open fireplaces. Acre land; good location; mile from station; convenient to trolley.

DESIRABLE COTTAGE, 8 Rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory; all improvements. ¾ acre well situated land; shade trees; stable. For particulars apply to

FISH & MARVIN 527 5th Ave., New York.

5,000 SQUARE FEET
For rent, in new modern loft building; good light; near all transportation; reasonable rent and term lease to responsible tenant. McClellan & Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Scarsdale; 10-room house, bath, acetylene gas; 4 acres of ground; excellent shade and fruit; sale or rent at low figure. Angell, 16 East 42d St.

At builder's cost, cement house, seven rooms, hardwood, tile bath, all improvements; large town Westchester County. L 72 Times.

Larchmont.—Prize bungalow; 7 rooms, 2 baths; $6,500; easy terms. C. K. Blatchly, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

New Rochelle.

Bright, Cheerful, New Cottage
Nine rooms, bath, all conveniences; large lot, near station; cannot duplicate at price, $7,000.
C. B. ALLEN 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Cozy new bungalow, nine rooms and bath, hot-water heat, electricity.
RENT $40. SALE PRICE $5,500.
HENRY B. DOWNEY, Inc.,
232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.
WESTBURY
THE IDEAL ALL-THE-YEAR HOME SUBURB.
BUILDING LOTS, $250.
Five minutes' walk to station and trolley.
All City Conveniences and Improvements.
Terms: $10 Down, $10 Monthly
TITLES GUARANTEED FREE.
Send for Booklet and Free Railroad Tickets.
WM. L. SLANDORFF,
150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

SEASHORE BUNGALOW
in restricted Summer colony, famous for its boating, bathing, fishing, hunting, and all water sports. Plots 60 feet front, $450; easy terms. Restrictions demand house of the value of $800; SUMMER HOME, INCLUDING PLOT, WOULD COST AS LITTLE AS $1,250. Gas, water and sewer. Commuting distance. No agents. Owner, 616 Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York City. Telephone 1697 Murray Hill.

Investors and Developers.
Have most desirable large acreage tract on Long Island for sale. Edwin C. Hill, 1 West 34th Street, New York City.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES, large and small, for sale by owners and builders; our bulletin with pictures and descriptions sent on request. Dept. D, William F. Sheehan, 45 West 34th St., New York City.

New 8-room house, with two lots, on Long Island Sound; also extra building plots; 30 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; remarkably low price; terms to suit. S. W., L 103 Times.

COUNTRY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Cement bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, improvements; Palisade section, ½ hour out; fare, 8c; trolley, railroad; price, $2,600, $300 cash, balance monthly. Office, Room 459, 200 5th Av., 23d St.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

A $48,000 STOCK FARM FOR $20,000.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Bath Beach.—Large detached brick two-family; 15 rooms and 2 bathrooms; every improvement; near bay and station; exchange for Brooklyn lots, mortgages, or farm. Owner, K 207 Times Downtown.

Several choice plots; also improved property. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

Queens.

ELMHURST, L. I.
10 Minutes to Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. & 7th Ave., New York City.
Two Trolley Roads to New York
New houses 9 rooms and bath for rent.
$60 per month, including steam heat and hot water.
Hardwood floors, tiled bath and gas ranges.
THE CORD MEYER CO.
62 William St., N. Y. City—Elmhurst, L. I.
Tel. 1961 John 700 Newtown

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

MADISON AV., NEAR THE CATHEDRAL. Handsomely and fully furnished dwelling to let, four story brownstone, with two-story butler's pantry extension; 20-foot front, 15 rooms and four baths; steam heat, hardwood floors, open plumbing; will lease to May, 1914, at $3,750 per year; possession now. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

PERMANENT COUNTRY HOME
45 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, ON THE D., L. & W. R. R. 900 FEET ELEVATION. NO MOSQUITOES. COOL IN SUMMER, DELIGHTFUL IN WINTER. SUPERB SCENERY. SPLENDID NEIGHBORHOOD.
ACTUAL WATER RIGHTS
HOUSE HAS 8 ROOMS AND BATH. ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. HALF-ACRE SHADED LAND. PRICE $4,250. WILL OFFER EXCEPTIONAL TERMS TO RESPONSIBLE PURCHASER.
ADDRESS OWNER,
P. O. BOX 527, N. Y. CITY.

Handsome private dwelling, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, including furnace heat, hot-water supply, gas and electricity; plot 50x100; delightfully located on the Palisades within three minutes of Public Service trolley connecting with 42d or 130th St. ferries to city; $27.50. Write or call A. W. Dexter, office corner of Grant Av. and Public Service trolley, Grantwood, N. J.

Circumstances Compel
Immediate sale desirable 20-acre farm and estate, 25 miles New York; Lackawanna Railroad; delightful location; centre hall homestead dwelling, 11 large rooms; beautiful shade; very fertile land. Will sacrifice; $35,000 cash, balance mortgage. ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

Bungalow sites on the beautiful hills of Fanwood; large shade trees, magnificent locations, high elevation, dry air, 45 minutes from Broadway; sold on very easy terms; we will build for you on monthly payments; secure your home now. Send for particulars, and free railroad tickets, to visit property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Eggs, 60c. per dozen; broilers, 50c. per pound.; buy one of our little chicken farms, 100x565, and reap the profits; near Fanwood, N. J., railroad and trolley station; 45 minutes out; fine locations; sold on very easy terms; send for particulars and free railroad tickets to visit property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE.—Store and dwelling with barn in rear, in fast-growing town of Grantwood, N. J.; a great opportunity to work up a paying meat or grocery business; will sell or rent. Call or write, A. W. Dexter, office corner of Grant Av. and Public Service trolley, Grantwood, N. J.

Farms, lakes, tracts, dwellings, homes, sites for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

CRANFORD
STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
In closing our business for 1911, which has been unusually satisfactory, we ask you to write us for SPECIAL OFFERS for month of November. They cannot be equalled.
MANOR REALTY CO.
CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY.

ONE ACRE FARM 10% DOWN, 3% MONTHLY.
Right in a town, convenient gas, water, electricity, bank, schools; 2 stations, trolley; 40 minutes Jersey Central. Dunellen, 250 Times Downtown.

A FIVE-ACRE FARM
In Monmouth Co., N. J., with long main road frontage; no buildings; near railroad station; fertile dry land on which you can grow anything; little price; easy terms. Owner, room 418, 501 5th Av.

FOR SALE.—New 2-family brick house, beneath the Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb; only 5c fare to city; all modern improvements, including steam heat; income pays your rent; good investment; at cost to quick buyer. L 93 Times.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?
$3,800 new house for $3,400.
Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; large plot; 12 miles out; $100 down, balance easy monthly payments. Margon, 567 10th Av.

A Village Farm, 6 acres; house, 9 rooms, bath; steam heat; barn, chicken houses for 1,000, brooder house; fruit; convenient; particulars, photos. Quackenbush, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton St., N. Y.

MUST SELL AT ONCE, old-fashioned house; suitable ground for raising chickens; $2,500; small payment down, balance monthly; 5c fare to city; great chance for industrious man or women. L 94 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, Furnished or Unfurnished. A la carte restaurant in building.
SCHUYLER ARMS
387 West 98th St. Phone 3964 River.

The Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Handsomely Furnished 2 Room Apartment and Bath, southern exposure.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO BROKERS:
100-foot LOFTS
TO LET.
BEST LOCATION IN NEW MERCANTILE DISTRICT
20-22-24-26 West 22d St.
NEAR 5th AVE.
NEW 16 STORY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.
SPLENDID LIGHT.
SILK REALTY CO.
31 Nassau St., City.
TEL. 8795 - CORT.

Do You Wish to Rent an Office That Provides:

FIRST: Good fresh air and ventilation.

SECOND: Easy distance of any important part of the City by Subway, Elevated, Surface Car or Walk.

THIRD: Full daylight from all sides, so that neither you nor your employes may suffer from eyestrain.

FOURTH: Elevator service that will enable you to reach your office any day or night or any hour of the day or night.

Where can you find all these valuable offerings in one building?

ANSWER:

THE TIMES BUILDING
Telephone 1000 Bryant. TIMES SQUARE.

Offices
$300 and Up
Suites and Single
Most Desirable
IN THE
Century Building
1 W. 34th St., Adj. 5th Av.
Van Norden & Wilson

48-50 West 21st St.
STORE, BASEMENT and LOFTS
Fireproof; 50x92; permanent light 4 sides; low rent. Concessions. Divided store very cheap. Brokers protected.
DUROSS CO.,
155 WEST 14TH ST.

LOFTS & OFFICES LARGE AND SMALL
10 FLOORS, 12,500 SQ. FEET TO THE FLOOR.
In the MECCA BUILDING B'WAY, 48TH ST., 7TH AV.
Permanent light on 3 sides. Thoroughly fireproof, fast elevators, mail chutes, and every improvement and convenience.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.

Broadway and 39th St. Bldg.
SMALL AND LARGE
LIGHT OFFICES, $20 to $50.
Harris & Vaughan, Agts., 1,416 Broadway.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED,
Large, light office in Marbridge Building; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address for particulars, Marbridge, Box 85 Times.

$15 MONTH UP, 109 Broad St.
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING. **OFFICES** Exceptionally LIGHT AND CHEERFUL

Store, 802 3d Av., 20x80, near 49th St.; rent reasonable. Apply S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway. 'Phone Worth 4945. Janitor, 165 East 49th.

Office to rent for dentist. 147 Madison Av.

LOFTS & OFFICES
TO BE LET
Desirable STORE on 23d St
next to corner.
AT SENSIBLE RENTALS.
New Fireproof Buildings—100% Sprinklered; a Saving of 50% on Insurance. Day and Night Elevator Service.
46-50 WEST 24TH ST. and N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.
A LOCATION WELL WORTH CONSIDERING
"THE AGENT," Room 1016, 46 W. 24th St., or your own Broker.

☞ **LIGHT OFFICES** ☜
Steam heat. Elevator service. Singly or en suite. 4 doors from Broadway and Fulton St. Subway Station. Reasonable rent. Exceptional inducements to early applicants.
NEW YORK FRAME & PICTURE Co 142 Fulton, N. Y. City.

Large building for factory or loft purposes, about 24,000 square feet; good light; low rent; long lease; close to 7th Av. and Pennsylvania Depot. W. H. Hussey & Son, 150 West 35th St., or your own broker.

LIGHT LOFTS
New Fireproof Building, 40x94; Two Elevators; Steam Heat.
291-293 Seventh Av.
C. F. BEDELL CO., Broadway & 87th St.

East 38th St.—Five-story, basement, modern building; 40 h. p. boiler, 25 h. p. engine; light four sides; about 5,000 feet per loft, 28,000 feet entire; rent separate or entire; under 17c.; private driveway. Apply Jacoby, 342 East 38th St., 9-12 A. M. Tel. 909 Murray Hill.

Store to Let.—Large, single store; basement suitable for family liquor trade, delicatessen, or other business; $75; 710-712 Amsterdam Av., near 95th. Apply Vogler, 441 Amsterdam Av., 81st.

LOFT, 88-90 Walker St., 25x90; steam power, heat, and elevator service; one block from Canal St. Subway station. Inquire S. HELLINGER, 309 Broadway; 'phone 4945 Worth, or engineer.

2 lofts, modern bldg., 236 5th Av.; pass. and frgt. elevators; moderate rent. Apply Supt. or A. J. Rich & Co., Singer Bldg.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Metric System Rules in Classification of Schappe Yarns—Bag Decision.

In sustaining a claim filed by the Salt's Textile Manufacturing Company, the Board of United States General Appraisers held yesterday that the number of schappe silk yarns in the dyed condition must be ascertained according to the metric or French system without reference to what the numbers of the yarns may have been in their "gray" condition. It was conceded by both the Government and the importers that the merchandise is dutiable properly under paragraph 397 of the Act of 1909.

The importers contended that the number of yarn in the dyed material must be ascertained according to the metric system regardless of what the number was before the coloring process. Judge Howell sustains the claim, and reverses the Collector of Customs.

The board has taken adverse action on protests filed by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne regarding the classification of women's beaded hand bags. The articles were all assessed at 60 per cent., either as bead silk articles, or as plain bead bags. Claims for lower duty at 50 and 45 per cent. ad valorem are denied and the Collector affirmed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SOLOMON STERN.—Judge Hough has appointed George R. Allen receiver for Solomon Stern, tailor, of 102 East 125th Street.

CENTURY GARTER COMPANY.—Samuel C. Cohen, doing business as the Century Garter Company at 54 Lispenard Street, has made an assignment to Osias Sussman.

MAX DANGER.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 25 against Max Danger, manufacturer of ruchings at 74 Grand Street, on a settlement at 40 cents on the dollar.

WOLF BEIGEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Wolf Beigel, also known as Wolf Bagel, baker at 110 Henry Street, by these creditors: Samuel Cooperman, $322; Nathan M. Topkins, $60, and Frank R. Prima, $147.

HARRY C. BEAVER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Harry C. Beaver, builder of 949 Park Avenue, show liabilities of $13,415, and nominal assets of $5,939, consisting of accounts, $5,228; cart, $61; automobile, $350, and lumber, &c., $300.

JULIUS ORBACH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Orbach, skirt manufacturers at 60 University Place, by these creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $500; Ontario Thread Company, $20, and Murray Kanner, $6. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $800.

NATHAN ZULVER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Zulver, shoe dealer at 212 Avenue B, by these creditors: Amsterdam Rubber Co., $152; Morse & Rogers, $247; Rice & Hutchins' New York Company, $66, and Diamond Shoe Company, $99. Judge Hough appointed H. Lavers receiver.

DWIN & PONAROFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Dwin and Harry Ponaroff, the firm of Dwin & Ponaroff, cigars and stationery at 1,425 St. Nicholas Avenue, by Samuel Gordon, a creditor for $750. Judge Hough appointed Martin S. Cohen receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $600.

UNITED FILM COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the United Film Company, dealer in motion picture machines at 145 West Forty-fifth Street, by these creditors: American Moving Picture Machine Company, $493; C. L. Kiewert Company, $54, and Theodore Nyquest, $1,325. Assets are estimated at $2,000. The company was incorporated on May 1, 1910, with a capital stock of $50,000. Its headquarters were formerly in Troy.

SILPA & ASHENDORF.—Jacob Silpa and Charles Ashendorf, who compose the firm of Silpa & Ashendorf, manufacturers of shirtwaists at 101 Prince Street, have made an assignment to Jacob Auerbach. The assignment includes fire insurance policies amounting to $4,000. Mr. Silpa has been in business seven years, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on Feb. 3, 1911, which was dismissed on a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar. Mr. Ashendorf became a partner on June 27. On Nov. 10 a fire damaged the business.

MOTT HAVEN LUMBER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidor L. Cohen, doing business as the Mott Haven Lumber Company at 137th Street and Fifth Avenue and 174th Street and West Farms Road, by these creditors: I. H. Klein Company, $263; Jacob Deutsch, $85, and Alois Kohn & Co., $182. This is the second time Mr. Cohen has been in the bankruptcy court. A petition was filed against him on April 3, 1908, which was dismissed on a settlement at 40 cents on the dollar. His assets are estimated at $10,000.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Betts, Frederick A.—R. S. Finney, $2,016.
Bogul, Abraham—H. C. Clapp, $145.
Bacchino, Giulia—Lehigh Sales Co., $112.
Baroni, Gaetano P.—Bowling Green Distilling Co., $704.
Same—Henry H. Shufeldt & Co., $216.
Caming, Saul, (not summoned,) William G. Vause, and William L. Pollock, Jr.—American Surety Co. of New York, $114.
Cohen, Louis and Isaac—V. E. Meyer et al., $133.
Cancro, Frank—J. Gordon, $161.
Cohen, Isidor and Louis P.—Bush & Fassett, $205.
Cohen, Isidor L.—National Park Bank, $228.
Danson, Jacob—J. Braunstein & Co., $2,209.
Durant, Janet L.—Henry H. Tyson Co., $165.
Davidson, Henry C.—Fellows & Diemel, $214.
De Villers, Yves—J. A. D'Orlye, $733.
Eastman, Robert W. and Anna F.—P. A. Van Bernel, $536.
Franke, Abraham—L. G. Stern et al., $119.
Grasse, Frank—Hannis Distilling Co., $257.
Guthy, Peter—Patent Scaffolding Co., $580.
Hearn, Frank D.—C. B. Bentz, $101.
Hagez, Joseph and George—M. S. Scheigman, $241.
Ganse, Marinus—Loew Amusement Co., $253.
Klein, Louis, and Jacob Fink—W. J. Salomon, $5,540.
Kluber, John C., and John Ryan—Prudential Real Estate Corporation, $264.
Killip, Frank B.—Knapp Co., $193.
Klapp, Joseph, and Fanny Schwartz—W. Friedman et al., $4,588.
Lamar, Alfred M.—C. F. Polk, $359.
Levy, Jacob—E. Wolf, $779.
La Roau, William F.—C. C. M. Hoeg, $259.
Lee, Margaret J., or Margaret J. Malley—J. E. Lesster, $359.
Lehman, Edgar—A. F. Karsten, $207.
Lux, Vincent G.—J. Deans, $113.
Luciano, Peter—Carson Trench Machine Co., $1,098.
Marazito, Tomaso—J. & M. Haffen Brewing Co., $199.
Marcus, Joseph—N. Mayer, $1,188.
Michel, Leopold—Hannis Distilling Co., $288.
Michel, Leopold—Hannis Distilling Co., $370.
McCarthy, William, and David Feuer, (not summoned)—Hannis Distilling Co., $370.
Mack, Henry, and Ephriam R. Steinhardt—Illinois Modern Machine Co., $287.
Same—Same, $193.
Mathers, Joseph, and Wilmer Baldwin—G. A. Lathrop, Jr., $9,139.
Mangini, Nicola—A. F. Handy, $535.
O'Toole, Bernard J.—Hannis Distilling Co., $436.
O'Connor, Maurice F.—Klein Brothers, $192.
Porter, Sadie—J. Armstrong et al., $363.
Perlman, Louis H., and Fannie Frankel—M. Shapiro, $263.
Pearl, Robert P., and Jana Joseph—A. Myers, $346.
Resnicoff, Max—New York Edison Co., $123.
Ruehl, Adolph—Hannis Distilling Co., $114.
Regenstein, Meyer—M. Regenstein, costs, $136.
Rogers, Isaac N., and Fred K. Felt—Grernberg, $1,001.
Ruminger, Emilie—W. W. Lapenit, $254.
Ranelli, Anthony, or Tony Leuto or Tony Kelly—Hannis Distilling Co., $404.
Swirsky, Max—People's Bank of the City of New York, $411.
Sherman, A. Percy—New York Independent Meat Co., $202.
Stein, Charles P.—Salter Silk Co., $105.
Syrop, Lent (not summoned) and Samuel—Hannis Distilling Co., $380.
Saperstein, Herman I.—F. Opelinsky, $161.
Storms, Alfred R.—A. H. Heyer Co., $828.
Stiles, Charles A.—G. Buckmann, $114.
Tagliavia, Frederick T.—T. M. R. Meikelham and others, $1,124.
Trauberman, Samuel, and Philip Averbuck—Henry Tiffany and others, $121.
Umstead, Katherine S.—S. Holden, $1,655.
Uhlfelder, Manfred S., and Douglas G. C. Levick—H. L. Naughton, $112.
Van Cleaf, Harry F., and James H. Torrey—R. D. Pruyn, $122.
Volfrei, August A.—R. S. Kearney, $336.
Van Zandt, Ernest T.—F. S. Geist, $1,053.
Van Alen, Anna—S. G. Rosenbaum, $625.
Wilkinson, Robert—R. H. Beaumont, $319.
Worth, George W. New York Edison Co., $224.
Wilson, William—New York Edison Co., $337.
Williams, Nellie M., adm.—N. Sinnott, $683.
Yeandle, George W.—City of New York, $311.
Zenke, Otto H.—City of New York, $220.
Zagab, George H.—City of New York, $220.
Zapke, Adolph W.—City of New York, $116.
Yost, Marie—B. Traubner, $159.
J. Marcus Woodworking Co. of Williamsbridge—Bartelstone Brothers, $302.
Same—Same, $321.
Success Co.—Kienle Press, $927.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—W. Rubin, $762.
Colonial Column Mfg. Co. and Chester V. D. Peek—O. Harvey, $234.
Perfection Electric Mfg. and Supply Co.—McGraw Pub. Co., $188.
Nicholas Conforti Realty Corp.—N. Y. Edison Co., $431.
West Mount Vernon Realty Co.—L. Colgate, $5,989.
Twombly Motor Car Co.—W. J. Salomon, $1,330.
Katonah Construction Co., Nicola Biondi and Nazzarone Guarriello—Savoy Glass Co., $1,255.
Katonah Construction Co.—S. J. Freidin, $507.
Same—Schacht & Silverson Co., $458.
Same—H. Mapes, $121.
Progress Rubber Co.—C. H. Rudgreen, $183.
Mountain Construction Co., Frank Frankel, Jacob I. Frankel, and Ethel Frankel—A. Altman, $4,753.
Real Construction Co.—Otis Elevator Co., $218.
Ed Blum & Co.—G. Sidenberg & Co., $147.
National Electric Welding Co.—A. W. Sanborn, $127.
American Chandelier Co.—American Brass and Copper Co., $361.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Breidbart, Isidor—I. Levison et al., Nov. 10, 1911, $544.
Spitzer, Abraham L. and Benjamin—C. H. Phelps et al., Nov. 4, 1911, $2,163.
Foss, Samuel—J. Avons et al., June 24, 1911, $534.
Waldman, Joseph H.—W. S. Gordon, Oct. 8, 1911, $148.
Michael Di Menna Construction Co.—J. J. Rafferty et al., Aug. 8, 1911, $148.
Condict, Silas A.—F. Tocci, Jan. 5, 1911, $111.
Carpenter, Nathaniel L., Joseph N. Carpenter, Atmore L. Baggott, and Sterrett Tate—G. W. Hoadley, May 18, 1910, $722.
Uhlfelder, Simon, Abraham Weinberg, and Celia Uhlfelder—C. Michael, Sept. 30, 1911, $151.
Hanauer, Helen—M. Schwartzapel, April 6, 1911, $134.
Young, William, Jr., and Charles H. Schminke—T. G. Knight, Dec. 28, 1900, $680.
Manhattan Brass Co.—W. F. Burns Co., March 14, 1911, $543.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Filene's, W., Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Smith, infants', children's, girls', and juniors, dresses and coats, ladies' hosiery, and knit underwear; basement; Miss L. Lehr, waists, petticoats, corsets, dressing sacques, kimonos, and muslin underwear; Miss Minshall, corsets; Mrs. Moore, underwear; Miss Horan, petticoats; Mrs. M. L. Jackson, waists; Miss K. Coakley, merchandise manager; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. E. Bannister, upholstery goods and carpets; 75 Spring Street.

Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; W. H. Flack, dress goods, silks, and linings; A. A. Breton, housefurnishing goods; 75 Spring Street.

Jones, Post & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; A. M. Stateler, ladies' ready to wear; G. W. Hutchins, notions, millinery, laces, hair goods, and embroideries; 43 Leonard Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, trimmings; 454 Broome Street.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; C. Dean, books and stationery; 320 Church Street.

New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; boys' clothing and furnishing goods; W. J. Hoyle, carpets; 75 Spring Street.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Abt, carpets; 320 Church Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Potsville, Penn.; G. Arbagast, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street.

Malley, Edward, Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. P. Lincoln, dress goods, silks, velvets, and linings; Mr. Jaffee, optical goods; 320 Church Street.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; H. E. Davis, dress goods; 55 White Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Weinrich, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street.

May & Ellis Company, New Orleans, La.; F. May, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Costello, white goods, flannels, blankets, carpets, and oilcloths; 43 Leonard Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; E. Spanier, boys' clothing; G. B. White, shoes; E. C. Gatchel, men's furnishing goods; 334 Fourth Avenue; Prince George Hotel.

Miller, Rhoads & Swartz, Norfolk, Va.; C. E. Chandler, domestics, flannels, linens, and wash goods; 55 White Street.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. S. Danico, dry goods; 55 White Street; Prince George Hotel.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss Edwards, millinery; Miss McClusky, costumes, (basement;) Miss Powers, misses' dresses; Mrs. M. E. Darlington, misses' suits; C. H. Hurd, hosiery and knit underwear; Mr. Reid, hosiery and knit underwear; Miss Maynard, representing; 31 Union Square.

Beacon, The, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss M. Neal, veilings, neckwear, gloves, and handkerchiefs; 41 Union Square.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; E. Mayer, men's and boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.

Rosenthal Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. Rosenthal, coats; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Nolan, dress goods and flannels; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Maison Blanche Company, New Orleans, La.; J. J. Dolan, millinery; 114 Fifth Avenue.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. J. Shaw, trunks and bags; Mr. Gibbs, representing; 41 Union Square.

Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Berg, coats; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Frank & Seder, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Day, waists; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Hudson, cloaks and suits, (basement;) C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Bennett Company, Omaha, Neb., G. Robson, cloaks, suits, and waists; 41 Union Square.

Silverman, M., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Silverman, domestics; 18 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Bonney, W. A., Boston, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Latham.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Gallop, ribbons; G. Reisel, linens; 31 Union Square; Hotel Broztell.

Milner, W. L., Company, Toledo, Ohio; R. M. A. Williams, furnishing goods and hosiery; 684 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. J. Ratter, ladies' hosiery and underwear; Miss J. Reagan, gloves; L. Seiderman, books and music; 214 Church Street; The Breslin.

Wooten, J. T., Columbia, S. C.; dry goods; The Breslin.

Witz, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Witz, piece goods; The Breslin.

Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.; H. Gounder, books; 214 Church Street; The Breslin.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss N. McMahon, misses' coats and suits; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Sherer, C. T., Co., Worcester, Mass.; R. H. Booth, clothing; The Breslin.

Hinterleiter, R. W., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; H. O. Shonkweiler, ladies' garments; The Breslin.

Miehle, J., & Son, Pottsville, Penn.; Miss Miehle, ladies' wear; The Breslin.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seide, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; The Breslin.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Oppenheimer, white goods; Hotel Albert; J. Wolf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street.

Newcomb-Endicott Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. R. Newcomb, furnishing goods; 200 Fifth Avenue.

Emporium, St. Paul, Minn.; G. McLeod, dry goods; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street; Hotel Grand.

Parket-Bridget Company, Washington, D. C.; R. E. Jones, boys' clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Buckner, boys' clothing; 438 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.

Barney, H. C., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. F. Harmon, general buyer; 75 Spring Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; D. P. Birkett, neckwear and laces; 2 Walker Street.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Morrison, cloaks and furs; Miss Conty, underwear; Miss Blumenthal, waists; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Axe, B., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Hark, waists; Hotel Pierrepont.

Miller Brothers Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Henderson, clothing; 70 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Bridget, ladies' suits; 214 Church Street.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; B. I. Ryan, domestics; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; H. H. Miller, upholstery goods; 215 Fourth Avenue; Hotel Flanders.

Houston, James A., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. M. Dodge, two-piece suits and wrappers; P. H. Magrane, representing; C. E. Magrane, representing; A. W. Markham, furnishing goods; Hotel Great Northern.

Shephard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. A. Gallagher, notions; 31 Union Square; Hotel Marlborough.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; R. W. Day, waists; 31 Union Square.

Niswanger, J. O., Syracuse, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Davidson Brothers Company, Sioux City, Iowa; A. Davidson, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.

Horne, J., Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; L. A. Hubach, carpets; 320 Church Street.

McConnell, S. E., Atlanta, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Chandler & Co., Botson, Mass.; H. W. Schoske, ladies' neckwear and laces; Hotel Imperial.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, muslin underwear and corsets; 75 Spring Street.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss V. Fitzgerald, millinery; Broadway and Thirty-second Street.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Arnold, muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. Conn, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Broztell.

Wolf & Dessaur, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; J. Dessauer, day goods; 815 Fourth Avenue; Hotel Broztell.

Sondheim, Frank & Co., Baltimore, Md.; George Landon, laces; Hotel Victoria.

Lanham & Sons Company, Rome, Ga.; J. H. Lanham, notions, hosiery, and ribbons; Hotel St. Denis.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. J. Calm, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. New, waists; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. D. Jardine, housefurnishing goods; 55 White Street.

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THESE APARTMENTS ARE UNDENIABLY BEAUTIFUL. THE APPOINTMENTS AND FIXTURES ARE OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

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High Class Dwelling Apartments of 6, 7, 8 and 10 large sized rooms.

Southern Exposure.

Uniquely arranged with 2 and 3 baths.
All latest improvements.

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RENTALS, $900—$2,000

Hague Apartments 547 Riverside Drive

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High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.

Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.

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Bet Broadway & Riverside

4-5-7 ROOM APARTMENTS

all modern improvements.

Rents $32 to $55 per Month

Apply on premises, or

RANALD H. MACDONALD, 29 West 34th St.

3 ROOMS.

Corner house, all improvements, electric light, hardwood trim, shower bath, &c.; all rooms facing street.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

2 blocks from Subway. Rents $26-$29.

S. E. Corner 169th and Audubon Av.

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Orienta,

302-306 West 79th St.,
NEAR WEST END AV.

Modern, Fireproof Building.

Handsome entrance hall, large and attractive reception room. The apartments are excellently arranged and have new parquet floors and all the latest improvements and conveniences.

6 Rooms & Bath, $65 to $75
7 Rooms & Bath, $95 to $100
Also 2 Rooms & Bath, $42.50

C. F. Bedell Co., Agents,
Broadway and 87th St. Tel., 3010 River.

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210, 220, 230 West 107th St.

Subway, surface and "L."

Ivy Courts, an apartment house Strictly under the management of the Owners means the best service and attention to you; liveried hall, elevator and telephone, day and night.

Large, Bright, Outside Rooms; Unusual Closets

5, 6, 7 Rooms, $600-$960.

Electricity furnished from our own plant at a nominal charge.

Agent on premises.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,

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ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE

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38-44 WEST 9TH ST.

Very desirable apartments of seven rooms and bath; only two left; steam heat, hall boys, elevator service all night; rent only $960; possession at once.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

THE IRVINGTON

407 Central Park West, near 101st St.

8 light rooms and bath; all improvements; electric lights, parquet floors, 2 toilets, butler's pantry; newly decorated; rents $1,020 to $1,180.

The Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.

Very desirable unfurnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath; overlooking Central Park.

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AT 13 EAST 36TH ST. NEAR 5TH AV.
Electric light and service included. Telephone.

REDUCED RENTS. APARTMENTS, two or three rooms and bath, $50 up; rent includes chamber service.
177 Madison Av. at 34th St.

East Side.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.

The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments, 8 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.

FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

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105-107 East 15th St.,
Overlooking Union Square.
At 14th St. Subway express station.

High-Class Apartments,
5 Rooms and Bath, $60 to $80.
3 Rooms and Bath, $50 to $60.

Steel constructed building, magnificent entrance and reception room, excellent hall and telephone service.

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NEAR MADISON AV.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,

7-8 and 11 rooms.

Rents $900 to $1,700.

WHITE ENAMEL WOODWORK, PARQUET FLOORS.
SUPT., ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE 1690 LENOX.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof

43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.

Seven rooms, 1 and 2 baths....$1,100 to $1,700

Two and three rooms and bath....$420 to $600

All improvements; resident Superintendent.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH ST. & MADISON AV.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,

8 and 9 Rooms,
WITH TWO BATHS.

Rents $1,200 to $1,500

SUPT. ON PREMISES.

Lenox Hill

987 Madison Av., S. E. Cor. 77th St.

Highest Class Apartments.

Fireproof Building.

See Superintendent.

THE LEXINGTON

144-146-148 East 22d St.

To lease, attractive large apartment, 6 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service. Electric light, telephone.

MODERATE RENT.

Reference, lease. Superintendent on premises.

WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Telephone 5929—Gramercy.

45 FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 11th and 12th Sts.

Attractive apartment; 7 large, light rooms and bath; possession.

RENT, $1,250.

Hall service. Opposite First Presbyterian Church. Apply Superintendent on premises, or WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Tel. 5929 Gramercy.

43 East 27th St. Near Madison Ave.

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VERY DESIRABLE FOR BACHELORS.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE,

1,431 Madison Av., southeast corner 99th St.; beautiful corner apartment, seven outside rooms, bath; perfect condition; $60 monthly; high-class elevator and private telephone service day and night; electricity; all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

GRAMERCY COURT,

152 East 22d St., near Lexington Av.—High-class elevator Apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, baths and showers; rents moderate.

THE CLEVELAND

126-130 East 24th St.

Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

BRONX.

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Two 6-room apartments on a floor. Each apartment extends from street to yard. 2 Blocks from Fordham Road, 3d Ave. "L" and N. Y. C. R. R. Stations.

SUBLET FOR ONLY $35 and two months' allowance to desirable tenant, modern apartment, seven, all outside rooms, bathroom.

1,239 Franklin Av. (169th St. Elevated Station.)

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Block from Grand Plaza
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DOUBLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $2.00 PER DAY UP.
AMERICAN PLAN
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH AND MEALS, $2.50 PER DAY UP.

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OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition.
HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—RUBIN GOLDSTEIN, Plaintiff, against BECKIE GOLDSTEIN, Defendant.—Summons. Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 6th, 1911.

MORRIS DURST,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Beckie Goldstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Francis K. Pendleton, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of October, 1911, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on October 10, 1911.

Dated November 6, 1911.

MORRIS DURST,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Advertise Lost articles in the Lost and Found columns of The New York Times. Finders seeking owners of lost belongings turn to the Lost column of The Times first.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY CORN, Plaintiff, against HENRY ZIPKES and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of October, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of November, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by J. H. Mayers, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sherman Avenue, distant one hundred feet westerly thereon from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sherman Avenue with the westerly side of Academy Street; running thence southerly parallel with Academy Street three hundred and ten feet to the northerly side of Post Avenue; thence westerly along Post Avenue two hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly again parallel with Academy Street three hundred and ten feet to Sherman Avenue, and thence easterly along Sherman Avenue two hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

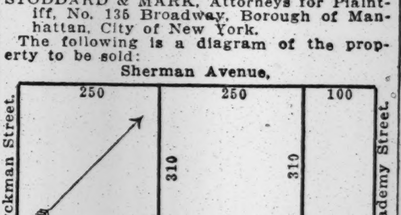
Subject to four certain mortgages, aggregating $76,000, made by Henry Corn and Rosella Corn, his wife, to the Union Dime Savings Bank, each mortgage affecting a portion of the above-described premises and each of said mortgages being dated April 15th, 1910, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the County of New York as follows: A mortgage for $20,000 recorded in Section 8, Liber 70, of Mortgages at Page 242; a mortgage for $20,000 recorded in Section 8, Liber 71, of Mortgages at Page 149; a mortgage for Eighteen Thousand ($18,000) Dollars recorded in Section 8, Liber 71, of Mortgages, Page 139, and a mortgage for $18,000 recorded in Section 8, Liber 71, of Mortgages, Page 144.

Dated New York, November 1st, 1911.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

STODDARD & MARK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,104.87, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to $369.65, with interest from October 20th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,908.45 and interest.

Dated New York, November 1st, 1911.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

To close the Estate of The Jackson Print Shop, Incorporated, an insolvent corporation, the interest of the said corporation in a certain contract for the printing of an edition of the Works of Michael Montaigne and the unpaid moneys due thereon, approximately $4,400; also the interest of the said corporation in the bound volumes and the unbound sheets constituting said edition; also the electrotype plates from which said edition was printed,

AT AUCTION

Friday, November 17th, 1911, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., at the Superior Court Room, in the County Court House, on Leavenworth Street, Waterbury, Connecticut, unless sooner sold.

ROBERT C. MALLETTE, Receiver,
Bridgeport, Conn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The Mutual Alliance Trust Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Part I. of a special term thereof to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "MUTUAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK."

Dated New York, October thirty-first, 1911.

THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By J. H. PARKER, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BENJAMIN, ALICE ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE ELIZA BENJAMIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 545 West 111th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of October, 1911.

DUNCAN A. DOBIE, Executor of estate of Alice Eliza Benjamin, deceased.

J. BROWNSON KER, Attorney for Executor, 261 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE ZUCKER & LEVETT & LOEB CO., Bankrupt.—No. 14,009.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Augustus H. Skillin, the trustee herein, at public auction under the rules and practice of this court, by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14-16 Vesey Street, in the City of New York, on November 15, 1911, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The property to be sold is as follows: Three shares of second preferred stock of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., par value $50 each, Certificate No. N. Y. 3152; two second mortgage 6% gold bonds of the H. W. Rogers Cutlery Co., Inc., for $100 each, Nos. 181 and 182.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.

New York, November 1, 1911.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
45 Cedar Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FELLER BROTHERS, Inc., Bankruptcy.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 246 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cloaks, materials, findings, machinery, and a fully equipped factory.

MORTIMER B. BERNSTEIN, Receiver.
NEWMAN & BUTLER, Attorneys for Receiver, 116 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of KALMAN J. SMITH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 51 East 8th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, dress goods, women's coats, machinery, safe, fixtures, &c.

ARTHUR B. CHURCH, Receiver.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

CREDITORS' SALE.—S. Lindau & Co.—Chas. Shongood, auctioneer, will sell this day, Wednesday, Nov. 15th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., one set of Hudson Bay sable furs and bear moleskin scarfs.

ROBERT C. MORRIS, Trustee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of VAPOR LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 15,675.—In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of letters patent for a gasoline lamp and attachments, office furniture and fixtures, safe, gasoline lamps, machinery, tools, and unassembled parts of lamps and materials for the manufacture of lamps under said patents, and good will of business, will be sold as a whole pursuant to the order of court at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, at the office of the bankrupt, Room No. 322, No. 30 Church Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

The above property may be inspected at the above address on November 15th and 16th, 1911, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and at the factory of said bankrupt company, corner of 151st Street and River Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on November 17th and 20th, 1911, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, November 13th, 1911.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Receiver,
60 Wall Street, New York City.

PUBLIC SALE OF MINING AND MILLING PROPERTIES.

On November 24th, 1911, beginning at 12 o'clock noon, at the front door of the Court House in Central City, Gilpin County, Colorado, there will be sold, by order of the United States Bankruptcy Court, free and clear of all liens, the extensive mining and milling properties, buildings and equipment of The Fifty Gold Mines Corporation, located at Black Hawk, Colorado. Over fifty mining and milling claims, including the Bobtail and Gregory claims, are included in the real property. Mining and milling machinery appraised at over $140,000 will be sold. Terms of sale, $22,000 cash, one-half remainder in thirty days, one-half in sixty days.

It is reported that large quantities of valuable ore are blocked out, the removal of which is hindered by water.

For further information inquire at the office of Fermor J. Spencer, Trustee in Bankruptcy, Denver, Colorado; Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.; Henry C. Hall, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS HIRSCH and JACOB HIRSCH, trading as HIRSCH'S HAT WORKS, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 31 Bond St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' hats, velvets, trimmings, frames, machinery, safe, fixtures, &c.; also receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the unexpired term of lease.

GUERNSEY PRICE, Receiver.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

Above sale adjourned to Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1911. Same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS DIESENHOUSE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 261 First Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, notions, hosiery, underwear, ladies' wear, gents' furnishings, showcases, silent salesman, counters, fixtures, &c.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
JOSEPH STEINBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 15,597.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TIMOTHY A. GARVEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1911, the said Timothy A. Garvey was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 12:00 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Nov. 14, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,509.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS HIRSCHENBEIN & CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1911, the said Morris Hirschenbein & Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Nov. 14, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE MATTER OF ISAAC PIMSLER, ADOLPH SPITZER, and HENRY MILLER, individually and as copartners under the firm name of STANDARD NECKWEAR COMPANY, alleged bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that an application for the appointment of a temporary receiver of the property of the alleged bankrupts above named, will be made by the undersigned to Hon. Charles M. Hough, one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, at the Court Room, Room 66, in the Federal Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1911, at 10:30 A. M.

ABR. A. SILBERBERG,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 258 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ISIDOR L. COHEN.

An application for the appointment of a receiver of the assets and effects of the above-named alleged bankrupt will be held before Honorable Charles M. Hough, District Judge, at his chambers in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. All creditors may attend at said time and may be heard regarding the said application. Yours, &c.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, office and Post Office address 55 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JACOB BENJAMIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Benjamin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 18, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 14, 1911.

NO. 15,694.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. PRIGGER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Samuel H. Prigger of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1911, the said Samuel H. Prigger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
November 15, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,360.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United Saates for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY RICHMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Harry Richman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1911, the said Harry Richman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
November 15, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—FERDINAND R. EIDEN, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ferdinand R. Eiden, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 14, 1911, praying for the confirmation of a composition offer to creditors herein, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 27, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 14, 1911.

Lost

20c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—On Train No. 8, Pullman car "Collamer," between Rochester and Grand Central Station, New York, arriving Saturday morning, Nov. 11, pocketbook containing money and pearl scarfpin; evidently dropped from clothing in washroom. $500 reward will be paid for their return to Room 100, Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.

LOST—Night of Nov. 11, silver Waltham watch and fob; fob is made up of skull and bones and Mercury's staff; also black leather card case. Will reward for return to Chlupsa, 38 Wall St. No questions asked; if pawned, kindly mail ticket.

LOST—On Saturday night, Nov. 11, outside Cafe Madrid, gold open-face watch and diamond fob; initials "A. C. T." in diamonds on fob. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to A. C. Tschirky, 142 East 31st.

LOST—PEARL NECKLACE WITH DIAMOND CLASP, BETWEEN 62D AND 79TH, 5TH AV. OR 79TH ST. TUNNEL, 5TH AV. TO 8TH AV.; LIBERAL REWARD IF RETURNED. L 104 TIMES.

LOST.—Sunday, Nov. 12, 1:30 to 8 P. M., on Subway, between 72d and 137th Sts., or Broadway car, gold safety pin, with fresh-water pearl. Return to Mrs. Mac, 119 West 71st St., for reward.

LOST.—Two rings, one with pearl and two diamonds, the other a thistle effect, with small diamonds and pearls; big reward offered. Edgar Perera, 231 West 96th St. Tel. 1464 Riverside.

LOST—Mink muff, Saturday night, between Terrace Garden and 59th St. and Madison Av. Reward return to Miss Herrle, 1,251 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, monogram "E. L. J.," Tuesday morning, between Riverside Drive, 90th, and 87th Sts.; reward. Jarvis, 294 West 92d St.

LOST—Monday afternoon, gold cuff button containing sapphire surrounded by 8 diamonds; liberal reward. Fleming, 2,030 B'way, cor. 70th.

LOST—Monday afternoon, south side 125th St., Lenox to 8th Av., black lynx muff; reward if returned to Mrs. R. H. Bowers, 550 West 157th.

LOST—Lady's small open-face gold watch, black enamel monogram "A. H. H." Liberal reward if returned to 132 West 88th St.

LOST—Gold watch and pin, between 166th St., 3d Av., and Simpson St.; monogram "E. S." Liberal reward. Return 3,415 3d Av., Bronx.

LOST—Lady's small open face gold watch, black enameled monogram, "A. H. H." Liberal reward if returned to 132 West 88th St.

LOST.—On John St., Nov. 13, a cabachon sapphire and diamond clustering. Liberal reward for return to 27 John St.

LOST—From 78 West 85th St. to Belnord, 86th St., Broadway, Tiffany gold watch; reward. Apartment 4, 78 West 85th St.

LOST.—Fur scarf on Jersey Central Ferry slip, Jersey City, Monday; reward. Breck, 2,790 Broadway.

LOST.—On Tuesday, gold charm, with enameled monogram, "E. W."; reward. 435 6th Av.

LOST—Small black diary, 1911, containing memoranda; $10 will be given. H 74 Times.

$500 REWARD.—Lost at Hotel Martinique, Metropolitan Opera House, Knickerbocker Hotel, or on the way to the above places, on Monday evening, Nov. 13, a large pear-shaped diamond, weight about 4 carats, part of pendulum. Reward will be paid without any questions being asked on delivery of diamond. J. L. Livermore, 194 Riverside Drive.

$25 REWARD—Lost on Monday, Nov. 13, 1911, near Broadway and Cedar St., two policies of life insurance in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. If finder will return same to Room 72, 20 Nassau St., above reward will be paid.

GENTLEMAN who found gold pearl chain Tuesday forenoon on Nassau St. will receive reward, thanks, return 16 Maiden Lane, Room 2.

LIBERAL REWARD, no questions asked, for return of gray horse and carriage. H. Knabbe, 386 East 144th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST.—Bulldog, harness on, no name, in vicinity of East 64th St., Madison and Park Avs.; reward. J. B. C., 50 East 64th St.

LOST, strayed, or stolen, Sunday, near 10 East 78th St., a black Russian Angora kitten; $5 reward for return to above address.

LOST—French bulldog bitch on Nov. 14, 8 P. M. from 45 West 11th St. Reward.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

20c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND—On 2d Av. Elevated, mesh bag. Owner apply W. W. Rinckhoff, 438 East 57th.

FOUND—On Amsterdam Av., a lady's pin. Y 206 Times Downtown.

FOUND, Nov. 13—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 9 Morris St.: 2D AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, gloves, photos, cap, ornament. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Two umbrellas, satchel, waist bag, purse, book, letters, picture, gloves, key, case, hat, shoes, trousers, shirt, &c., shawl, muff, plates, photo, stick, &c., rule. 6TH AV. ELEVATED—Purse, circulars, purse, engraving, envelopes, book, shoes, screwdriver, hammer, wood, eggs. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, bank book, memorandum book, books, rubber, hamper. SUBWAY—Satchel, chain, &c., eyeglasses, handbag, photos, pads, 4 books, gloves, odd glove, hat, cap, beads, rosary, 2 muffs, 2 waists, skirt, straps, pole tops.

FOUND, Nov. 14—BROOKLYN R. T. Apply 168 Montague St. Surface and Elevated: Hair ribbons, shirt, gold fob, check and bill, fire insurance company; blue prints, book, account book, samples, show cards, rubbers and shoe pads, clothes, fishing tackle and basket, key and locket, large suit case, eyeglasses in case, clothes line, sum of money, order book, watch and fob, stockings, white flannel, knife, rain coat, hand bags, pocket books, umbrellas.

FOUND, Nov. 13—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 187 Christopher St.: Handbag, books, medicine, magnesia, sheet music, shoes, silk neckpiece.

FOUND, Nov. 14—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Overcoat, 2 umbrellas, package, pair of gloves, silver knife.

FOUND, Nov. 14—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Valise, 3 packages, overcoat.

FOUND, Nov. 14—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Two umbrellas, five packages, muff, pair of gloves.

FOUND, Nov. 14—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Package, handbag, gloves, telescope, bundles.

FOUND, Nov. 13—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Pair of gloves, glove, book, 3 umbrellas, package of photographs, dog, handbag. Nov. 14—Two coats.

FOUND, Nov. 14—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Purse and chain, pair of gloves, umbrella, blanket, piece of coin, dress suit case.

Business Opportunities

20c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

An office and salesmanager wanted who will invest $500. A young man with executive ability will get a chance to work himself up. Receives proportionate interest in staple business and good salary. Application must be accompanied by references as to integrity and financial standing. Opportunity, 333 Times Downtown.

HAVE $20,000 to invest with services in established manufacturing business; must stand strictest investigation; no agents. Hustler, 135 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted in good established manufacturing business; $10,000 worth orders on hand; must have from $3,000 to $5,000 cash. S. W., 1,186 Clay Av., Bronx.

Partner wanted for a well-established waist and dress business who can invest $6,000. Apply Brenner Brothers, 146 West 25th St.

Wanted.—Partner special book business, $1,000; good opportunity. Room 622, 154 Nassau St.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

BOOKKEEPERS, (2,) auditing dept., $18.
BOOKKEEPER, female, $10, $15; stenographer, $12.
DEMONSTRATORS, male, $18; commission office assistant, $18.
SALESLADIES, gloves, $12; others, $6.
Also several other good positions open.
EMPLOYER'S REFERENCE SERVICE, (Agency,) 144 W. 23d St.

Domestic.

MISS CURRY'S AGENCY, 25 West 42d, (fifth floor,) supplies competent help; all references investigated.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant bookkeeper for general office work in wholesale dry goods house; must be good writer, quick and correct at figures. Address, with reference, experience, and salary expected, X 319 Times Downtown.

COOK, middle-aged; must come well recommended. Almoney, 605 West 112th St.

GIRL, capable, refined, to assist with two little girls and willing to make herself generally useful; references. Apply between 10 and 12, Mrs. Horowitz, 315 West 99th St.

LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITOR by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given beginners. Apply mornings, branch office, 4 East 42d St.

PROBATIONERS wanted for general hospital. Apply 531 East 86th St.

WANTED—Young lady for general office work; good penman; state age and religion. T. B. A. H., P. O. Box 2,006 New York.

WANTED—White girl for general housework; family 4 adults; apartment. Apply before 12, Isaacs, 220 West 107th St.

YOUNG LADIES to do clerical work, those having had experience in subscription department of a publishing house preferred. Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A LUCRATIVE POSITION FOR A RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN.

Manufacturing company wants capable man in charge valuable territory; handle articles of proven merit and ready market; no competition; price reasonable, profit good; required in practically every home and nearly all business houses, including hotels, restaurants, and saloons; sells through the trade and direct; stock and office supplied by company; fair salary and commission to right party; to secure this position applicant must invest $3,000 to $5,000, which will be secured him by interest in the business. Address Manufacturer, fifth floor, 17 Madison Av.

AN ESTABLISHED HOUSE, TEN YEARS' STANDING, HAS BEEN SELLING STOCK BY MAIL, AND THE SALES HAVE BEEN UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF AN OFFICER OF THE COMPANY WHO, THROUGH INCREASED BUSINESS, IS OBLIGED TO DEVOTE HIS TIME TO OTHER WORK. THIS LEAVES A VACANCY FOR A RELIABLE AND EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF THESE SALES. A BOND IS REQUIRED. WRITE FULLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, AND ALL REPLIES WILL BE REGARDED AS CONFIDENTIAL. X 168 TIMES.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR SEVERAL EDUCATED, INTELLIGENT MEN TO BECOME CONNECTED WITH ONE OF THE LARGEST SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES IN NEW YORK. THE SALES DEPARTMENT OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO THOSE WHO WORK ENERGETICALLY AND INTELLIGENTLY.
C. C. FRISBIE,
ROOM 1,108, 347 FIFTH AV.

AN IMMEDIATE INCOME
assured by new method of selling life insurance on sight; no competition; previous experience not essential; expert instruction and proper assistance given; mercantile or professional men and those familiar with the business preferred; advantageous contract for metropolitan district direct with Equitable Life. Call on Herman Leroy, Flatiron Building.

ASSISTANT in auditing department of large publishing house; accuracy and reliability essential; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 102 Times.

BE a traveling salesman; earn while you learn; write for particulars of our system. Bradstreet System, Rochester, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man of good appearance desirous of entering accounting profession. Apply Room 1200, 7 East 20th St.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, experienced, to operate Lozier limousine car; state age, reference, and salary expected. Address C. L., Box 106 Times Downtown.

COOK.—A good and clean cook at Fort Slocum, near New Rochelle. Apply at quarters of the commanding officer.

DESIGNER WANTED BY THE LARGEST MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAK HOUSE IN NEW YORK; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE EXPERIENCE AND FORMER CONNECTIONS; APPLICATIONS TREATED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. H 68 TIMES.

LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITOR by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given beginners. Apply mornings, branch office, 4 East 42d St.

MANAGER.—Wanted, a competent party to take charge factory, including buying of stock, oversight of shipment of goods, &c.; must have experience and $2,000 cash to invest, which will be secured by interest in this profitable business; good salary and contract protecting both parties. Address Manufacturer, fifth floor, 17 Madison Av.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
299 Broadway, New York.
Public notice is hereby given that applications are being received for the position of
DRIVER, DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING,
at the office of the Labor Bureau, on the ground floor of the Criminal Courts Building, corner of White and Centre Sts., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Wages, $800 a year; 25c. an hour extra for Sunday.
Hours of work, 8; no grooming of horses.
Protection of Civil Service; pension fund when disabled, after 20 years' service or after age of 60 years.
Applicants must be citizens of the United States and must present their naturalization papers at the time of filing applications.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

OFFICE BOY wanted who can operate telephone. Lackawanna Bridge Co., 2 Rector St.

SALESMAN.—College man or teacher wanted as outside salesman; must be American, energetic, thoroughly reliable, able to make small investment. L 105 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by German manufacturer of superior packing for stuffing boxes; only experienced man with following among engineers. H 54 Times.

SALESMAN.—An experienced salesman for first-class ladies' skirts and dresses for the Middle West. Answer with full particulars, X 126 Times.

SALESMEN to sell stationary engineers' book and directory combined to engineers and supply trade; good proposition. Room 622, 154 Nassau St.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—Experienced collector; commission basis; must get results; only competent man need apply. X. Z., Box 119, 617 6th Av.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman as competent, careful housekeeper; with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; desires permanent position; salary $18. H 73 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography and typewriting; moderate salary; good references. Bookkeeper, 89 Delancey St.

CASHIER.—Young lady desires position as cashier; reference. Box 678, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady recommends a chambermaid, with mending or wait on elderly lady. Call from 9 to 11, 143 West 73d St.

COMPANION.—A lady wishes to place a companion, young English Canadian lady with the best personal references. Call any time after 4 or before 10, 69 East 82d St.

COMPANION, housekeeper, or social secretary by young gentlewoman of executive ability, experience with servants. Address G. L., 53 Washington Square.

COMPANION or NURSE.—Refined young woman wishes position as companion or nurse to semi-invalid or elderly lady. H 70 Times.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, teacher, traveled, experienced with atypical children, wishes position where secretarial work may be combined with other duties. X 166 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent housekeeper, capable handling accounts; city or country; New York references. Address Housekeeper, care of Miss Brinkley, 507 5th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable and competent woman wishes position as housekeeper, has a boy 12 years of age; best of references. Mrs. L. Shaw, 903 8th Av.

MENDING and fixing over dresses; price reasonable. Address Dressmaker, 203 East 48th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Kindergarten graduate, refined, fond of children, good sewer, position as mother's helper daily until 2:30; all day Sunday, if desired; best references. F. G., Y 201 Times Downtown.

POSITION by a reliable and competent woman, with a boy 12 years of age; best references. Mrs. Shaw, 903 8th Av.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATION WANTED.
Clever woman of literary ability, with thorough comprehension of French, would like position as book reviewer or translator. L 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Intelligent beginner; neat appearance; rapid, accurate; no agency; good penman; $6; anxious; interested. K 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—20; energetic, conscientious, wide-awake; work hard for good start; 8 months' experience; $7; A1 references. Address 1,653 Madison Av., Box 67.

STENOGRAPHER. — Four years' experience; high school graduate; accurate, conscientious worker; reliable; takes interest in work; $12. H 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Rapid, accurate, first-class reference, desires permanent position; $15. L. V., 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class; seven years' experience in commercial and technical lines; $15. H 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; accurate and competent; salary $10 to $12. H 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; experienced; references. A. E., 279 St. Ann's Av.

TRAINED NURSE, wishing to return to Europe this week, willing to give her services for the trip over. L 95 Times.

WANTED.—By young Englishwoman, position as housekeeper, elderly couple preferred; experience. X 169 Times.

WASHING.—Woman will take home washing in country. Haug, 30 2d St., Woodside, L. I.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT, (C. P. A.,) university graduate, seeks position as accountant or auditor; thoroughly conversant with banking, foreign exchange, professional and industrial accounting; highest credentials; age, 32. H 319 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Systems installed, books opened, closed; highest references; terms moderate. Accountant, 352 6th Av.

A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, (22,) exceptionally qualified, four years' experience, desires position. K 210 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' business experience; high school education; $12. Harold, 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, capable correspondent and executive, possessing highest credentials, seeks responsible position paying $30 a week, which he guarantees to earn. H 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—24; thoroughly experienced; high school education; excellent references. X 320 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Position wanted, elderly man, as caretaker or assistant in office; writes good hand; has had years of general experience; excellent references; small remuneration expected. H 46 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—A gentleman wishes to find a place for his chauffeur, whom he can recommend as honest, sober, and efficient. 'Phone number Chelsea 2699, between 6 and 7 P. M.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; competent driver and with repairs; can furnish references. Charles Seufert, 409 East 85th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman giving up auto for Winter wishes position for his chauffeur; highly recommended. Carlson, 405 West 48th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—2 years' experience; city or country; do all repairs; references. H 69 Times.

CHEF.—Swiss; highest references; hotel, club, private; would also cook for private parties. R. G., care of Mrs. Gunter, 146 East 52d St.

CLERICAL position desired; young man, 22, exceptionally qualified; four years' experience. K 209 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN desires position with private family; good references; country preferred. Address H 317 Times Downtown.

IN NEED of employment, man, reliable, with wife and six children dependent; must have immediate employment; understands horses; do janitor work, watchman, or anything that will afford a living. Abraham Socolick, 409 Norfolk St.

MASSEUR and gymnast, European, desires few select male patients at residences preferred. H 23 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED dry goods man with $1,000 wants small store or agency of some kind. Reliable, H 318 Times Downtown.

POSITION as steward or assistant steward; reference best; 5th Av. and Broadway experience. J. A. M., 279 Grafton Av., Wood Haven, L. I. (Hotel or restaurant.)

SALESMAN.—Former manufacturer wishes popular line of cloaks and suits for the city and office trade. D 67 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 5 years' experience, desires position with opportunity for advancement; A1 references. Address Shipping Clerk, 104 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER and CLERK.—Young man, (23,) experienced, desires position with opportunity for advancement with good firm; best references. L 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, (22,) six years' experience, desires position; best references. G. C., 288 Times Downtown.

STUDENT of employees' welfare work desires position with concern engaged in it; some experience in business and social work. X 170 Times.

WE SEEK POSITION FOR COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER WITH BANKING EXPERIENCE; COLLECTIONS, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT. THE PROMETHEUS ELECTRIC CO., 236 EAST 43D ST., N. Y. CITY.

YOUNG MAN, (32,) American, single, of good education and appearance, who has held the position as foreman in a typewriter ribbon establishment for ten years, desires a position in some business offering a chance for advancement; wages a secondary consideration; highest references. Wm. Prigge, 863 Hunt's Point Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) married, educated, good address, 10 years' experience in general office work, (one concern,) desires connection with opportunity to work for advancement. K 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, wishes position in wholesale house; good appearance and address; can furnish good reference. J. Phillips, 163 East 114th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, 2 years' experience in stock with novelty house, desires position where he can advance. Cohn, 389 Convent Av.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co., (Agency,) 50 Pine St. Tel. 8425 John.

Domestic.

At Mrs. Malmberg's Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 26th St., formerly 352 4th Av.; reliable servants for private families. Established 1881.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av., Tel. 8875 Madison.—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP.—All trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th St. Telephone 1538 Riverside.

COOK, assist with washing; 5 years' references; $30; also chambermaid and waitress; $25; go together, city or country. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Phone 2224 Plaza.

COOKS, HOUSEWORKERS, CHAMBERMAIDS, firemen, porters, elevator boys. Porter's Agency, 142 West 133d. 94 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Very neat, competent Swedish girl; references; for 2 in family; no washing; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Phone 2224 Plaza.

MISS MILLER'S AGENCY, 56 West 39th. Murray Hill 5582.—High-class servants; references investigated.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

SHEPHERD AGENCY, 107 West 133d St., 6916 Morningside.—Help, male, female; day or week; references.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

7TH AV., 2,047, (123d.)—Single, sunny, heated rooms; first-class board; well kept house.

16TH ST., 18 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, suitable two young men; very reasonable; excellent board; telephone.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartment, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; also small room; telephone; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and single rooms; baths; house and table first class; reasonable.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms, table guests; first class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms on second floor; table guests; references.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Well-heated single, double; electricity, telephone; near Subway, "L"; table boarders.

57TH, 337 WEST.—Large room, second floor; private bath; excellent board. Tel. 2104 Col.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light, private bath; superior table; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, BATHS; FAMILIES ACCOMMODATED.

122 WEST 71ST ST.
FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD.

72D ST., 122 WEST.
Desirable two and three rooms; suite; private baths; high-class accommodation; table guests accommodated.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, single front rooms; southern exposure; references.

72D, 172 WEST.—Very beautiful, large front room; bath, lavatory; twin beds; other rooms.

73D, 136 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private bath; sunny; quiet; refined surroundings; references.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Handsome parlor suite; private bath; telephone; table first class; other rooms.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms, double, single; well heated; parlor dining; table guests; reasonable; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—17th year; room; private bath; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated single and double rooms; private bath, hot water; parlor dining; excellent table; table board; telephone.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Attractive accommodations; suitable for gentlemen; electric lights; excellent table; table guests.

76TH ST., 108 WEST.—Opportunity to secure medium room, steam; first-class board; select house; references.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large second-story room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

77TH ST., 116 WEST.—Beautiful furnished suite; private bath; medium-sized rooms; table guest; references.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—Newly opened, under experienced management; handsomely furnishad large and small rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; fine table fare; table guests; select house; references.

80TH ST., 165 WEST.—Suite or single room; family of two; excellent table; every convenience; telephone 5415 Schuyler. Parnall.

81ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny rooms, with excellent board; elevator apartment; references. V. & R.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; two flights; pleasant home; table-board.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Attractive rooms; baths; electricity. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, bright rooms; homelike surroundings; front parlor; excellent Southern cooking; references.

85TH ST., 101 WEST.—Large room, high-class elevator apartment; restaurant on premises. Scott.

89TH ST., 70 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Single, double, newly furnished rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent table; moderate.

92D ST., 54 WEST.—Superior accommodations; rooms, large, small; private baths; references. Telephone 9939—Riverside.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Small rooms, well heated; superior table board; Subway express; 'phone; reference.

(100TH.) 828 WEST END.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; SUPERIOR BOARD.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; baths; bachelors, couples; table guests; references.

104TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; 'phone; table guests.

112TH ST., 132 WEST.—Newly furnished room; steam, bath; excellent board, two, $12. Jacobson.

117TH ST., 155 WEST.—Excellent board in refined christian family; attractive single or double room; running water; moderate. Jacobs.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Columbia University neighborhood; half block east of Broadway; Bancroft Apartments; just completed; none finer; beautiful front double room, with kitchenette; southern exposure; electric lights; elevators; elegant dining room; delicious cooking; board optional.

520 WEST 122D ST.
GOOD TABLE BOARD. KERKER.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Elegant rooms, private bath; electricity; table guests; reference. 'Phone 7217 Audubon.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful, large, small rooms; steam heated; 'phone; excellent board optional.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional, homelike accommodations; wholesome, well-served meals; table guests.

A CONGENIAL HOME.
Two young college men, about 30, of settled habits and in business, offer to share entire second floor—private bath—in beautiful private dwelling, with a man who appreciates a finely appointed home. Tax per man, $10.50 per week, including a corking breakfast and dinner. This offer for immediate acceptance. Place must be seen to be appreciated. For appointment address M 2 Times.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD.
122 WEST 71ST ST.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel, elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

MANHATTAN AV., 21.—Large, pleasant, sunny room; corner house; excellent home board. Charlton.

Refined American lady having beautifully appointed private, select home offers superior board to lady, gentleman, or couple; references. Telephone 6290 Riverside.

TABLE BOARD ATTRACTIVELY SERVED.
828 WEST END, (100TH.)

THE BONHEUR,
79th St., 132 West.—These two artistic houses, built for Rosa Bonheur, have been recently opened as a high-class boarding house, with rates as reasonable as the best service permits; every suite is newly decorated and furnished; has steam heat, private bath, and telephone; large reception rooms; private tables in cheerful Colonial dining room; references.

WEST END AV., 764, near 97th.—Large, small rooms; no objection to invalids.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Handsome back parlor; private bath; board for two, $20; single rooms; excellent table; telephone; references.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water, steam heat; board; references; telephone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

61ST, 152 EAST.—Beautiful back parlor, suitable for doctor or dentist; also other well-kept rooms; first-class table; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 53, GRAMERCY DISTRICT.—Nicholas Fish mansion; attractive those desiring quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast in rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 210-212.—Elegant sunny, newly furnished; decorated; second story rooms; excellent table.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, (near Borough Hall Subway Station.)—Steam heated rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. 'Phone 1159—W. Main.

Country Board

20c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

New York State.

ELEGANT HOME for two elderly or middle-aged ladies can be had with private family; Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson; half hour out; one of the most pleasant places and centre of residential section; terms reasonable. Address C. Ives, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms; bachelors; sunny basement, suitable studio, students; electricity; references.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; well heated; every convenience; $3 up; private house.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, newly decorated room; running water; adjoining bath; single room, $2.50.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Rooms, medium-sized, first floor; every convenience; also connecting rooms.

9TH STREET, 31 WEST.
Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished, clean, light, warm rooms; running water, telephone; references.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; southern exposure; hot-cold water; adjoining bath.

12TH ST., 63 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select neighborhood; running water, heat, telephone.

12TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; references. Call after 12.

14TH ST., 238 WEST.—Daintily furnished large room; private family; gentleman; $3. Gosford's bell.

46TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large furnished room; all conveniences; convenient "L" and Subway.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; running water; well heated; gentlemen.

55TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large rooms in high-class apartment; every convenience; best neighborhood. Tappan.

64TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with piano, adjoining bath, suitable two; telephone; reasonable.

64TH ST., 153 WEST, The Avon.—Large, small rooms, well kept private house; moderate; 'phone.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH, 107 WEST.—Beautiful suite; two rooms, bath; room Southern exposure; continuous hot water.

70TH ST., 117 WEST.—Elegantly furnished back parlor; newly decorated; suitable doctor or dentist; references.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Desirable room, second floor; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Beautifully furnished one and two room bachelor apartments; private bath; telephone.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; private house.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms, baths; southern exposure; Subway express, "L."

73D, 160 WEST.—Pleasant south room; large closet; running water; private house; gentlemen only.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Large front room, one or two; private house; references.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room; twin beds; smaller room; private house; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Desirable single room; fine location; all conveniences. 'Phone 8124—Schuyler.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Warm, sunny front room; also back room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electric light; parquet floor; near Subway; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room on second floor; also small rooms; electric lights; telephone.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, sunny room; all conveniences; also small room; reasonable; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; heated; hot water; near "L" and Subway.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished large, room; private bath; also hall room; scrupulously clean.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with dressing room, adjoining bath; also single room; moderate.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive private house; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Pleasant rooms in private house; all conveniences; reasonable; "L" Subway; reference.

82D ST., 47 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms will be offered to those appreciating cleanliness and attention in quiet American home; exceptional terms for Winter.

82D, 148 WEST.—Well-furnished room; dressing-room attached, bath adjoining; suitable two; 'phone.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Large, sunny front room with dressing room; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Every room bath, steam heat, hot water, electricity, parquet floors; telephone.

84TH ST., 34 WEST.—One large second-floor room in physician's house; gentleman only; reasonable to satisfactory applicant.

84TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; comforts; private family; 'phone; board $6 weekly. Mendes

85TH ST., 205 WEST.—Desirable large connecting heated bedrooms; hot, cold running water; 'phone. Winters.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; Subway, elevated; telephone; reasonable.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—For physician, nicely furnished parlor floor, with extension; conveniences; fine location.

86TH, 133 WEST.—Single room, nicely furnished; private house; near subway; gentleman; references; reasonable.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Handsome back parlor; private bath; clean, warm, select; every convenience; all cars.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large front rooms; newly furnished; running water; "L"; telephone; $5-$6.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Medium sunny rooms, newly furnished; convenient to "L" and Subway; telephone.

97TH, 47 WEST.—High-class, furnished, cheerful sunny rooms, second floor; running water; telephone.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath, running water; southern exposure; private family.

97TH ST., 302 WEST (near Riverside Drive.)—Large room adjoining bath; also small room; all conveniences; gentlemen.

98TH ST., 116 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large, sunny room; running water; heated; Subway; private house.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; all conveniences; home comforts; telephone.

103D ST., 216, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally desirable, spacious, outside room; private; suitable one, two. Borsodi.

105TH ST., 248 WEST, (Apt. 5W, between Broadway and West End Av.)—Attractive parlor suite; single room; elevator; 'phone; Subway.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Attractive front room; comfortable, homelike; Southern family; board optional; references. White.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; elevator; private family; references. Apartment 35.

111TH ST., 520 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; gentleman only; English family of two; references. Moore.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Sunny; electricity, elevator; business woman preferred. Phone 3583 Morningside. Mrs. Clark.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—Two sunny, well heated rooms; elevator; board optional. Seventh apartment east.

414 WEST 118TH ST.
Large, small rooms; elevator; Subway. Smith.

118TH ST., 401 WEST
Room; private family. Apt. 2.

119TH ST., 422 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Call at Apartment 1.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Sunny corner, four windows; modern; telephone; en suite; $3, $5. Hungerford.

122D ST., 509 WEST.—Newly furnished modern suite; single rooms; moderate; elevator; board optional. Howell

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Handsome suite; outside sunny rooms; elevator; 'phone; Apt. 51.

123D ST., 526 WEST.—Nice, neatly furnished room, $2. Reynolds.

124TH ST., WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Pleasant room; electric light, telephone, &c.; no other roomers; reasonable to desirable party. Address E., 263 West 125th St.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—High-class outside rooms; running water; river view; meal accommodations. Pierson.

137TH ST., 622 WEST.—Couple having handsomely furnished, newly decorated apartment will rent sunny room to bachelor; $5. Clark.

139TH ST., 607 WEST.—Clean, homelike room in private family; near Subway; reasonable. Grant.

180TH ST., 706 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; German-American family; Mappes.

BEAUTIFUL furnished room; 98th St., Broadway. Telephone 6555—Riverside.

BROADWAY AND 26TH ST.—The Raleigh; D. I. Tobias, proprietor; centrally located; elegant rooms; $1 daily, $3 and up weekly.

CHARLES ST., 10, (near 6th Av. "L.")—Large and small room; accommodations; heated.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St.,) Washington Heights.—Single sunny room; gentleman; private residence; telephone.

HANDSOMELY FURNISEHD parlor bedroom; piano; private entrance; tray breakfast; board; lady. Phone 4849 Schuyler.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 58, (120th.)—Facing park; front room; near bath; one flight. Gifford.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 108.—Elegantly furnished room with private bath; $10 per week; hotel service.

East Side.

3D AV., 181, (14th.)—Housekeeping; two front rooms; two beds; running water; $6. Sherwood

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished large room; also small rooms.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor's quarters; swimming pool, showers free; electricity; $5 up weekly.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; private house; references.

44TH ST., 138 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two; also back parlor; heated; running water.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; select house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen; references.

59TH ST., 56 EAST.—Room, with private bath and hallboy service, at reasonable and attractive rates. Roland.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

69TH ST., 202 EAST.—Cozy room, with pleasant people; references; $2.50.

92D ST., 129 EAST.—Large, sunny room, three windows, dressing room; excellent neighborhood; private residence.

MADISON AV., 348, (Near 44th St.)—Attractive rooms; gentlemen; references; private baths; Subway; telephone.

Bronx.

PARK AV., 3,068, (157th St.)—Hall room, cozy; use of bath; private house.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

By young married couple, two rooms, furnished, with bath; state terms. H 313 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

IRVING PLACE, 55.—Large, sunny basement front room, bath; electric light; breakfast served if desired; references. Inquire 53 Irving Place.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—HANDSOME, UNFURNISHED BACHELOR APARTMENT; REFERENCE.

Three rooms; bath; private house; $33; couple at business preferred. H 72 Times.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

Broadway, 108th St., Manchester.—Sublet apartment seven large, outside, light rooms; separate servant entrance; two baths, elevator, telephone; two years' lease; rent, $1,600 year; parquet floors; exceptional value. Finn.

83D, 2 WEST.—Apartment to sublet, unfurnished; seven rooms, bath; corner; beautiful view overlooking Central Park; elevator; telephone; all rooms light; rent reasonable. Compton.

507 West 140th St.—Five and six rooms; rents, $30 to $40; an up-to-date house in a refined neighborhood; liberal concessions. Apply janitor or Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Broadway and 156th St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Near 82d Street,
8 large rooms; bath, steam heat, &c.; rental $780 per year. Apply The Maze Realty Co., 148 East 49th St.

10th, 60 West.—The Criterion; high-class; elevator, all-night service; prettiest four-room apartment in city; tiled kitchen; convenient; exclusive; $50-$60; lease only; references. Manager, premises.

For Rent.—Upper part of private house for light housekeeping; four rooms and tile bath; every modern improvement; adults only; references exchanged. Call 30 East 127th St.

69th St., 1 West.—Elegant apartment to sublet, unfurnished; 6 rooms and bath; elevator, telephone; 3d floor front; big inducements. R. Carroll, Bryant 5441.

57th St., 322-328 West (near Broadway.)—Modern elevator apartment; 8 large, light rooms; very moderate rental.

To Sublet — Unfurnished — Lovely four-room apartment, third floor. Woodmere, Broadway and 141st St. Butler.

Sublet apartment, 5 rooms, bath, front, telephone, electricity, elevator; reasonable. Superintendent, 504 West 122d St.

At 50th St.—882 6th Av., six rooms, range, laundry, tubs; to private family only; rent $28.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Bachelor apartment above 23d St., and below 59th St., in good neighborhood; not less than four rooms and bath. Address H 66 Times.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

A very desirable apartment, east side, fully furnished, eight rooms and bath; all light; to rent during owner's absence abroad, from Dec. 1, four months. W. W. E., care the Century Company, 33 East 17th St.

Four-room, elevator apartment; furniture, linen, silverware entirely new, complete; block from 181st St., Broadway Subway; telephone 4040 Audubon, or call 4,260 Broadway, Leach. $55-$75.

Completely furnished seven-room elevator apartment, Broadway corner, $110. Apartment 8, 224 West 52d St.

Parlor, bedroom, and bath for rent; furnished or unfurnished. 21 West 31st St. William Harvey, Supt.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Furnished apartment, 7 or 8 rooms on the west side in neighborhood of 79th St., for 4 or 5 months from Dec. 1; family of four adults. Send particulars to Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

19 West 69th St., near Central Park West.—Four-story private residence, 3 baths, electric and gas. Owners, Sterling Realty Co., 208 Broadway. Might sell.

95th St., 46 and 48 West.—Three-story and basement private dwellings for rent; open for inspection. W. J. Taylor, 5 East 42d St.

Pianos and Organs

25c. a line 1 time; 69c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

Elegant upright piano, made to order, brand new, cost $600; sell to-day for $125. Mme. Prevost, 244 Central Park West, between 84th and 85th Sts., private house.

$125; Gabler upright piano, $4 monthly; $20 Mason & Hamlin organ, $2 monthly. Goetz & Co., 81 Court St., Brooklyn.

EMERSON Angelus player piano, like new, bench and music, at sacrifice. 316 W. 42d St.

Musical.

20c. a line 1 time; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Handsome music studio and living apartment, Carnegie Hall; sublet entire time or such part as may be desired. L 96 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Wanted—A copy of "Popular Tales of the West Highlands," from the Gaelic, by the late J. F. Campbell; published at Paisley, Scotland, in 1890, and a copy of "Waifs and Strays of Celtic Tradition," by John Gregorson Campbell, published by Alfred Nutt, London, England, in 1891; state price. Address 23 East 89th St., city.

Real Estate For Sale or To Let

25c. a line 1 time: 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Manhattan.

Attractive private dwelling, admirably arranged for a physician, vicinity of Stuyvesant Square; excellent condition. Innes & Center, 21 East 20th.

Newly furnished 10-room house, suitable for private family. Address Davenport, 263 West 125th.

Bronx.

140 ft. front by over 150 ft. deep, suitable for storage warehouse; located in the centre of the Bronx; will give building and permanent loan with it to respectable party; principals only. Kraemer, 1,150 Southern Boulevard.

Brooklyn.

9th St., 5th-6th Avs., Brooklyn.—3-story and basement; leased one tenant; $1,200 and all repairs; positive income; good for alterations into stores; great future; easy terms; what's offered? Levy Bros., 5 Beekman St., N. Y.

Private detached residence, Prospect Park South, Flatbush; twelve rooms; all modern improvements; price and terms reasonable. Owner, A. H. B., 79 Westminster Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Queens.

New 8-room house, with two lots, on Long Island Sound; also extra building plots; 30 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; remarkably low price; terms to suit. S. W., L 103 Times.

Westchester.

At builder's cost, cement house, seven rooms, hardwood, tile bath, all improvements; large town Westchester County. L 72 Times.

Larchmont.—Prize bungalow; 7 rooms, 3 baths; $6,500; easy terms. C. K. Blatchly, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

Long Island.

Have most desirable large acreage tract on Long Island for sale. Edwin C. Hill, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

New Jersey.

Handsome private dwelling, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, including furnace heat, hot-water supply, gas and electricity; plot 50x100; delightfully located on the Palisades within three minutes of Public Service trolley connecting with 42d or 130th St. Ferries to city; $27.50. Write or call, A. W. Dexter, office corner of Grant Av. and Public Service trolley, Grantwood, N. J.

Bungalow sites on the beautiful hills of Fanwood; large shade trees, magnificent locations, high elevation, dry air, 45 minutes from Broadway; sold on very easy terms; we will build for you on monthly payments; secure your home now. Send for particulars and free railroad tickets to visit property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Eggs, 60c. per dozen; broilers, 50c. per pound; buy one of our little chicken farms, 100x565, and reap the profits; near Fanwood, N. J., railroad and trolley station; 45 minutes out; fine locations; sold on very easy terms; send for particulars and free railroad tickets to visit property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

A descriptive booklet of New Jersey's ideal suburb free upon request, with pictures of homes for sale. The Leonia Heights Land Co., 47 West 34th St., city.

700 feet frontage, main highway; farm, 10 acres, $6,000; Erie station, five minutes' walk, Roseland. Flavelle, 35 Dover St., Newark, N. J.

Farms, lakes, tracts, dwellings, homes, sites for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

A Village Farm, 6 acres; house, 9 rooms, bath, steam heat; barn, chicken houses for 1,000, brooder house; fruit; convenient; particulars, photos. Quackenbush, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton St., N. Y.

Store and dwelling with barn in rear, in fast-growing town of Grantwood, N. J.; a great opportunity to work up a paying meat or grocery business; will sell or rent. Call or write A. W. Dexter, office corner of Grant Av. and Public Service trolley, Grantwood, N. J.

New 2-family brick house, beneath the Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb; only 5c. fare to city; all modern improvements, including steam heat; income pays your rent; good investment; at cost to quick buyer. L 93 Times.

New England.

For Sale—150 acres; 10-room brick house; high elevation; near lake; southern view; fine stock; modern tools; price $6,000; half cash; investigate. James E. Dean, Winsted, Conn.

Country.

Cement bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, improvements: Palisade section, ½ hour out; fare 5c.; trolley, railroad; price, $2,600, $300 cash, balance monthly. Office, Room 459, 200 5th Av., 23d St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, PUBLIC SERVICE Commission for the First District.—In the matter of the application of the FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE & ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY for the permission and approval of the Public Service Commission for the First District, pursuant to the provisions of Section 53 of the Public Service Commissions law, for the construction of an extension of its street surface railroad and the exercise of the franchise to operate the same in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Manhattan Street Loop.—Case No. 1,415, published notice of hearing.

Notice is hereby given that the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the permission and approval of the Public Service Commission for the First District, pursuant to the provisions of Section 53 of the Public Service Commissions law, for the construction of an extension of its street surface railroad and the exercise of the franchise to operate the same over the following route in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

Beginning at and connecting with the existing tracks in Manhattan Street, at or near the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence, by double track, curving westerly in and upon Manhattan Street to Twelfth Avenue; thence southerly, by double track, in and upon Twelfth Avenue to West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; thence curving easterly into West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to the centre line of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; thence easterly, by single track, in and upon West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to Manhattan Street, and there connecting with the existing eastbound track in Manhattan Street,

will be heard by said commission at its office, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 21st day of November, 1911, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated Nov. 10, 1911.

THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE & ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.

MAYOR STIRS WOMEN BY SUFFRAGE ATTACK

Not 2 Per Cent. Want to Vote and the Home Must Be Saved, He Tells State Federation.

STRANGE WELCOME, THEY SAY

When He "Assumes" That Their Husbands Know They're Here, and Urges Them to Go Slow.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs began its annual convention in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor yesterday morning with a welcome to the city by Mayor Gaynor which puzzled many of the delegates and guests. The Mayor was escorted to the flower-decked platform by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, President of the federation. It has always been uncertain whether or not the Mayor would appear when he has been invited to visit women's organizations, so the federation received him with joy.

He struck a suffrage note and the women applauded. Then he struck an anti-suffrage note and held it. He told the women they didn't want the suffrage, and if they did want it it wasn't good for them. The Mayor said:

"I understand this to be a union of all the women's clubs of the State, that you are federated together in order to do greater work by co-operation. The whole world now is tending toward federation and co-operation. It is so in the social world and it is so in the business world, and the politicians are very busy trying to prevent it in the business world. But you might as well try to prevent the recurrence of the seasons and the rising and setting of the sun with regularity.

"As Macaulay says the snow will fall when the sun is in Capricorn, and the flowers will bloom when he is in Cancer. There is no way to stop that. Nor is there any way to stop the natural tendencies of the human race in their triumphant progress, in their ever-increasing usefulness as they march across this earth, one generation after another. What was good for one generation may not be good for the next. As John Stuart Mill said, 'That which seems to one generation the height of wisdom may prove to the very next such egregious folly that that generation is not even able to conceive of how the other generation believed it.'

"Now, I do not know really what you are driving at, to use an old expression. I am not well enough acquainted with the work of the women's clubs in the State, although my sister belongs to the one at Utica, to know just what you are doing; and it is the easiest thing in the world, therefore, for me to put my foot in it, as the saying is, if I go to advising you. I suppose some of you want the suffrage; some of you want to vote. [Applause.] That looks as though practically all of you want a vote. [More applause.] Yet we very often want things we should not be allowed to have [Laughter and applause]—from infancy up. Indeed, we generally aspire to the thing we are least fitted for. [Laughter.]

"Now, you see I have put my foot in it already. But I cannot help that. My principal trouble this morning is to empty the ash cans and garbage cans, and if, after my troubles and in the midst of my troubles, I do not come quite up to the mark as to what you want me to say you must interrupt me and tell me what you want me to say. Anyway, I see you want the suffrage. I have somebody on my side because I see one woman shaking her head over there.

Not Two Per Cent. Want It.

"However, I can only say that when the women of this State and this Nation want the suffrage they will get it. The men are not going to keep it away from you. The question is whether you want it. My experience is that there is not 2 per cent. of the women that want it. You people of these clubs think you are the whole world of womandom, but you are not. There are a whole lot who are not here this morning, and I find a whole lot of them who do not want the suffrage.

"I do not know whether they are right or whether their minds are guided simply by traditions and by the lineal descent of ideas which are as old as the world. You want to break up the old notion of the unity of men and women, by which I mean of man and wife, mental, spiritual, and physical. They say that is the perfect marriage; the positive and the negative meeting and uniting in one body, spirit, and mind.

"Now, that was the notion of the world for a long time. It was the religious notion. All the books and all the literature that we have on the subject with regard to marriage and the relation of man and woman consider marriage as that mental, spiritual, and physical union of two persons—man and woman—resulting in an absolute unity in all these respects. It is a very high notion. It is a charming notion. Some of you want to break it up. But do not break it up altogether; leave us a little of it when you get through.

"You take a great solace out of the world if you take all of that away. It is a solace to men and it is a solace to women. The idea comes down to us from the twilight of fable, and this is not the first generation that tried to destroy it either. The idea of the independence and unity of women as distinguished from man was asserted centuries ago, and it finds its greatest assertion to-day, strange as it may sound, in Finland and Lapland, which some people think barbarous countries, but which are two of the most advanced countries on the face of the earth. The women there sit in the Legislature and help to make the laws. I do not know that they wear trousers, but they do everything else that a man does [Laughter] and take part in everything. How it will work out in the end I do not know.

Man and Wife One in Law.

"And when we pass to the realm of law, that is to say the law of the State or of the Government, the same notion prevailed—the unity of husband and wife. They could not deal with each other, they could not buy and sell of each other, they could not steal of each other, and if they did they could not be indicted for it, because the law regarded them as only one person.

"If a piece of land was deeded to man and wife, they took it in unity and not in severalty. They breathed as one in the eye of what we call the common law of England and of this country and of the other States of Europe at that time, and they held it in unity, and the one that breathed last—that is to say the one that lived the longest—took the land, all of it. It did not go to their descendants, but it went in that way. The survivor took it. There was an absolute unity. The religious idea and the legal idea and the lineage and tradition of that is as long as the human race. It seemed to be instinct in the human race. It did not come there without a cause. It was there because it was natural to be there.

"Now, how far you want to destroy that I do not know because I never have talked with any of you. I have talked with some people that want to destroy everything, and they want to do it in twenty-four hours, which is the worst part of it. It may be a very bad thing to even destroy a bad thing in twenty-four hours. Even the bad things have got to be removed gradually. If that pillar over there is rotten or unsafe you might, if you pulled it down this morning, let the whole building down on us. That is not the way. Leave it there until you make a better one and bring it here and have it ready to jack up the building and take the old one out with infinite prudence and care and put the new one in. That is the true reformer.

Modern Radicals a Nuisance.

"The reformers to-day, men and women, who go around noisily declaiming against everybody and everything, calling themselves radicals, it may be, under the delusion that a radical is one who wants to instantly pull everything up by the roots, are more of a nuisance in this world than anything else, to my way of thinking. Those who want to accomplish something have got to do it with patience, and with care, charity, and gentleness; a little here and a little there.

"As a certain passage in the Bible says, you have to teach 'line upon line, line upon line; precept upon precept, precept upon precept.'—I repeat it twice because the Scripture does—'Here a little and there a little.' Just fasten that inside the crown of your hats with a long stickpin and read it once a day, and it will do you an awful lot of good. I do not mean to detract from the enthusiastic workers of the world. I merely want to say that those who are rash and want to accomplish everything of a sudden would do the world infinite harm if they had their way. Everything has to grow gradually and in its natural course.

"Now, I do not know what else I can say to you. I have got the ash cans out of my head enough to say that much. And if there be something else you want me to say you will have to suggest it to me. The Mayor here has to be at the service of everybody, apparently. He has to work like a slave during the day and get pretty roundly abused all the time for little or nothing, and one morning he has to go and speak to the children in a school and the next he has to come and speak to Sorosis and the women's clubs, and to-morrow, maybe to some band of reformers who want to reform inebriates or something like that, and so it goes. And so I have to make the best face of it that I can. All I want to say to you in conclusion is I heartily welcome you here as Mayor of the city. I understand that is what I was asked to come here to do, but it seems to me, Mrs. Carpenter, that you might all know that the men of the city welcomed you without the Mayor coming here to say so. We assume that your husbands know where you all are, and that, strong-minded as some of you are, we have no doubt you are here with your husbands' permission, and that makes it all the more easy for me to say that in behalf of all the men of the city we welcome you here and are glad to see you."

The Women Wonder.

The applause as the Mayor prepared to leave lacked enthusiasm. Mrs. Charles M. Dow, a former President of the federation, put the general feeling into words:

"What did the Mayor mean?" asked Mrs. Dow. "It seemed to me that that was a funny welcome to New York. I thought he was giving us a lecture. And this will go all over the country, and won't our husbands laugh!"

As the Mayor was leaving the platform Mrs. Philip Carpenter, who had introduced him, said:

"I want to say before the Mayor gets out of the room that the most perfect unity between husband and wife would be going to the polls hand in hand. We were glad to see the Mayor," she added amiably, "and we do thank him for coming here, busy as he is."

"We do not expect to pull down any buildings or anything else in twenty-four hours," said Mrs. Will Tod Helmuth, Honorary President of the federation. "We suffragists have worked forty years and not broken anything down yet. And we shall not ask permissions of our husbands to come to the convention. We come as equals because we wish to."

The women had difficulty in hearing the Mayor. Those in the rear of the room called, "Louder! Louder!" while others tried to hiss them into silence, and Miss Hay asked to have the doors closed.

"Don't try to do anything," said the Mayor, "I have to bear my trouble as best I can."

There may have been one woman at the convention yesterday who did not have her husband's permission to be there. Mr. Shinler sent for his wife. It was immediately following the Mayor's speech that a message was sent to the chair, who delivered it:

"Mr. Shinler wants his wife immediately," she called. There were so many women in the room that it was impossible to tell if Mrs. Shinler responded.

A Hatless Gathering.

A feature of yesterday's convention was that it was a hatless one. Not a woman wearing a hat was allowed in, not even on the officers' platform, which is usually noted for its fine specimens of expensive millinery. The order made for unhappiness in some cases. One woman who had come in thin hair with no accessories—not even a puff—nearly wept when she was obliged to take her hat off.

Even Mrs. Burton Harrison, who was one of the speakers of the afternoon, was troubled by the new rule. The women laughed sympathetically when as she rose to speak she said:

"I don't know anything about the no-hat rule, and just think, I washed my hair yesterday."

"That's what makes it look so pretty," called out Mrs. Ralph Trautman, and the women laughed.

A deep mystery overhung the room where the women's clothes were checked. Mrs. W. T. Salter, who had put a handsome fur coat in the box reserved for Sorosis, could not find it when she called for it. It was said to have been carried to another room. but after searching there the hotel detective was sent to look it up, and at a late hour Mrs. Salter was wondering how she was going to get home in the snowstorm without it.

In the evening there was a big reception at the hotel. Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, Chairman of the Reception Committee; Miss B. L. Clarke, Mrs. Henry Chandless, Mrs. Fannie I. Edgerton, Mrs. William Warner Penfield, Mrs. Stephen D. Stephens, Mrs. Don C. Seitz, and Mrs. Charles Wilmot Townsend received.

There will be an all-day session of the convention to-day, beginning with an open parliament conducted by Miss Anne Rhodes at 9 A. M.

STABBED BY AN INTRUDER.

Victim Points Out Alleged Assailant While Waiting for an Ambulance.

George Williams, 40 years old, of 348 West Thirty-ninth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon from a drug store at Fortieth Street and Ninth Avenue suffering with stab wounds in his back, left side, a deep laceration of the left arm, and a possible fracture of the skull.

Williams told the ambulance surgeon that he had gone to his home in the afternoon and found three men in his apartment packing up his furniture. One of the men was holding his wife, while the other two ransacked the premises. Williams said he attacked the men, and one of them, hit him on the head with a stick and then stabbed him. He ran to the drug store.

As Williams was talking he exclaimed that a man then passing the store was the one who had stabbed him. Sergt. De Graff arrested the man, who said he was John Devine, 25 years old, of 541 Tenth Avenue.

Devine was arraigned later in the West Side Court before Magistrate Cornell and held without bail to await Williams's condition.

Miss Warren in Old English Dances.

At the meeting of the Alumni Association of the New York Normal School of Physical Education, Miss Florence Warren of London gave a demonstration of old English dances and games on Saturday afternoon. Miss Warren, with Miss Mary Neal, was identified with the revival in England of the old Morris dances. Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training in the public schools; Dr. Allen of Winnipeg; Randall S. Warden, Supervisor of Physical Training in the Newark public schools; Miss Beiderhase, Supervisor of Physical Training in the elementary schools, and Miss M. F. Carter, Dean of the New York Normal School of Physical Education, were present.

Stage Name Her Real Name Now.

Jane Esther Schwarz applied to Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday for permission to assume the name of Jane Laurel. She said she had used the name on the stage for several years. Justice Bischoff signed an order changing her name.

Mother—invalids
and the well
The wonderful blood giver and tonic
Whit=
=bread
Ale and Stout
Matured in bottles by the BREWERS in England and contain all the natural gas.
There's a GREAT difference.
St. James Importing Co., (Importers.) N. Y. City.

BAKESHOPS MENACE HEALTH IN THE CITY

Woman Investigator Tells Factory Committee They Are Not Kept Sanitary.

WORKMEN SLEEP IN THEM

Sick Persons Allowed to Live in Them and Cleanliness Almost Unknown.

Miss Frances Perkins, deputy secretary of the Consumers' League, appeared before the Wagner-Smith Factory Investigating Commission yesterday and gave the commission a very black picture of the sanitary conditions of New York bakeshops. The investigators have turned from the study of fire dangers to the question of sanitation.

Senator Wagner, the Chairman, made the statement that the sanitary conditions of bakeshops had been taken up only after hundreds of complaints had been received by the commission, alleging deplorable conditions and demanding remedial legislation.

Miss Perkins was the first witness of the day to appear before the investigators. She testified that she had inspected about one hundred bakeshops in the city in October, November, and December, 1910, and found all but ten of these in basements.

"From what I have observed and from the reports of my deputies," said Miss Perkins, "they are badly lighted and unsanitary. For the most part the ventilation is by means of small windows about the level of the sidewalk. In one bakeshop in Oak Street sweepings were allowed to settle on the bread material. Rats were plentiful and three cats were kept in the baking room.

"The condition of the baking utensils depends largely upon the personality of the owner. Some were clean and some were dirty, but almost invariably the furniture was dirty. The plumbing in these places is bad. So far as the care of the baking materials is concerned, little or no care is taken in storing them on the premises. I have seen white pastry materials so black from the drippings of water from above that I mistook the mixture for chocolate.

"I have found evidence that in many bakeries the employers allow their men to sleep on cots in the workroom, and even on the bread trays. Some of the men have made beds on the flour sacks. Unfortunately, tobacco chewing is common among bakers. In a Cherry Street bakeshop we found a sick woman in the baking room, where her husband was attending her as best he could. In another shop in Oak Street we found a boy afflicted with a bad cough occupying quarters in the working room."

Miss Perkins said it was her opinion that so long as bakeshops were allowed to occupy basements there could not be satisfactory sanitary conditions. Light and ventilation were out of the question for the great majority of basements.

Abram I. Elkus, counsel for the investigators, asked Miss Perkins what, in her opinion, were the remedies to be sought.

"I believe," she replied, "that the Health Department has authority enough to remedy the conditions and control the bakeries. At present, the Health Department and the Labor Department divide responsibility, and the results are not of the best. We have a State department and a city department, and I suspect that they sometimes clash.

"Our local Health Department should take charge of the bakeshops. They should demand that bakeshop employes submit to a regular physical examination, carefully watch the employment of women and children, see that the age limit for children was observed, and that sickly women were not allowed to work in the bakeshops."

The members of the commission present were Senator Wagner, who has been kept away from many of the hearings because of illness; Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, Senator C. H. Hamilton of Ripley, Assemblyman C. W. Phillips of Rochester, Simon Brentano, R. E. Dowling, and Miss Mary Dreier.

At the afternoon session Dr. Walter Bensel, City Sanitary Superintendent, gave testimony partially contradicting the opinions of Miss Perkins.

"Not all the so-called cellar bakeshops are without proper safeguards," he said. "As a matter of fact, the present law is adequate, but the number of Inspectors is too small. The authority to enforce the law ought to lodge in the Health Department, and we need at least 150 Inspectors to carry on this work. The bakeries should be inspected once a week, and a permit might be issued which would insure a regular inspection."

Another witness was Charles F. Iffland, General Organizer of the International Union of Bakers and Confectioners. He said that the union was opposed to all basement bakeshops and advocated a law which would make it impossible to run a bakery below the street level.

The testimony of John J. Murphy, Tenement House Commissioner, brought out the fact that there are 2,228 bakeshops in tenement buildings. He said his department did not consider itself responsible for any of the products turned out in these buildings.

The commission will go to Buffalo on Sunday, Nov. 25, and hearings will be held there on the following Monday and Tuesday. Hearings will be held in Rochester on Nov. 29 and 30, Syracuse on Dec. 1, and Albany Dec. 2.

HUSBAND-SLAYER TO TRIAL.

Jealousy Said to Have Moved Wife to Kill O'Shaughnessy.

Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday set Nov. 21 for the trial of Mrs. Frances O'Shaughnessy, accused of murdering her husband on May 5. The court directed that a special panel be drawn, to expedite the case.

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy is said to have been jealous. At the time of the murder she was about to become a mother. She said that she was justified in shooting her husband, and her counsel, Jeremiah Mahoney and Joseph Rosalsky, had a commission appointed to investigate her mental condition. She was found to be sane, and shortly afterward was taken to Bellevue, where a child was born. The infant died.

The O'Shaughnessys lived at 85 East 113th Street. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy is said to have been jealous of Miss Jessie Hayes of 226 East 100th Street, who said she believed O'Shaughnessy was a single man until the day of the shooting.

After the shooting the woman kissed her husband and went to the West 125th Street Station, where she confessed that she had killed him. Her story has never been made public, and the District Attorney says it will be sensational.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:45	327 Church St.; Thomas Rosner	$1,000
7:50	144 Division St.; Morris Rosen	$500
8:35	748 8th Av.; unknown	$500
11:15	309 E. 25th St.; James O'Neil	Trifling
11:15	210 E. 127th St.; Harris Howard	$300
11:50	120 Broadway; Fleischmann & Co.	$2,400
P. M.		
12:05	242 E. 51st St.; Russell Smith	None
12:45	812 E. 46th St.; Mary Cummings	$15
1:35	1,763 Madison Av.; Wettmore & Van Winkle	None
1:35	1,341 5th Av.; Isaac Newman	None
1:40	1,519 Charlotte St.; Mr. Schreiderman	Slight
1:42	610 W. 181st St.; Frank Browning	None
2:05	728 11th Av.; William Kells	$300
2:35	639 East 230th St.; James White	$100
2:55	135th St. and Gerard Av.; New York Central	Trifling
5:15	416 West 35th St.; J. Tutti	None
5:20	145th St. and 7th Av.; New York Bill Posting Co.	Trifling
5:20	263 10th Av.; Mrs. Demetrio	Trifling
5:35	1,578 Lexington Av.; Young Women's Hebrew Christian Association	Trifling
5:45	474 Columbus Av.; G. Herstman	Trifling
6:00	1,390 Franklin Av.; M. Kaufman	$10
6:40	508 West 26th St.; A. Kaleiman	Trifling
6:40	138 West 62d St.; M. J. Doyle	None
7:40	Plimpton and Boscobel Avs.; Department of Street Cleaning	Trifling
8:00	590 Columbus Av.; unknown	Trifling
8:00	1,523 Charlotte St.; Aaron Jacobson	$10
8:00	141st St. and Hamilton St.; New York Bill Posting Co.	Trifling
8:30	229 West 60th St.; C. F. Razer	$25
8:40	158 West 123d St.; E. Rheinhardt	$25
9:25	217 East 102d St.; M. Rosen	Trifling
10:00	21st St. and 6th Av.; O'Neil & Adams	Trifling

PROD FOR ALLEGED GRAFTERS

Will Arrest Three Indicted in Jersey City if They Won't Plead.

Five of the fourteen men indicted on graft charges in connection with the building of the new $3,000,000 Court House in Jersey City have yet to plead to a charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud.

Three of them, Col. Kermode F. Gill of the contracting firm of John Gill & Son of Cleveland, Ohio; Norman L. Ker, an agent for the Gill firm, and William E. Smith, a former Court House Commissioner, have been given until Saturday to come into court. If they do not appear, warrants will be issued for their arrest. The other two, W. G. Andrews, head of the Andrews Decoration Company of Clinton, Iowa, and Robert Skinner of the Derby Desk Company of Boston, are in the West, and for that reason Prosecutor Pierre P. Garven has given them a longer time to enter their pleas.

Judd E. Wells of Wells Brothers, New York, Theodore L. Frankel, a draughtsman in the office of Hugh Roberts, an architect; George C. Metzger, New York sales manager for the Art Metal Construction Company, and Leonard C. Herbst, a draughtsman in Metzger's office, appeared in court yesterday and entered pleas of not guilty with leave to withdraw and demur to the indictment. All gave bail with the exception of Wells. He was paroled in the custody of his lawyer, Albert C. Wall of Jersey City until a bond is prepared. Prosecutor Garven is waiting until all the indicted have pleaded, and then he will apply for a date for their trial.

BEATTIE'S HOPE IN GOV. MANN

Question of Commutation or Respite to be Decided To-day.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 14.—After a brief conference to-day with counsel for Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., under sentence of death for wife murder, Gov. Mann announced that his decision in the matter would be made public early to-morrow. While the Governor declined to indicate what action he would take, a careful review of to-day's events indicated that there would be no commutation of sentence and very slight chance of a respite. Beattie is sentenced to die in the electric chair Nov. 24.

What purported to be an affidavit signed by Paul D. Beattie, a cousin of the murderer and the witness on whose evidence the jury largely based its verdict of guilty, figured in the effort to save the prisoner to-day. Although this affidavit, sworn to before Walter C. Balderston, a notary public of Washington, D. C., on Oct. 24, was shown to Gov. Mann, it was not filed with him.

In this affidavit, which Paul Beattie repudiates, he is alleged to have said that Henry Beattie made no confession to him subsequent to the murder. When newspaper reference was made on Saturday last to the existence of an alleged affidavit, Paul Beattie went to Police Headquarters and made sworn affidavit that he signed no papers while in Washington.

The fact that Gov. Mann did not ask that these papers be left with him was accepted as meaning that he had already made up his mind.

CARS CRASH GOING DOWN HILL

Seven Persons Slightly Hurt in Brooklyn When Trolley Can't Stop.

Seven persons were injured last night when a Ralph Avenue trolley car crashed into the rear end of a Broadway car at Broadway and Park Avenue, Brooklyn.

Both cars were bound for the Williamsburg Bridge, and the accident was due, it is said, to the inability of the motorman of the Ralph Avenue car to slow up his car while going down the incline where the collision occurred. Both cars were well filled with passengers, but all of the injured were on the Ralph Avenue car. No one was seriously hurt.

The injured, who were taken to the Bushwick Hospital, where their injuries were attended to, after which they went home, are Oscar Brigman of 456 De Kalb Avenue, Nathan Levine of 1,445 East New York Avenue, Samuel Levy of 120 Graham Avenue, Max Blum of 1,658 Prospect Place, Paul Glassman of 15 Grafton Place, and Nathan Baresch of 457 Howard Avenue, all of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Bessie Ornitz of 136 Delancey Street, Manhattan.

MISS POWELL TO WED CURATE

Daughter of British Consul to Marry the Rev. Percy James Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 14.—A license was issued to-day for one of the most notable of the international marriages of the Winter, which will take place in this city on Nov. 21, when Miss Gladys Powell, the daughter of Wilfrid Powell, the British Consul at Philadelphia, will become the bride of the Rev. Percy James Brown, senior curate of Old St. Peter's Church, at Third and Pine Streets.

Many notable English persons are expected to be here for the wedding, including Ambassador James Bryce, Gen. Robert S. Baden Powell, and many others.

Bishop Rhinelander will officiate at the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jeffries, rector of Old St. Peter's, and a reception will follow at the home of the bride, 701 Pine Street.

Both Miss Powell and Mr. Brown gave England as their birthplace, Mr. Brown having been born in that country on Dec. 17, 1879, while Miss Powell was born on Sept. 5, 1892.

After the wedding Mr. Brown and his bride will tour the Continent, and later will make their home in Manila, where Mr. Brown has just been appointed dean of the Episcopal Cathedral.

SHOOTS CIGAR SMUGGLER.

Customs Inspector Beaten Making a Capture on Hoboken Pier.

Customs Inspector James J. Lynch, on duty at the Holland-America Line pier in Hoboken, detected Frank Rolk, an oiler on the steamship Rotterdam, and two other men leaving the pier last night, each carrying a bundle under his arm. Lynch suspected smuggling and followed the men, and demanded to know what the bundles contained. The men thereupon set upon Lynch, knocked him down, and began kicking him. Lynch drew his pistol and fired, the bullet entering Rolk's leg.

Rolk's companions ran away, leaving him on the ground. Hoboken detectives who heard the shot went to the pier and arrested Lynch and Rolk. Rolk was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, and Lynch was taken to Police Headquarters, where he was released after a formal charge had been entered against him.

The bundle that Rolk had was found to contain 500 cigars. His companions have not been found.

HIDE-AND-SEEK BY WARSHIPS

Two Squadrons of the Atlantic Fleet Ordered on a Search Game.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The first division of the Atlantic fleet will leave Newport on Friday, and on the same date the second squadron will sail from Hampton Roads to engage in a game of hide and seek in the open sea.

The two squadrons are charged to carry out a search problem under the direction of Admiral Osterhaus, Commander in Chief, and after that is done they will change bases, the first squadron going to Hampton Roads and the second to Newport about Nov. 23.

Woman Killed by Motor Truck.

Miss Augusta Jessen, 22 years old, of 903 Sixth Avenue, a music teacher, while attempting to cross Third Avenue at Fifty-third Street last night, fell on the slippery street and was struck by an automobile truck operated by William Friedley of 251 West Eighteenth Street. She was unconscious when she was carried into a drug store, and died shortly after she was sent to Flower Hospital.

New Turbine Torpedo Under Test.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 14.—Tests of a new turbine torpedo, reported to have a range of 10,000 yards, are being carried on at Sag Harbor under the supervision of the Naval Torpedo Board. The speed of the new missile is reported to be thirty knots or more an hour.

FOUL PLAY CLUE IN BROKER'S FATAL FALL

Thomas H. Wilcox May Have Been Thrown from the Roof of His Tenement.

WOMAN'S TALE OF COMPANION

Police Seek a Short Man with a Dark Mustache Whom a Neighbor Says She Saw.

Thomas H. Wilcox, a well-to-do real estate broker of 875 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, who had an office at 257 Broadway, was found dead yesterday morning at the bottom of an airshaft between two five-story tenements at 261 and 263 Monroe Street. Although the police at first set down the case as an accidental death, they found circumstances later which make them think it possible that Mr. Wilcox may have met his death through foul play.

Mr. Wilcox owned 263 Monroe Street, and also a twin tenement adjoining it at 265 Monroe Street, as well as two five-story tenements in the rear of the building. He had other property in Henry and Oliver Strets. Although he was 63 years old it was his custom always to attend to the collecting of his rents and to inspect his property in person, and to look after other properties belonging to his relatives and clients.

Yesterday morning he must have gone directly from his home in Brooklyn to Monroe Street, as he did not appear at his office. There is a leak in the roof of 263 Monroe Street, and it is believed by the police that he went up there to inspect it before ordering repairs.

At about 9 o'clock Mrs. Elizabeth Ruh, who lives on the top floor of the rear tenement, almost on a level with the roof of 263 Monroe Street, says she saw Mr. Wilcox and another man on the roof, apparently inspecting it near a chimney which is at the very edge of the building. She says she caught only a glimpse of the other man, but believes he was short and dark, with a dark mustache, dark overcoat, and derby. She attached no significance to the fact that Mr. Wilcox was there because he visited the premises frequently.

About ten minutes later, she says, she noticed the second man hurrying toward the scuttle on the roof of the tenement, and, looking from her window into the courtyard below, saw the body of Mr. Wilcox lying in the airshaft.

Her son, John Ruh, called the janitor, Francesco Jardine, and they notified Policeman Harper. The policeman called an ambulance, but Mr. Wilcox had been killed instantly. Detectives Foy and Woods of the Delancey Street Station were assigned to the case. They reported that Mr. Wilcox seemed to have met his death by an accidental fall. No one but Mrs. Ruh could be found who had seen another man with Mr. Wilcox, when he entered the building or thereafter. There was no evidence of a struggle on the roof and no indications of robbery, as $48, Mr. Wilcox's watch, and the letters and papers he usually carried were found in his pockets.

As soon as she was notified, Mr. Wilcox's wife hurried from her home to the station. She was almost hysterical, and talked to the police of foul play, saying her husband had received threatening letters some time ago. She could not recall from whom these letters came, she said, but believed they were from some one who wanted to buy the property where Mr. Wilcox met his death. Last night, when she was somewhat calmer, she declared that those letters had been received three years ago and ignored as empty threats by her husband, and that he had not been bothered since then. She said she believed her husband's death was due to an accidental fall.

Mr. Wilcox called at the tenement of the janitor, Jardine, a few minutes before his body was found in the airshaft, but Jardine, according to his wife, had not accompanied him to the roof. The janitor was not at home later in the day. Mrs. Jardine said he had gone to Elizabeth, N. J., to get some meat. The Jardines had lived in the tenement only ten days.

E. A. Wilcox of 251 Church Street, an importer, a brother of Thomas Wilcox, called at the Delancey Street Station soon after the body was taken there. He said he believed his brother's death was accidental. He knew of no enemies Mr. Wilcox could have had. Nevertheless, the police said last night they were still working on the case.

Mr. Wilcox was formerly engaged in the practice of medicine. He was graduated from the medical school of the University of Michigan in 1878, and came to New York soon afterward, practising here for about five years. He then entered the real estate business. He is survived by Mrs. Wilcox, two daughters, Stella and May Wilcox, and a son, Clarence Wilcox.

"AUTO SQUIRE" INDICTED.

Break in Career of Meeks of Jersey, Who Fined Motorists by Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Nov. 14.—The brief career of the "Auto Squire," Joseph W. Weeks, who spotted speeding motorists from his porch by means of a telescope and fined them through the mails, has reached its end, Weeks having been indicted by the Grand Jury for extortion.

It is said of Weeks that by means of his glass he would get the numbers of cars that were, to his view, exceeding the speed limit between Philadelphia and Camden. After looking up the owners he would write them letters charging that they had exceeded the limit of speed and naming the fine he was disposed to fix for each offense. He advised his correspondents that they might pay the fines and thus avoid the nuisance of standing trial.

It is said that many paid their fines in that way, though they appreciated it was illegal. Word got about and Squire Weeks was arrested. Two indictments for such extortion were returned and also one for embezzlement, it being charged that he collected a fine of $15 and failed to turn it over to the State.

Socialists Gained in New Jersey.

In at least two of the counties of New Jersey the canvass of the vote cast a week ago has progressed far enough to show that the gain of the Socialists was so great that they will be entitled to party recognition next year and a primaries election.

The modish spaced front collar
CLIFTON 2⅜ in. front
LAMBS CLUB 2¼ in. front
BEDFORD 2 in. front
ARROW Notch COLLARS
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

Where Does the Wind Begin?
The Book of Knowledge tells.
SEE PAGE 7 OF THE TIMES

WILLETT'S ARREST EXPECTED

Belief That Warrants Will Be Issued for Him, Cassidy, and Walter.

It was learned from a reliable source last night that the wish of counsel for William Willett, Jr., that his client be arrested when the investigation as to how he obtained the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District was first started would probably become a reality in a short time. It was said also that warrants will probably be issued for Joseph Cassidy and Louis T. Walter, Jr.

This report came out after a conference of District Attorney Whitman and Supreme Court Justice Scudder of Brooklyn, who has been sitting as a Magistrate in the Willett investigation. Assistant District Attorney William H. De Ford, who has been making the investigation with District Attorney De Witt of Queens, was present also.

An investigation will be started in this county, it is said, should the Grand Jury in Queens fail to indict Willett after his arrest. The investigation indicates that some part of the $27,000 which it is charged Willett used to procure the nomination passed through hands in Manhattan.

If the warrants should be issued they will charge the three men with conspiracy to purchase the nomination of Willett for Justice. Most of the money, it is alleged, was used in Queens County, but it also became known during the investigation that $10,000 was drawn by Willett from the Seaboard National Bank in this city on the morning of Sept. 30.

This was brought out by Mr. De Ford in the examination of Henry S. Heyson, President of the National Bank of Long Island, who gave Willett a draft for the money on Sept. 30. The testimony showed that Willett received the draft at 10 o'clock on that date and presented it at the Seaboard National Bank at 10:30. An official of the bank telephoned to Heyson and made Willett talk to him over the telephone before the $10,000 was given to him.

Immediately after receiving the money Willett went outside and joined Louis T. Walter, Jr. It is on these grounds that charges will be made against Willett in this county should he be cleared in Queens.

Marinus Willett, the much-wanted brother of the defeated candidate, is said to be in this city and he will be subpoenaed to appear as a witness when the investigation is continued before Justice Scudder on Monday.

SHOOTS HIS BROTHER.

Quarrel Results from Arrest of the Mother for Intoxication.

Search is being made for Martin John Kane, who is charged with shooting his brother, Frank J. Kane, a politician and builder, in the former's home at 51 Woodland Avenue, Woodhaven, early yesterday morning.

The shooting grew out of the arrest of Mrs. Mary Kane, the mother of Frank and Martin, who is charged with intoxication by her husband, James Kane, who is also a wealthy builder. Frank Kane was shot in the abdomen, but the surgeons at St. Mary's Hospital said last night that he would recover.

Old Pewter Sale at Woman's Exchange

The exhibition and sale of old pewter open this week at the Woman's Exchange, Forty-third and Madison Avenue, is well worth examination. Pewter was made in great quantities a hundred or more years ago, but it was easily destroyed, and vast amounts of it were melted up for bullets at the time of the Revolution, hence old pieces are now rare, and so little of it has been made in modern times that it belongs essentially to the past. This gives it a special value for the collector, aside from its delightfully soft lustre and restful color and the simple good shapes in which most of it was made.

The present collection contains examples of nearly all articles of table ware and domestic utensils popular with the American Colonists. Here are the rattail spoons with "Pied de biche" handles, rare as all pewter spoons are, owing to the softness of the metal and its tendency to give way at the joining of the handle and bowl; here is a fine old round soup tureen, some round bowled spoons from a suppressed Dutch convent, tall salts and peppers, not common, and prized for their graceful shape, an immense meat platter, and a set of piecrust edged plates, a couple of coffee urns of great elegance of form, teapots, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, tobacco jars, tea caddies, ewers and basins, bowls with ears, &c. There is a small section of Chinese pewter in which are included a number of amusing articles, but the strength of the collection lies in the large proportion of simple pieces of the dignified forms appropriate to the every-day uses of the ware, and with the rich mottled patina that proclaims their age.

CENTURY (Formerly New Theatre) | 62d and 8th Ave. | Phone 8800 Col.
TO-DAY 2 SHARP. TO-NIGHT 8 SHARP.
PRICES 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50.
THE 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD,
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH
SEATS ON SALE TO DEC. 30.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. to $1.50.
GEORGE ARLISS in DISRAELI
"Triumph for author and actor."—Eve. Sun.

GEO. M. Cohan Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
THE GREATEST FAVORITE.
The one solid success of 1911,
COHAN and his own Company in the
Hit of his wonderful career,
THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE.
Seats Now for Thanksgiving Day Mat.

ASTOR B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Mat. To-day 50c-$1.50.
The Musical Play with the Laughing Punch.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the new Musical Play, THE RED WIDOW.
Seats Selling for Thanksgiving Day Mat.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day.
23d St. & 8th Av. JULIAN ELTINGE in "The Fascinating Widow."
Special Matinee Friday. All Seats 25 & 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 8, KOENIGSKINDER. Mmes. Farrar, Wickham, Fornia, Mattfeld; MM. Jadlowker, Goritz, Reiss, Didur, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Hertz.
THURS. EVEG. at 8:15, GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Mmes. Destinn, Mattfeld; MM. Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Reiss, Didur, de Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
FRI. EVG. at 7:45, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Fremstad, Matzenauer; MM. Burrian, Weil (debut), Witherspoon, Hinshaw, Reiss, Murphy. Cond., Toscanini.
SAT. MAT. at 2:15, *First Time in America* LOBETANZ. Mme. Gadski; MM. Jadlowker, Witherspoon, Hinshaw, Ruysdael. Conductor, Hertz.
SUN. EVG. 8:30, Grand POP. PRICE CONCERT. EFREM ZIMBALIST, the Eminent Russian Violinist; Mme. Fremstad; Mr. Amato. Entire Orchestra. Conductor, Pasternack.
NEXT WEEK:—Mon. Evg. at 8:15, MADAMA BUTTERFLY. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Martin, Scotti, Bada, Audisio. Conductor, Toscanini.
WED. EVG. at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Farrar, Maubourg, Mattfeld; MM. Jadlowker, Gilly, Rothier, Begue. Conductor, Sturani.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL, TUES AFT., Nov. 21, at 3.
ZIMBALIST
Violin Recital. Seats 75c. to $2.
Management Quinlan Musical Agency.

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow Aft. (Thurs.) 3:15
Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Co. announces
MAGGIE TEYTE
The great English Soprano.
Seats 75c. to $2, at Hall.
Mgt. Quinlan Musical Agency.

Carnegie Lyceum. Fri Evg., Nov. 17, 8:15.
PIANO RECITAL by MISS
MONICA DAILEY
$1.00 and $1.50. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

PROSPECT THEATRE, Prospect and Westchester Avs. Mat. To-day
"MARY JANE'S PA"

MINER'S 8TH AVE. MAT. DAILY.
THE PACEMAKERS.
WRESTLING TO-NIGHT.

KINEMACOLOR THEATRE, 40th, near B'way. 'Phone 850 Bry. 2:30 & 8:30
Pop. Prices. Last 2 Weeks of Complete Coronation In Colors

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Matinee Daily.
DAVE MARION AND HIS DREAMLAND BURLESQUERS. | AMATEURS FRIDAY EVG.

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH ST. 'PHONE 708 STUYVE. HOME OF HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE.
MAT. TO-DAY. SEATS, 25c. | THE MAJESTICS. | Amateur Night TO-MORROW.

Irving Pl. Theatre Every eve. except Fri., "MERRY WIDOW"
Fri. eve., "Wiener Blut."

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8.
AROUND THE WORLD
NEXT SUN. EVE. | ALICE NIELSEN, ALBERT SPALDING, ROSA OLITZKA, PAUL MORENZO, OSCAR SEAGLE, RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Prices 50c. to $2. Seats Now on Sale.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Phone 411 Columbus.
OPENING MON., NOV. 20 Seats Now.
Big New Musical Entertainment. "VERA VIOLETTA"
WITH THE MOST WONDERFUL STAR CAST EVER ORGANIZED.
Tickets purchased for this week exchanged.
THIS SUNDAY NIGHT, Usual Big CONCERT. ALL NEW STARS AND FEATURES.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Today $1.50
THE DRAMA PLAYERS. | Donald Robertson, Director.
In Moliere's "The Learned Ladies."

BROADWAY B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15.
LEW FIELDS Presents THE NEVER HOMES

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evgs. 8:10. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:10.
100th Time Wed. Eve. Nov. 22. Souvenirs. THE KISS WALTZ

Playhouse 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone 2628 Bry. Evs. 8:10. Mats. 2:10. Mat. Today $1.50
Bought and Paid For
THE BIGGEST PLAY OF OUR TIME.

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow 2:15.
Bunty Pulls the Strings

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
MME. SIMONE LAST 6 TIMES. in THE WHIRLWIND (Playing in English.)
TUES., NOV. 21. (Seats To-morrow) VIOLA ALLEN
in "The Lady of Coventry," a love romance.

MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th St. & 8th Av. EVENINGS AT 8 SHARP
Last 3 Weeks. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2 Sharp.
E. H. SOTHERN AND JULIA MARLOWE
In Shakespearean Repertoire. 25c. to $1.50.
This Week: Mat. To-day, "Merchant of Venice"; To-night and Thurs. night, "Romeo and Juliet"; Fri. night, "Macbeth"; Sat. Mat. and night, "Hamlet."

39TH ST. Theatre. 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:20.
THE MILLION
"One of the funniest plays of the season; an old-time farcical evening."—Herald.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S | Thea., 39th, bet. B'way and 6th Av. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:30. Evs. 8:30.
LAST 6 TIMES —MISS— ANGLIN Green Stockings
Beginning MON., NOV. 20. (Seats To-morrow.)
THE IRISH PLAYERS

Lew Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15.
Lew Fields' Festival of Fun. THE Wife Hunters
with Emma Carus & a company of 100.
MORE LAUGHS SONG HITS PRETTY GIRLS
THAN ANY MUSICAL PLAY IN TOWN.
"Superb."—Mail. "Delight."—Sun.
"Sugary. Tuneful."—Alan Dale.

WEST END, 125th St. & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15.
$1.00 Mat. To-day 2:15. Louise Gunning in The Balkan Princess

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. | Last 3 Weeks
JOHN DREW in his greatest comedy success, A SINGLE MAN.

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. | Last 3 Weeks
MISS BILLIE BURKE in THE RUNAWAY
"Best role Miss Burke ever had."—Eve. Sun.

PARK 59th St., B'way, Columbus Circle. Eve. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:10
MATINEE TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.50.
The Quaker Girl With CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
"One of the best plays ever written."—Times.
HELEN WARE in a new drama. THE PRICE

HARRIS West 42d St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in Chas. Klein's Latest Success, MAGGIE PEPPER

Knickerbocker B'y, 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15.
"SIREN WALTZ INTOXICATES."—Alan Dale.
DONALD BRIAN in New York's Pet Musical Comedy Triumph, THE SIREN
Cast of 100, with Julia Sanderson, Frank Moulan, Will West, Elizabeth Firth, Alan Mudie.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Sat. 2:15.
"That great big human and humorous play."
PASSERS-BY

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Today 50c to $1.50
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe
THE PINK LADY
Overflow Souvenir La Femme Mat. this Sat. Exquisite Beautifying Case, containing Hepner's Famous Beauty Preparations, to Every Lady.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. near B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15.
DUSTIN & WILLIAM FARNUM
in a new American play by Edward Peple.
THE LITTLEST REBEL

GAIETY 46th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:20. Matinees To-day & Sat. 2:20.
Thomas A. Wise & John Barrymore | in the American Farcical Comedy UNCLE SAM

NEW YORK B'way-45th St. Orch. 8 sharp. Matinee Saturday at 2.
KITTY GORDON in the operatic triumph, THE ENCHANTRESS

JOE WEBER'S B'way, 29th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
THE WIFE DECIDES
A comedy drama in 3 acts by THOMAS McKEAN.

Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
MATINEE TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.50.
THE THREE ROMEOS
A New American Musical Comedy.
Seats Selling 6 Weeks in Advance.

BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE WOMAN

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | BAYES & NORWORTH, Murphy & Nichols Co., "The Police Inspector."

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | ROCK & FULTON, "The Great Suggestion," McMahon & Chappelle.

BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St. Daily Mat. 25c. | 2D BIG ANNIVERSARY. 12 All Star Headliners. Mats. 1:45. Eves. 7:45.

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The Box Office at the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW OPEN from 9 A. M. until 6:30 P. M. for the sale of seats and boxes for the entire week of the show, and for reserved seats for any single performance.

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Choice seats for all Theatres.
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Tickets delivered to any part of the city.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE | Smoking Matinee To-day, 15c, 25c & 50c.
Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. | MORTON & MOORE in THE MERRY WHIRL.

Opera Ticket OFFICE, 1,431 Broadway. Entrance on 40th St.
Choice Seats all parts of house. SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought & Exchanged. | 'Phone 7522 & 8188 Bry.

5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. | BLANCHE WALSH, 6 Abdallahs, Kate Elinore & Sam Williams, others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. Evs. 25c. to $1. Daily Mat. 25-50-75c | McIntyre & Heath, Howard & Howard, Charlie Faust and 15 other acts.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. ELMO, the Magician. Aft. and Eve.

Academy OF MUSIC. 10, 20 & 30c. | THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Eves. 8:15. THE GOLDEN CROOK, with Billy Arlington.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM BROOKLYN. MAT. DAILY. 25c. | MABEL HITE, Rice & Cohen, Laddie Cliff, Four Huntings, Van Hoven, 6 Piroscoffis, etc.